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Cooperatives in Western Europe

Wages in Life Insurance Industry

Residential Rents Under 1947 Housing and Rent Act

Prices and Wages in the Austrian Economy

United States Department of Labor • U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Inquiries should be addressed to
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

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Monthly Labor Review

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WRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Publications Staff*

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Hugh S. Hanna, 1879–1948

Hugh S. Hanna, editor of the Monthly Labor Review for nearly two decades prior to his retirement in 1944, died on January 9, 1948.

Mr. Hanna was educated at Johns Hopkins University, receiving his A. B. in 1899 and his Ph. D. in 1907. He first entered the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1908 and remained until 1918. During 1918–19 he served as chief examiner of the National War Labor Board and thereafter engaged in private research. In 1926, Mr. Hanna returned to the Bureau of Labor Statistics as chief editor and head of the Research and Editorial Division, remaining in this dual capacity until his retirement in 1944.

He served as a member of the Anthracite Fact Finding Commission of the National Labor Board in 1933, on the invitation of the Secretary of Labor. In 1934, Mr. Hanna was official observer for the United State Government at the International Labor Conference in Geneva. A year later, he was appointed by the President as technical adviser to the first United States delegation to the International Labor Conference. Throughout the years of his service, he took an active part in the coordination of the work of the Department of Labor with that of the International Labor Organization. In addition, he fostered and maintained extensive research on labor and labor conditions in foreign countries.

Anticipating action by Congress, he directed a study of unemployment benefits and insurance. The results of this survey, issued in 1931—Unemployment-Benefit Plans in the United States and Unemployment Insurance in Foreign Countries—were widely used in the ensuing years.

Another example of Mr. Hanna's foresight was the drawing in of contributions by experts outside the Bureau doing research in specialized fields. This program resulted in reports on dismissal wage, migratory workers, legal aid for workers, collection of wage claims, and small claims courts.

Even after his retirement Mr. Hanna maintained his interest in labor matters and was frequently consulted by members of the Bureau's staff.

In commenting on Mr. Hanna's death, Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said:

The death of Hugh S. Hanna terminated a career which represented the best in Government service. For more than a quarter of a century, until his retirement in 1944, he served the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He was the counselor of four Commissioners of Labor Statistics. It was his leadership, as chief editor, which guided the Monthly Labor Review to its position of preeminence in the field of labor economics, and that publication, on the foundation he built for it, will continue as a living testament to his ability.

I wish to join with his friends and colleagues inside and outside the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a tribute to his memory, and to express appreciation for the aid he unselfishly gave all of us over the years.

The Labor Month In Review

LABOR DISPUTES continued at a low level as work stoppages were averted in two major controversies in December 1947. The number of workers idle and the number of man-days lost due to labor disputes were the lowest for any month in the year, far below the high point in April, when over 300,000 telephone workers were out, and below the 1935–39 average. Wage settlements concluded in December added a considerable number of workers to the total who have now received third postwar wage increases. Negotiations were pending, or scheduled in the near future, for most of the major wage contracts, with pressure for wage increases mounting as living costs continued to rise.

Western Union employees continued at work, without interruption to operations, as a result of an agreement between the company and the AFL unions involved to submit determination of "technical differences" to a 3-member fact-finding board appointed by Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. These differences related to the special ("windfall") profit position of the company in 1947 and the determination of the date of the reopening of the contract for purposes of payment of retroactive wage increases. In the second situation, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators agreed to accept arbitration of the wage demands of the three unions involved, National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and American Communications Association.

An important issue for the future of collective bargaining under the new Labor Management Relations Act emerged in December with the termination by Remington Rand, Inc., of recognition of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers as the bargaining agency for its employees. The stated reason for the action of the company was the failure of the union to comply with the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. The action followed dismissal by two regional directors of the National Labor Relations Board of petitions by the company, under a provision of the amended law, to determine whether the union still represented a majority of the employees in seven plants. The petitions were turned down by the NLRB directors on the ground that the Board could not determine the issue because of failure of the union to comply with the filing requirements of the act. The company then broke off collective-bargaining relationships with the union. The question of the union's rights under the unexpired contract remains undetermined as well as the company's liability for present refusal to bargain if the union should subsequently comply with the requirements of the law.

The United Mine Workers for the second time in their history divorced their organization from the American Federation of Labor. In a 2-word message saying, "We disaffiliate," John L. Lewis, on December 12, 1947, notified William Green of the action. Following the dispute over the matter of filing non-Communist affidavits and the refusal of Lewis to hold any office in the Federation, the break was not unexpected.

Prices and Cost of Living

At the year end, labor and management viewed price developments as one of the major factors in coming collective-bargaining negotiations. The consumers' price index resumed its upward movement in November, reaching 164.9 percent of the 1935–39 average, after a temporary halt during October. Latest indications are that retail food prices and rents rose still higher in December, again increasing the consumers' price index. Wholesale prices were about 2 percent higher at the end of December than a month previously, with increases reported for most commodities and commodity groups. Some easing in fats and oils and in hides was noted during the month, the importance of which, if it is more than temporary, cannot yet be appraised. Scattered declines in wholesale food prices, except for edible fats and oils, were largely seasonal.

Estimated costs of a worker's family budget in

34 of the larger cities in the country were released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the month. The budget was designed to represent the cost of maintaining a family of 4, consisting of working husband, housewife, boy of 13, and girl of 8, at a level consistent with prevailing standards in the United States for health, efficiency, the nurture of children, and participation in community activities. The estimated total cost of this budget in June 1947 was $3,458 in Washington, the highest cost city surveyed, and $3,004 in New Orleans, the lowest in the group of 34 cities.

Wages and Employment

Pressure for additional wage increases mounted during December and early January. Wage increases during December were granted in the contract settlements in men's clothing manufacturing, West Coast oil refining, and in a scattering of wage agreements in retailing, street railways and busses, and in other manufacturing and nonmanufacturing fields. Currently, wage negotiations are being carried on in woolen textiles, leather, telegraph, shipping, and local transportation. Later contract negotiations will involve large numbers of workers in the automobile, electrical products, meat packing, steel, and rubber industries.

Practically no change occurred in November in average weekly earnings of factory workers which remained at the record high of about $51. Some decline in earnings as a result of a slightly shorter average workweek about offset increases of approximately 1 cent in gross average hourly earnings. Wage increases in cotton textiles and some premium pay for holiday work in the durable goods industries were important factors in raising hourly earnings to an average exceeding $1.26. The decline in hours worked during mid-November was largely accounted for by seasonal declines in apparel, foods, and leather.

Seasonal factors in various industries were the principal reason for some relatively small changes in employment in December. The usual seasonal down-swing in agricultural and construction employment, although the latter decrease was probably less than expected, was partly offset by the pre-holiday increase in trade and allied fields and in Government employment. Unemployment continued virtually unchanged at 1.6 million, the lowest level for the month since 1944.

The decline of approximately 1 million in the number of farm workers between November and December was accounted for largely by the withdrawals of family workers, including women and teen-age youth, as fall harvests were completed. An increase of about 400,000 in nonagricultural employment, to a new high of almost 51 million, reflects the usual inflow in December of housewives and students in temporary pre-Christmas jobs.

International Labor Standards

International labor standards was an important item on the agenda of the Fourteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, meeting in Washington, December 9 and 10. The conference adopted the report of its Committee on International Labor Standards which urged the completion by Congress of the ratification of the pending amendments to the constitution of the International Labor Organization. The pending amendments, clarifying the status of proposed ILO conventions in countries with Federal-State systems of government, would require that conventions appropriate for action by the States be transmitted to the States for ratification.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, addressing the conference, stressed the importance of State action in the field of labor legislation, and pointed out that in the recent discussion of Federal labor legislation many have overlooked the fact that 30 States had passed restrictive labor legislation of one sort or another during the past year.

Cooperatives in Postwar Europe

Part 1.—Western Europe: Developments in Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland

FLORENCE E. PARKER[1]

WIDE VARIATIONS IN CONDITIONS were faced by the cooperatives, both during and after World War II, in Great Britain, Belgium, France, Netherlands, and Switzerland. Nevertheless, in spite of substantial losses of manpower and plant, in all five countries the cooperatives survived and emerged in some respects in a better position than was the case in prewar days. Few permanent changes in the legal status of cooperatives occurred in these countries, notwithstanding the Nazi conditions enforced during the war.

By the end of the war most of the bomb damage to property sustained in Great Britain had been patched up or restored, but lack of materials has hampered complete restoration or much physical expansion. In France and the Netherlands, the greater part of the damage to plant occurred during the liberation campaign. Destruction of premises, loss of equipment and goods through looting by the retreating Germans, and the cutting of means of communication left the cooperative movement in the area of hostilities almost prostrate. Elsewhere in these countries, as well as in Belgium and Switzerland, the problem was mainly that of replacement of worn-out equipment. The cooperatives in Switzerland, which had had no physical destruction, took the lead in giving assistance to associations in the war-torn countries.

Reports, however, indicate a worsening of the supply situation since the end of hostilities. Goods of all sorts are either in short supply or unobtainable in all five countries, and in those for which data are available (Great Britain, France, and Switzerland) continue to be under Government control.

Because cooperators had more money than ration coupons, their unspent money poured back into the cooperative movement in the form of deposits and new capital. In Great Britain the consumers' cooperatives, all during the war, had no difficulty in obtaining whatever amounts of capital were needed. Large increases in capital were also reported for the CWS Bank in Great Britain and the cooperative banks in France and Switzerland. An improved financial condition, as compared with prewar, was reported for the distributive cooperatives in all these countries. The Belgian cooperatives had the most difficult time, but succeeded in maintaining financial stability, with more or less regular depreciation of assets, maintenance of reserves, etc.

Considering all the circumstances, cooperative membership held up well, registering steady increases in Great Britain and Switzerland and a moderate gain in Belgium. An apparent decline took place in France, but the smaller figure may have been due to failure to include the cooperative membership in Alsace-Lorraine. In the Netherlands the membership appears to be at about the same level as before the war.

[1] Of the Bureau's Labor Economics Staff. This is the first in a series of four articles. The remaining three articles will deal, respectively, with Scandinavia, Central Europe, and Eastern Europe.

In spite of shortages of supplies and Government controls on distribution which reduced consumption, volume of business (in terms of money) has shown an increase in all these countries. Taking into consideration the rises in price levels, it appears that tonnage handled by the retail associations in Great Britain and Switzerland has also increased, but that of the wholesales fell somewhat. In Belgium the index of cooperative business—both retail and wholesale—fell considerably below the indexes of prices, indicating a sharp drop in the physical volume of goods sold. In France the wholesale maintained its volume until the inflation of 1946. No data are available as to cooperative retail business in France in relation to prices, nor as to either retail or wholesale business in the Netherlands.

Controls on prices and decreased consumption operated to reduce the net operating surplus in some cases, as did also increased taxation, but it is known that in Great Britain and Switzerland cooperatives continued to pay patronage refunds all through the war. Special taxation levied in Great Britain, Belgium, and Switzerland, designed to expropriate exceptional profits derived directly or indirectly from the wartime conditions, did not apply to patronage refunds. To some extent, however, such legislation prevented or reduced allocations to reserves, and prevented making some necessary repairs and replacements.

Great Britain

Cooperatives suffered extensive damage to their premises during the war. Some associations, which had been bombed over and over again, managed to repair or patch up the damage in the intervals. In the "second battle of London," in 1944–45, it was reported that at least 700 cooperative shops in that city were damaged by the "flying bombs." Permanent restoration has been impossible in some cases, even yet, because of inability to obtain materials. The same cause has delayed the realization of many of the postwar plans for expansion.

After the first period of bombing, which resulted in a movement away from the cities where the cooperatives were strong to the rural districts where they were relatively weak, cooperative membership began to rise and continued to do so, in spite of the steady decrease of the civilian population. Whereas, before the war, British cooperatives were serving between a fourth and a third of the population, by 1945 (according to the report of the central board of the Cooperative Union) they embraced about half of the families in Great Britain.

Cooperatives shared in the general wartime decline in trade in nonfood items resulting from shortages of supplies and control of demand through rationing. In fact, in such commodities as wearing apparel and household goods, the cooperative trade showed a decrease greater than the national average, indicating that in these lines they had not held their own. However, increased volume in the food departments resulted in steadily increasing the total cooperative business throughout the whole period of the war (table 1).

Postwar Situation. In the postwar period, business has also shown a continuous rise. For 1946, it is estimated, a 12-percent increase took place, representing a real increase in tonnage of goods sold, as there was almost no change in prices.

TABLE 1.—*Trend of development of retail and wholesale cooperatives in Great Britain, 1939–46*

Year	Total retail distributive associations			English Cooperative Wholesale Society					Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society			Index of—	
	Number	Members	Amount of business	Member associations	Their members	Wholesale's business	Wholesale's net earnings	Value of wholesale's production	Member associations	Wholesale's business	Value of wholesale's production	Retail prices	Wholesale prices
1939	1,077	8,643,233	£272,293,748	1,009	6,765,194	£125,015,316	£2,891,485	£44,243,924	227	£24,612,711	£7,132,330	[1] 100.0	[1] 100.0
1940	1,065	8,716,894	298,880,990	1,009	7,078,362	142,593,952	3,890,388	48,867,167	225	29,038,380	8,646,678	[2] 125.8	[2] 151.3
1941	1,059	8,773,255	302,246,329	1,008	7,309,579	144,307,408	3,823,533	49,385,766	221	31,395,045	9,816,972	[2] 129.7	[2] 158.9
1942	1,058	8,924,868	319,448,476	1,005	7,439,813	157,395,338	5,185,683	48,215,458	220	33,770,149	10,995,233	[2] 129.0	[2] 164.4
1943	1,057	9,082,218	331,574,123	998	7,544,315	166,834,649	4,845,869	51,913,868	218	35,236,977	12,195,462	[2] 128.4	[2] 166.5
1944	1,064	9,225,240	352,311,277	1,008	7,699,409	183,714,790	4,843,505	55,836,377	215	37,677,558	12,525,942	[2] 129.7	[2] 170.4
1945	1,050	9,401,927	360,999,519	1,014	7,852,875	182,795,036	4,982,357	54,096,237	215	39,124,249	13,303,162	[2] 131.0	[2] 172.8
1946	1,037	9,730,140	402,476,942	1,030	7,976,177	205,957,079	[3]	58,632,500	216	44,031,920	15,428,054	[4] 131.0	[4] 182.1

[1] August. [2] December. [3] No data. [4] November.

Whereas retail prices were 131.0 percent above their prewar level (table 1), cooperative retail business stood at 146.9 percent. Concern was expressed, however, since average purchases per member had not increased and the relative increases in trade at the department and chain stores were greater than that shown in cooperative trade. The "most disturbing phenomenon of the year" was that "the race between rising expenses [of operation] and rising cash sales is gradually being won by expenses." [2] This was the result of higher wage costs at the same time that gross margins were held fixed by ceiling prices.

By mid-1946 nearly all of the cooperative factories that had been requisitioned by the Government for the production of war materials had been returned and were again producing for the cooperative membership. Some expansion of productive capacity had taken place and more was planned.

Other important advances were the acquisition of 2 estates in a proposed chain of youth residences, of a resident cooperative college, and of more than 2 score hotels for cooperative travelers and vacationists.

Relations With Labor. Wages of cooperative employees are determined by the sectional councils of the hours and wages board of the Cooperative Union. Disputes involving cooperatives are handled by a bipartisan national conciliation board on which the cooperatives and trade-unions have equal representation.

Early in October 1946, five national agreements were reached, replacing a number of local and area agreements, and covering the wages and employment of employees in distributive and related jobs. The agreements provided a 40-hour week for clerical workers and 44 hours for others, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and statutory holidays. Paid vacations accrue at the rate of 1 day for each month of continuous service, subject to a maximum of 12 days. The wages set vary according to age, sex, and area (whether metropolitan or provincial). A comparison of the conditions set by these agreements with those for private trade, established through the Joint Industrial Councils, indicated that the cooperative agreements were more favorable for the workers—a 44-hour week as against one of 48 hours in private trade and a wage differential in favor of cooperative employees ranging from 10.0 to 37.8 percent.

Nationalization. The British cooperative movement has been comparatively little affected by the program of nationalization instituted by the Labor Government, thus far losing only the coal mine owned by the wholesale, at Shilbottle. Although acquiescing as to the desirability of national ownership of such public services and resources as mining, transport, and public utilities, the cooperative movement has placed itself on record as unequivocally opposed to such action as regards provision and distribution of consumer goods and services. At the 1947 Congress of the Cooperative Union, the attitude of cooperators was thus expressed:

> The cooperative movement is ready to collaborate with the Labor Government. * * * But, let us make it clear once and for all that the cooperative movement has no intention of merging the economic organization it has created, or the principles and traditions which it upholds, with State or municipality—or regarding State or municipal activity, in the sphere in which it has concerned itself, as any substitute for cooperative action.[3]

Belgium

When war broke out, in 1939, the urban Belgian consumers' cooperatives had just finished a complete reorganization and consolidation which had given both strength and financial stability, and their future looked bright. They were at that time serving about a fourth of the population and doing about 10 percent of all the retail trade.

Immediately after the Germans occupied the country, the economy was reorganized on the corporate principle, but the cooperatives suffered but little requisitioning and comparatively little war damage. All cooperatives were placed under the direction of a commissioner appointed by the Nazis, and the expenses of his office cost the cooperative associations, during the period of occupation, over 38 million francs. Although he made no actual change in the cooperative structure, membership meetings were forbidden, resulting in loss of contact with the members, and coordination of the various parts of the movement

[2] Cooperative Review (Cooperative Union, Ltd., Manchester), January 1947, p. 3.

[3] Review of International Cooperation (London), July 1947, p. 114.

was difficult or impossible. The prohibition of gatherings of the people also had a very adverse effect on the "people's houses" (*maisons du peuple*)—the social centers for which the Belgian cooperative movement has been famous. Many of these suspended operations completely.

The retail cooperatives had great difficulty in maintaining their position in the distributive field. Under the strict regulation of prices and supplies, a black market developed—at first as a kind of patriotic defiance of the invaders—which expanded until it permeated all the distributive market. The cooperatives, all through the occupation, continued scrupulously to observe all the rationing limits and price ceilings. Since they would deal only under the strict terms of the regulations, numerous commodities which they therefore could not obtain were found in shops of less-scrupulous dealers, to whom they lost some patronage. As a result of this and of reduced stocks, business declined.

Other difficulties were the loss of operating staff because of deportations of cooperative employees to Germany, the cooperatives' outlays to care for the families of these workers, and the transportation problems entailed by the German requisitioning of delivery trucks toward the end of the war and by the lack of automobile tires and petroleum products.

Postwar Situation.—By the end of the war, the cooperatives had sustained property losses of nearly 70 million francs, remaining plant was badly deteriorated, and both tonnage and membership needed to be built up. In 1946 the 67 associations affiliated with the General Cooperative Society (the wholesale) had a total of 405,496 members, as compared with 311,330 in 1944 and 305,726 in 1939.

The food and coal situation became worse during the interval before a functioning government was constituted, and the position of the cooperative movement became even more difficult than under the German occupation. In table 2 the effect of all the above factors is indicated, in such scattered data as exist. No official index of prices is available. The monthly cost of 27 rationed foods for an "average person" was reported to be 206.6 percent higher in February and March 1946 than in 1936–38.[4] The volume of cooperative business (measured in francs) had risen, in the same period, only 10.7 percent. It is evident that the cooperative wholesale business suffered even more than that of the retail associations.

TABLE 2.—*Trend of business of cooperatives in Belgium, 1938–45*

Year	Amount of business of—	
	Cooperatives affiliated with General Cooperative Society	Cooperative Wholesale Society
	Francs	*Francs*
1938	663,073,337	164,156,000
1939	661,812,680	(1)
1940	558,936,767	138,737,000
1941	476,994,966	(1)
1942	491,205,955	(1)
1943	523,602,863	(1)
1944	574,000,000	135,000,000
1945	[2] 774,900,000	(1)

[1] No data. [2] Estimated; 35-percent increase over 1944.

The cooperatives urged that the supply situation be improved through large-scale imports, and that the distribution of these be carried out through "pilot shops" whose war record had been good. A new organization, composed of the cooperative federations and some of the most important private chain-store organizations, offered its services to the Government and was accepted, but the plan fell through when the chambers of commerce protested. Later the Government used the cooperatives for the distribution, without profit, of goods (shoes, clothes, textiles, etc.) donated by the United States Army.

At the beginning of 1946, the cooperative movement, although still greatly impoverished, felt that it was again in condition to go forward. Everywhere the cooperative associations were "rebuilding, repairing, re-equipping," encouraged by the fact that never in its history had the cooperative movement so "aroused the attention of the mass of consumers" as in the years just passed. Also, they had received some recognition by the Government in being allowed 2 representatives (of 20) on the Economic Coordination Commission appointed late in 1946.

One favorable result of the war is stated to be better relations among the various parts of the cooperative movement.[5] Previously, there had

[4] Monthly Labor Review, July 1946, p. 30.

[5] The Belgian cooperative movement has always been divided along religious and political lines: (1) The agricultural cooperatives which were largely Roman Catholic and adherents of the Clerical or Christian Democratic Parties, (2) the urban workers' associations which worked closely with the Social Democratic Party and the General Federation of Trade Unions; and (3) the cooperatives of public employees which were neutral (i. e., lacking either political or religious affiliations).

been not only division but also bad feeling. Evidently the common hardships endured during the war served to soften the animosities among the various cooperative groups.

France

As a result of a series of amalgamations of local associations, the French cooperative movement had before the war been very generally consolidated into a comparatively small number of large regional associations. The first invasion of France by the Germans, in 1940, cut off nine-tenths of the entire cooperative movement, including most of these regional associations. The cooperatives in occupied France were placed under the direction of Nazi commissars. Those in Alsace-Lorraine were incorporated into the German Labor Front and lost their identity. Reports from cooperative sources state, however, that the Germans did not seize their assets; the members' share capital was returned to them, and membership control of the associations then ceased. Operations were thereafter carried on by directors appointed by the Labor Front.

The associations in unoccupied France—only about a tenth of the total—were permitted to function without serious interference by the Vichy Government, after a rather drastic reorganization. These, however, also came under German control when the rest of France was occupied, in November 1942. Surprisingly, it appears that a considerable degree of latitude was given them, and they were even allowed to hold membership meetings.

Postwar Situation. The final fighting that preceded liberation inflicted severe damage; and the end of the war found large regions of France in ruins, with buildings demolished, stocks looted, bridges destroyed, and most of the usable transport facilities carried off by the Germans. Those consumers' cooperatives which had been in the path of the liberating armies were practically destitute. Donations of trucks by the cooperators in other countries aided in the transport problem but the associations still had to contend with near-famine as regards supplies.

The new government accorded the cooperatives representation on bodies created to deal with the distribution of supplies, on the new National Credit Council, and on the Superior Council of Cooperation established by decree of January 16, 1947. The cooperative network was also used on several occasions to assist in the Government program of price reduction to combat inflation. In the fall and winter of 1946–47, cooperatives imported and distributed, at low prices set by the Government, apples from Switzerland, endives from Belgium, and (in conjunction with the National Retail Federation) the entire crop of citrus fruits from French North Africa.

Data in table 3 indicate that, especially considering the much-reduced territorial coverage of the cooperative wholesale, it had more than held its own through 1945; as compared with a wholesale-price index of 184.0, the index of its sales stood at 188.4. In the inflation of 1946, however, which sent the wholesale-price index to 796.0, the wholesale's business fell far behind.

TABLE 3.—*Trend of operations of French Cooperative Wholesale, 1938–46*

Year	Amount of business	Net earnings	Value of own production	Index of wholesale prices (Paris)
	Francs	*Francs*	*Francs*	
1938	1,209,466,132	8,195,654	65,582,590	[1]
1939	1,276,899,000	8,315,000	81,200,085	[2] 100.0
1940	984,000,000	7,299,000	[1]	[3] 172.0
1941	1,004,284,000	6,742,000	[1]	[3] 180.0
1942	1,234,284,000	7,969,729	54,061,977	[3] 194.0
1943	1,685,000,000	9,861,000	[1]	[3] 194.0
1944	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1945	2,405,000,000	[1]	[1]	[3] 184.0
1946	4,976,000,000	[1]	[1]	[4] 796.0

[1] No data.
[2] August.
[3] December.
[4] October.

No general statistics showing cooperative membership and retail business since liberation are available. A Swiss report [6] gives the number of consumers' cooperatives (presumably those affiliated to the National Federation) in 1945 as 932 and the total membership as 1,766,700 (the corresponding figures for 1938 were about 1,000 and 2,500,000). Some indication of the volume of retail business is given in a report in a French cooperative journal. It noted that the index of sales of 20 large cooperatives, with 3,849 shops in various parts of the country, was 292 in February 1946, as compared with a base of 100 in 1939. In the same period, the index of retail prices (Paris only) had risen to 446.0.

[6] Schweiz Konsum-Verein (Basel), July 5, 1947. The source of the figures is not given.

Netherlands

The Netherlands cooperative movement was well developed in many lines before the war, and in agriculture was rivaled only in Denmark. The consumers' cooperatives, found mainly in the cities, were serving about 15 percent of the entire population. Although that branch of the movement was divided into Protestant, Catholic, and neutral groups, each with its own federation, all made use of the services of the neutral wholesale, De Handelskamer, which was also an important importer and manufacturer.

The Netherlands, after having been assured that its neutrality would be respected, was invaded by the Germans in May 1940. Except for the destruction inflicted in Rotterdam at that time, the cooperatives suffered little damage or even interference.

The chief losses were incurred during the action of the liberation. Bitter fighting took place in the southeastern section of the country and, when the Germans were finally driven out, many villages (and their cooperatives) were completely destroyed. Others emerged untouched. Along the coast, also, some 750,000 acres had been destroyed by breaking the dykes and letting in the sea. This whole section was isolated by lack of transportation facilities, and an emergency wholesale organization had to be created. The area that suffered most severely was eastern Holland, where "practically everything" was destroyed or heavily damaged. The extreme northern Provinces which were not liberated until April 1945 received no damage, and the cooperatives, of course, continued to function. The whole country was cleared of the invaders early in May, but communication, especially between east and west, continued to be very difficult and whole sections of the country were practically at the point of starvation when the Allied Air Forces began to drop thousands of tons of food in packets.

Postwar Situation. Although no exact statistics are available, it appears from reports that, notwithstanding the loss of life and the tremendous shifts in population, both the number of local consumers' cooperative associations affiliated to the wholesale and their membership remained almost the same as before the war.

The cooperators wasted no time in getting under way again. By the early fall of 1945, th wholesale was back in business and its flour mi was again in operation. By mid-1946 the coop erative factories were working at capacity, an it was reported that the cooperative movemen was playing an important part in the reconstruc tion of the country. The chief problem was tha of the coal supply.

One of the cooperatives' first acts was to secur the abolition of the council the Germans ha created and to reestablish the original Nationa Cooperative Council (*National Cooperatieve Raad*) The Council reported, early in 1947, that plan were in "an advanced stage of preparation" fo the consolidation of the Catholic, Protestant, and neutral federations into one consumers' coopera tive federation which would also include the whole sale, De Handelskamer.

Switzerland

In 1940, the consumers' cooperatives handled 10 to 12 percent of the total retail trade and served about a fourth of the population. About 60 percent of the consumers' cooperatives were members of the Swiss Cooperative Union and Wholesale (VSK) and these associations accounted for nearly 87 percent of the total consumers' cooperative business. The wholesale owned and operated the largest flour mill in Switzerland, several farms, a printing plant, and factories producing various food products. It also operated a testing laboratory, and was part owner of plants making cigars, furniture, shoes, and cheese.

As a result of wartime conditions, Switzerland had to transform its economy from one highly specialized, and largely dependent on foreign markets for both its exports and imports, to a more or less self-sufficient, State-directed regime. It had already (during the decade of the 1930's) inaugurated a policy of import control, rationing, and increased taxation.

The cooperative wholesale which, prior to the war, had ranked among the nation's foremost importers, had the volume of its imports reduced to little or nothing. The output of its factories and those in which it had a financial interest was reduced substantially because of difficulty in obtaining raw materials. Nevertheless, the total volume of business of both VSK and its member associations rose steadily. The cooperators did

ir utmost to keep down prices, by organizing distribution of certain key foods at reduced ices and selling potatoes at cost.

Hemmed in on all sides by the belligerents in e war, Switzerland had a very difficult time as gards supplies. Some of this had been fore- n by the wholesale and its members, and they d accumulated large stocks of goods which abled them to supply the members for some me.

Recognizing that the food situation might be- me critical, VSK was instrumental in starting a ovement among the cooperatives, for the inten- ve cultivation of land not previously in use. ooperative associations, individually and col- ctively, as well as their members, entered this ovement, and several new associations were eated for waste-land cultivation. At the peak 942), 418 of VSK's 548 member associations ere participating. The idea was later taken up a nation-wide basis, and proved to be of great conomic value as the war years lengthened.

ostwar Situation. When the European war was er, Swiss cooperators collected funds for aid to ooperative associations in countries devastated the war. Over a million francs had been raised the middle of 1945. Practical aid had al- ady been given to the inhabitants of frontier owns bordering on Switzerland.

The liberation of France had brought renewal f contacts with the Allies but did not improve he food situation of Switzerland, and the emer- ency gardening and farm projects were con- nued. As soon as possible, large orders were laced in foreign countries by VSK, and these radually began to filter into Switzerland as ports ere opened by the armies of liberation. Coal as a real problem, and attempts were made to olve it, for the cooperators, by VSK s purchase of me peat bogs and of the operating rights in a oal mine. On a number of staple items, VSK nd its members continued to keep their prices elow those set by the Government.

On the basis of indexes of retail and wholesale prices (table 4) it appears that the retail associa- tions have been handling a larger volume of usiness than before the war, but that the whole- ale has lost some ground.

It was estimated that, at the end of 1946, bout 42 percent of the 1,150,000 families in Switzerland were members of local consumers' cooperatives.

TABLE 4.—*Trend of membership and business of Swiss consumers' cooperatives, 1939–46*

Year	Retail consumers' cooperatives affiliated to VSK			Central Union and Wholesale (VSK): Amount of business	Index of—	
	Number	Membership	Amount of business		Retail prices	Wholesale prices
			Francs	*Francs*		
1939	545	427,166	326,439,731	227,869,001	[1] 100.0	[1] 100.0
1940	546	430,315	350,191,461	247,083,976	[2] 117.0	[2] 152.5
1941	546	443,000	373,200,000	244,235,946	[2] 134.0	[2] 185.1
1942	546	461,000	406,100,000	263,690,875	[2] 146.0	[2] 200.2
1943	548	468,608	[3]	267,339,610	[2] 150.0	[2] 204.7
1944	549	473,492	453,727,506	275,572,268	[2] 152.0	[2] 206.0
1945	552	481,162	470,703,191	289,209,000	[2] 151.0	[2] 199.3
1946	552	489,159	533,825,524	358,656,000	[4] 155.0	[4] 202.0

[1] August.
[2] December.
[3] No data.
[4] October.

SOURCES: This article is based on data from the following publications:

Great Britain: Report of Annual Cooperative Congress (Manchester, The Cooperative Union), 1947 and 1947; People's Year Book (Manchester, Cooperative Wholesale Society), 1943, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948; The Cooperative Review (Manchester, The Cooperative Union), December 1946, and January, March, May, and August, 1947; Review of International Cooperation (International Cooperative Alliance, London), issues of November–December 1940, February and June 1941, February 1943, June, September, and November, 1944, and July and September 1947; Cooperative Information (International Labor Office, Geneva), No. 3, 1938; No. 5–6, 1945, No. 2–3, 1946, and No. 3, 1947; Midland Cooperator (Minneapolis, Minn.), June 11, 1947; The Cooperator (New York), January 20, 1947; Cooperative Builder (Superior, Wis.), January 11, 1945; Rochdale Cooperator (Chicago, Ill.), May-June-July-August 1945; Cooperative News Service (Chicago, Ill.), September 28, October 26, and December 14, 1944, June 28, 1945, August 9, 1945, May 16 and June 13, 1947; A Century of Cooperation, by G. D. H. Cole (Manchester, The Cooperative Union, 1945); Manchester Guardian, April 2, 1945; and British Ministry of Labor Gazette (London), November 1946.

Belgium: Review of International Cooperation (International Cooperative Alliance London), January 1940, June 1940, October 1943, March–April 1945, and August and September 1947; Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science (Philadelphia), September 1946; Cooperative Information (International Labor Office, Geneva), No. 2, 1947; Belgian Rural Cooperation, by E. J. Ross (Milwaukee, Bruce Publishing Co., 1940); and Le Coopérateur Belge (Brussels), July and August 1946 and May 1947.

France: Annuaire Statistique, 1940–45 (Statistique Général de la France, 1946); Somewhere in Cooperative France, by Margaret Digby (*in* English Economic History, by C. R. Fay, Cambridge, England, 1940); Cooperative Information (International Labor Office, Geneva), No. 5–6, 1945, No. 2–3, 1946, and No. 4, 1947; Cooperative League News Service (New York), December 6, 1945; and Review of International Cooperation (International Cooperative Alliance, London), October 1943, June 1944, March–April and May–June 1945, and August 1947.

Netherlands: Jaarcyfers voor Nederland, 1941–1942 (Netherlands, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek); Holland and the War, by G. N. Clark (Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs No. 43, Oxford, England, 1941); Review of International Cooperation (International Cooperative Alliance, London), December 1923, February 1934, February 1940, March and September 1941, September 1942, and June and July 1945; Cooperative Information (International Labor Office, London), February 1940, July 1942, and October 1945; Co-op Magazine (Chicago), June 1946; and Cooperative Movement in the Netherlands (Nationale Cooperatieve Raad, 1947).

Switzerland: Review of International Cooperation (International Cooperative Alliance, London), January and August 1941, August 1942, January, July, and November 1944, July and November–December 1945, July–August 1946, and July 1947; Cooperative Information (International Labor Office, Geneva), January 1946; La Coopération (Basel), February 8 and 15 and June 7, 1947; Schweiz. Konsum-Verein (Basel), April 19, June 21 and August 23, 1947 and Report No. 96 (October 20, 1944) from American Consulate General, Zurich.

Wages in Home Offices of Life Insurance Companies

KERMIT B. MOHN [1]

THE LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY provides employment to thousands of "white-collar" workers. Most of these are agents or professional specialists but clerical workers, typists, office machine operators, and others handling day-to-day paper work are also quite numerous. Home offices of life insurance companies alone employ more than 75,000 workers.[2] The wage structure for a selected group of occupations in 271 of these home offices was studied in January 1947. Of necessity, the occupations included had to be largely confined to those covering nonprofessional and nontechnical duties, many of which are also found in other industries.

Women outnumbered men by a considerable margin in most of the occupations. Relatively large numbers of women were employed as file clerks, clerk-typists, and copy typists, jobs in which average weekly wages were $23.13, $29.25, and $29.52, respectively, for the country as a whole. The figures for file clerks and copy typists cover those groups performing the more routine types of work in those occupations. Women averaged less than $30 a week in 6 other occupations. In 23 of the 39 women's occupations, the average weekly wage was $30 or more but less than $40. Only 7 jobs had an average of more than $40, with none as high as $50. Among the higher-pay jobs were underwriters, section heads, and claims adjusters.

Men's wages, on the average, were considerably higher than women's. In only 1 of the 23 jobs for which comparable figures for both men and women were available was the average weekly wage higher for women than for men. In all of the others men had the advantage, the margin being quite sizable in most instances. These differences were not necessarily due to variations in the rate structure of individual establishments but were influenced by other factors such as length of service and turn-over within establishments as well as differences in occupational structure among the establishments. As a result, the national averages for 8 of the 24 men's jobs were above $60 a week, with claims investigators averaging $86.56. Nine other jobs had averages between $40 and $60 and none was as low as $30. Office boys, with an average of $30.13 a week, were the lowest paid male workers.

In order to allow for differences in the workweek, rates of pay were also computed on an hourly basis, although wages in the industry are most commonly quoted on a monthly, semimonthly, biweekly, or weekly basis. Measured by the hour, the earnings of women file clerks, clerk-typists, and copy typists (same groups as mentioned above) averaged 75, 78, and 80 cents, respectively. In all, 9 of 39 jobs had averages of less than 80 cents while none of the men's jobs was in that category. At the other extreme, $1.32 an hour was the highest average for any women's job; this figure was exceeded by men in 11 of 24 occupations, with a high of $2.40 an hour.

Regional and Area Variations in Wages

About two-thirds of all home-office employment is located in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, traditional centers of the industry.[3] The

[1] Of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. The field work for the survey was under the direction of the Bureau's Regional Wage Analysts. A bulletin containing more detailed data will be issued in the near future.

[2] Excludes all home offices with less than eight workers; fraternal life insurance companies; miscellaneous carriers, such as State life insurance funds; and companies which carry life insurance as a minor part of their business. Coverage corresponds to industries 6811, 6812, 6813, and 6815 of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Bureau of the Budget.

[3] The regions used in this study are: *New England.*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic.*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States.*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast.*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; *Great Lakes.*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West.*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest.*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain.*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific.*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

tal in the former region, which includes the rgest companies, is approximately double that the latter. Wages in the Middle Atlantic gion were higher than those in New England most of the occupations. When the comparisons e broadened to include other regions, the Pacific Coast frequently reported the highest weekly earnings in the country among those jobs represented in all regions. Measured on an hourly basis, however, the Middle Atlantic had the highest averages in a great majority of the cases, with the Pacific region having the advantage in only

Average straight-time weekly earnings [1] for workers in selected occupations in home offices of life insurance companies, by region, January 1947

Occupation, grade, and sex	United States		Average straight-time weekly earnings in—								
	Number of workers	Average weekly rates	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
Men											
Actuarial clerks	223	$45.09	$48.62	$46.85	$32.73	$36.65	$49.92	$48.88	$42.51	[2]	$43.31
Addressing machine operators	98	38.16	40.89	43.06	42.23	30.10	32.18	37.73	32.57	[2]	[2]
Assemblers	42	30.31	-------	30.17	[2]	-------	32.20	[2]	[2]	-------	-------
Bookkeepers, hand	156	55.95	[2]	64.70	61.07	45.32	49.12	38.96	48.94	[2]	53.40
Calculating machine operators, class A	86	58.72	[2]	60.77	[2]	-------	50.69	-------	-------	-------	[2]
Claims adjusters	350	75.48	67.21	79.33	49.93	[2]	58.90	69.05	[2]	[2]	68.09
Claims investigators	268	86.56	-------	90.98	40.00	[2]	54.27	60.49	-------	-------	74.57
Clerks, accounting	276	45.85	44.66	55.44	31.30	34.42	43.63	36.59	45.16	[2]	47.09
Clerks, file, class A	31	40.34	[2]	49.43	-------	30.07	35.70	[2]	-------	-------	-------
Clerks, file, class B	83	33.51	41.77	37.32	[2]	-------	27.67	25.15	24.63	-------	[2]
Clerks, general	175	36.74	34.78	31.12	33.32	29.64	34.38	34.68	44.82	[2]	36.99
Clerks, pay roll	163	61.21	[2]	63.41	[2]	[2]	49.19	-------	[2]	-------	[2]
Correspondence clerks, class A	483	69.63	59.51	73.45	60.36	[2]	64.18	58.86	61.73	[2]	52.93
Correspondence clerks, class B	552	63.86	67.78	66.02	[2]	[2]	56.20	41.32	49.48	[2]	51.78
Interviewers	95	68.49	72.93	69.49	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	-------	[2]
Key-punch operators	20	30.98	-------	29.41	[2]	[2]	[2]	-------	[2]	-------	[2]
Mimeograph machine operators	56	31.88	43.08	29.44	[2]	29.80	31.02	34.19	24.85	[2]	-------
Office boys	343	30.13	28.85	34.42	25.25	25.05	22.37	[2]	22.23	[2]	28.05
Premium acceptors	117	48.01	[2]	53.91	43.93	33.01	36.12	44.64	70.48	-------	-------
Premium-ledger-card clerks	232	42.30	38.87	46.50	[2]	[2]	44.75	33.20	31.72	[2]	-------
Section heads	1,099	68.34	68.52	76.10	73.16	58.14	59.46	60.34	61.92	52.53	54.15
Tabulating machine operators	247	50.25	44.13	57.27	39.21	38.50	42.76	39.78	48.92	[2]	47.41
Underwriters	468	72.30	63.14	85.04	66.42	56.47	61.22	63.44	58.13	[2]	[2]
Underwriter clerks	87	43.96	41.30	49.68	36.39	37.77	44.08	[2]	[2]	[2]	48.31
Women											
Actuarial clerks	886	34.77	32.96	38.80	32.82	32.62	33.30	33.32	34.14	30.88	36.81
Addressing machine operators	533	29.72	30.77	31.72	27.32	27.05	29.16	29.01	28.04	30.15	34.79
Assemblers	803	29.10	29.42	30.74	26.22	27.78	25.64	27.87	28.68	[2]	32.18
Billing machine operators	84	34.92	35.75	38.21	[2]	31.08	35.37	[2]	[2]	-------	33.72
Bookkeepers, hand	221	38.45	33.23	41.42	39.63	35.61	40.58	34.86	38.69	-------	47.22
Bookkeeping machine operators, class A	49	38.00	33.72	[2]	[2]	39.24	[2]	29.11	39.82	-------	49.09
Bookkeeping machine operators, class B	235	33.70	35.58	35.65	33.77	31.47	31.80	32.49	29.57	32.73	36.66
Bookkeeping machine operators, class C	517	36.01	30.64	40.13	26.72	24.05	27.49	29.06	28.10	-------	[2]
Calculating machine operators, class A	193	38.61	36.28	44.31	34.67	31.43	36.09	32.70	[2]	-------	44.36
Calculating machine operators, class B	400	31.45	29.48	34.08	31.82	27.69	29.99	24.75	29.36	-------	31.97
Cancellation clerks	128	30.27	[2]	27.75	30.39	25.65	32.64	33.50	[2]	[2]	40.23
Claims adjusters	103	42.60	40.74	46.00	34.81	33.13	45.20	[2]	[2]	-------	52.13
Clerks, accounting	1,453	33.33	36.03	35.80	31.47	32.62	31.41	30.73	30.16	28.92	37.64
Clerks, file, class A	432	33.38	38.24	37.76	29.47	28.25	32.57	31.08	32.23	26.87	35.05
Clerks, file, class B	2,753	28.13	29.54	30.28	28.00	25.43	25.89	24.50	25.62	24.03	29.73
Clerks, general	3,358	30.00	30.18	33.91	27.38	27.57	28.07	27.84	31.37	23.59	33.32
Clerks, pay roll	249	43.67	36.47	53.27	35.60	35.85	35.44	39.27	[2]	-------	43.65
Clerk-typists	2,631	29.25	29.43	31.44	27.97	27.29	28.07	26.72	28.87	27.50	33.74
Correspondence clerks, class A	139	41.90	48.47	42.66	46.49	38.98	40.79	35.18	35.82	[2]	46.78
Correspondence clerks, class B	507	39.73	41.36	44.33	36.94	31.93	36.52	33.18	32.55	30.37	39.65
Interviewers	37	41.25	[2]	[2]	37.89	[2]	40.74	39.58	[2]	-------	46.43
Key-punch operators	1,300	31.64	32.54	33.19	28.92	29.49	30.17	29.36	29.62	28.57	36.07
Mimeograph machine operators	230	29.39	34.27	32.02	26.45	26.14	26.84	27.63	22.83	[2]	32.37
Office girls	568	26.86	26.06	29.02	22.70	23.50	24.19	23.99	22.31	[2]	28.97
Premium acceptors	539	32.89	34.46	36.28	30.71	28.24	33.02	29.11	30.10	36.71	37.38
Premium-ledger-card clerks	2,083	32.82	31.72	38.30	31.67	24.93	30.10	29.27	32.17	29.93	34.64
Section heads	1,204	47.17	42.35	58.60	46.63	43.48	40.35	44.04	45.56	41.43	48.57
Stenographers, class A	1,240	40.23	41.08	42.49	41.60	35.12	37.34	37.55	41.81	38.56	43.99
Stenographers, class B	1,984	33.69	31.78	36.89	31.33	30.02	31.52	29.49	33.19	32.22	37.80
Switchboard operators	152	35.95	41.51	37.13	41.57	29.00	32.93	32.22	31.25	[2]	37.67
Switchboard operator-receptionists	151	29.84	34.66	30.96	28.39	27.83	29.56	27.70	30.84	31.71	34.99
Tabulating machine operators	477	37.06	37.44	41.25	34.84	33.14	31.97	32.99	31.31	[2]	42.81
Tracing clerks	308	29.27	27.77	30.38	25.38	26.20	28.11	23.73	29.37	-------	[2]
Transcribing machine operators, class A	274	37.42	41.76	33.24	34.48	31.50	35.90	30.00	37.40	32.68	39.91
Transcribing machine operators, class B	545	35.67	33.86	40.75	33.41	28.80	29.45	26.91	29.09	[2]	33.59
Typists, copy, class A	603	37.55	41.95	35.66	34.09	29.17	31.54	30.07	34.09	[2]	39.13
Typists, copy, class B	1,953	29.52	29.74	31.05	29.97	27.62	26.43	25.57	26.78	26.82	30.26
Underwriters	226	48.62	46.43	51.86	42.47	41.20	47.35	45.51	51.16	-------	54.69
Underwriter clerks	748	32.89	32.17	35.57	32.78	30.56	33.33	30.56	34.59	30.43	35.86

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

2 jobs. The lowest rates were usually found in the Southeast, Middle West, or Mountain regions.

The position of individual companies in the industry's wage structure, coupled with the differences in composition of the work forces among the companies, produced some rather unusual wage relationships at the various levels of comparison. For example, the average rates for class C bookkeeping machine operators, class B correspondence clerks, and class B transcribing machine operators in the Middle Atlantic region were higher than the comparable averages for the next high class, primarily because of the relatively large numbers of workers employed in the lower grades by some of the large high-pay companies in which a greater division of labor existed. Within any single company the rates varied directly with the class of the occupation.

The New York-Newark area had about 30,000 workers in life insurance home offices, including most of the very large companies. Other important areas, although small in comparison with New York-Newark, are Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, and Chicago. Wages in the New York-Newark area were generally above those in all other areas for which separate information could be prepared. Examples of the weekly wage levels in the New York metropolitan area are class A stenographers with an average of $44.00; class B stenographers, $37.82: general clerks, $35.37; and clerk-typists, copy-typists, and file clerks on routine work, between $30.00 and $32.00. All of these averages pertained to women workers.

Variations in Wages by Size of Establishment

Although there are numerous life insurance companies in the United States, the bulk of the business and employment is centered in a relatively few large companies. It is estimated that over 60 percent of all workers in home offices are employed by approximately 25 large firms (over 500 home-office workers). As a group, these large companies paid higher wages, on the average, than the more numerous smaller companies. This condition existed in practically all occupations for which comparisons could be made on a national level as well as within the New England and Middle Atlantic regions. Furthermore, it existed when measured on a hourly as well as a weekly basis. In the Great Lakes region, third in importance in the industry, women's wages, measured on a weekly basis, tended to be higher in the smaller companies, although the margin in many cases averaged less than $1 a week. On an hourly rate basis the larger companies had the advantage in most of the occupations, indicating that the normal workweek in the larger companies as a group was shorter than in the smaller ones.

Wage and Related Practices

Well over half of the insurance companies, including most of the larger ones, had formalized their occupational rate structures. In practically all of these companies minimum and maximum rates had been set for each classification. Formal automatic progressions, depending on length of service, were established in only a small proportion of the cases. The more common practice was to grant increases within the established ranges after a periodic review of each employee's attainments. Generally these reviews were held semiannually or annually.

About 60 percent of the insurance companies had a normal workweek of less than 40 hours for men and women. All except a few of the remainder observed a 40-hour week. A workweek of less than 35 hours was reported in several cases; almost the same number regularly employed their workers more than 40 hours a week.

In the Middle Atlantic region the most common workweeks were 35 or some other standard less than 37½ hours; the 40-hour week was standard in only 4 of 38 companies for men and in 3 for women, but none had a longer workweek. On the other hand, none of the companies in the Middle West and Pacific regions reported a workweek of less than 37½ hours.

All except 3 of 270 companies for which information was available granted vacations with pay to their employees after 1 year of service. In 85 percent of these companies the vacation time was 2 weeks, including all of the companies in the New England and Pacific regions. In the Mountain region, 8 of the 10 companies granted 2 weeks and the other 2 granted a longer vacation period.

Formal provisions for paid sick leave after 1 year of service were in existence in about 45 percent of the companies, including a majority of the companies in the New England, Great Lakes, and Middle West regions. Two weeks' allowance

ith pay was provided in about half of these ompanies.

Two-thirds of the companies had adopted some ype of insurance or pension plan for their em- loyees, the costs of which were paid, at least in art, by the companies. Only half of the total udied provided life insurance plans. About 30 ercent of all companies had health insurance rograms and a quarter had retirement pension plans. Pension plans were not nearly so prevalent in most of the other industries studied by the Bureau. A number of companies reported more than one type of insurance or pension plan.

Somewhat less than half of the companies awarded Christmas bonuses to their employees and more than 10 percent paid other types of nonproduction bonuses. In many cases the amounts paid were quite substantial.

Salaries in Public Assistance Agencies, 1946

VISITORS WERE THE MOST NUMEROUS employees of local offices of State public assistance agencies covered in a personnel survey by the Social Security Administration.[1] Monthly salaries of 14,830 visitors early in 1946 ranged from less than $120 (for 3 percent) to $220 or more (for 1.2 percent); over a fourth of these workers received from $140 to $160, and almost a fourth, from $160 to $180. For all visitors, the median was $165, which was higher than rates paid by nearly two-thirds of the offices. This difference was attributed to the relatively high salaries (median $210) paid in New York State and the large proportion of visitors (over a fifth of the total) employed there. The median salary paid by the median agency was $155, and this was regarded as a more valid basis for interagency comparisons. All visitors in 5 States—Arizona, Michigan, Nevada, Texas, and Washington—were paid at a rate above $155, whereas none in 4 Southern States—Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina—received as much as that amount. In cities having populations of 250,000 or more, the median was $185, this figure also showing the influence of the relatively high salaries and the appreciable proportion of such employees in New York State.

Within the same agency, visitors' salaries usually exceeded those of clerical workers, the next largest group (11,635) covered by the survey. The median of $165 for visitors was $30 higher than that for clerks, almost two-thirds of whom received under $140 a month. However, there were marked variations in the extent to which salaries for the two classes of workers differed. For example, in Connecticut the median for both classifications was $135, but in South Dakota and Texas the median for visitors exceeded that for clerks by $70. When comparisons were made between agencies, salaries for visitors in some agencies were found to be considerably below those for clerks in other agencies.

Salaries of the 2,491 directors represented in the survey ranged from less than $120 to $380 or more per month, the median being $185. The range for the 1,675 supervisors was from less than $160 to $320 or more, with a median of $210, and for the 439 field representatives, from less than $200 to $320 or more, with a median of $250.

[1] Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance, Public Assistance Report No. 12: Personnel in Local Offices of State Public Assistance Agencies, 1946—Part I, Salaries. Washington, 1947.

Residential Rents Under the 1947 Housing and Rent Act

BRUNO SCHIRO[1]

RESIDENTIAL RENTS IN LARGE CITIES surveyed for the Bureau's consumers' price index[2] advanced 5 percent during the first 4 months of operation under the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. Most of the changes resulted from increases permitted by voluntary agreement between landlords and tenants under the modified rent controls adopted in June 1947. Other increases included "hardship adjustments," higher rents for "decontrolled" units, and some overceiling charges. A relatively larger proportion of residential units with increased rents were located in apartment structures than in single-family dwellings.

Changes in Rent Since September 1939

The rapid change reported in the 4 months surveyed—June to October 1947—contrasts sharply with the relative stability of residential rents under the stricter rent controls in effect during wartime and in immediate postwar periods.

	Percent change in 34 large cities
September 1939–May 1942[1]	+5.3
May 1942–December 1942	−1.7
December 1942–June 1946	+0.5
June 1946–June 1947	+0.6
June 1947–October 1947	+5.2

[1] Periods are for the midmonth.

[1] Of the Bureau's Consumers' Prices Division.

[2] For a description of the Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Families in Large Cities, see p. 114 of this issue. An explanation of the rent index—a component—is contained in this article (p. 19).

Rent charges to families living in residential housekeeping dwellings remained about the same for a year after the outbreak of World War II in September 1939. The first substantial rent increases began in the fall of 1940. Through the early months of 1941 rising rents were limited to crowded defense centers; but by the summer of 1941 they had spread to almost all large cities throughout the country. By May 1942, rents had risen an average of 5.3 percent above September 1939. Increases varied greatly among individual large cities, ranging from 0.2 percent in Scranton to over 26 percent in Mobile. With the imposition of rent controls beginning in June 1942, residential rents were cut back or stabilized and from the summer of 1942 to June 1946—a 4-year period—increases were minor in the 34 large cities included in the Bureau's consumers' price index.

Beginning with the 25-day temporary suspension of Federal rent controls on July 1, 1946, following the President's veto of the price control bill as first passed by Congress, rents in the 34 large cities surveyed by the Bureau began a small but steady advance. After the liberalization of rent adjustments for hardship cases by the U. S. Office of Temporary Controls in February 1947, rents continued to advance fractionally. The over-all increase for the 12 months ending in June 1947 was 0.6 percent, in contrast to the 0.5-percent rise during the 42-month period December 1942 to June 1946.

Housing and Rent Act of 1947

In June 1947, the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, extending rent controls in a modified form until March 1, 1948, became law.[3] In the act, Congress declared its intention of terminating all Federal restrictions on rents at the earliest practicable date; but it recognized that a housing emergency existed which required the continuation of certain restrictions on rents for a limited time.

Four major changes were made in Federal rent control regulations by the act of 1947.

(1) The act permits increases in current maximum rents of not more than 15 percent if the landlord and tenant agree "voluntarily and in

[3] Public Law 129, 80th Congress., 1st sess. Approved June 30, 1947.

ood faith" to such an increase and the landlord ives a written lease extending to December 31, 948. Where such leases are made the units are utomatically decontrolled after December 31, 947, although the lease, unless voided, operates s an instrument of rent control until the end of 948. All other dwellings are decontrolled after February 29, 1948—the date of the termination f the act.

(2) It empowers local advisory boards, consisting of representative citizens appointed by the U. S. Housing Expediter upon the recommendation of the respective State governors, for each defense-rental area, to recommend (*a*) the decontrol of their defense-rental area, (*b*) general increases in rent for the area, and (*c*) individual rent increases for hardship cases.

Such recommendations of the local advisory boards are to become effective after 30 days unless reversed by the Housing Expediter. The recommendations can be disapproved by the Expediter if not appropriately substantiated by evidence or if not in accordance with applicable regulations.

(3) It decontrolled, as of the effective date of the act, (*a*) all hotel and motor courts; (*b*) all apartment hotels which provided customary hotel services; (*c*) tourist homes serving transient guests exclusively; (*d*) all housing completed after February 1, 1947, created either by new construction or the conversion of existing dwellings; and (*e*) all housing accommodations which were not rented during the 2-year period, February 1, 1945, to January 31, 1947.

(4) It eliminated the 6-month waiting period granted to tenants under the former regulations which protected them from short-notice evictions resulting from the sale of dwellings [4] or from intention of the owner to occupy the dwelling. It also permits evictions when the owner wants to remodel the dwelling substantially, on "nuisance" grounds, etc., in accordance with State or local laws governing evictions, and in all cases without referral to the Housing Expediter.

Within 4 months of these changes, rents in large cities surveyed for the consumers' price index advanced 5.2 percent. This is somewhat lower than the rate of advance in 1920, when rents rose 20 percent in 1 year.

Rental Changes for Individual Cities

Among the 29 cities surveyed after June 1947, all showed advances in rents; the sharpest advance was reported in Chicago, where rents rose 9.5 percent between mid-June and mid-September.

The full effect of the first 4 months' experience under the amended rent controls is shown in 11 cities in which surveys were made in mid-October. In 7 of the 11 cities, rents rose more than 5 percent after mid-June. The smallest advances—under 2 percent—were reported for Manchester, Savannah, New York, and Buffalo. In Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Portland (Oreg.), the increase in rents for all dwellings was more than 5 percent. Rents in Denver and Richmond advanced over 6 percent, in Kansas City over 7 percent, and in Indianapolis over 8 percent. (See table 1.)

Ten cities were surveyed in mid-September, covering the period mid-June to mid-September. In all the 10 cities, rents rose more than 1 percent during the 3 months. Rents in Mobile and Portland (Maine) rose slightly over 1 percent. For Cincinnati, Jacksonville, Baltimore, and San Francisco, the increase was about 3 percent. Rents in Boston advanced over 4 percent, in Minneapolis and St. Louis more than 6 percent, and in Chicago over 9 percent.

Among the cities surveyed in mid-July or mid-August, the average increase in rents ranged from less than 1 percent in New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Washington [5] to more than 5 percent in Birmingham.

The proportion of renter-occupied dwellings which were affected by rent increases after mid-June 1947 varied considerably from city to city. Substantial proportions of tenants experienced such increases in the 21 cities surveyed in September or October 1947. Although rents were

[4] Since 1940 there has been a rapid and continuous shift from tenancy to home ownership. Between April 1940 and April 1947, the proportion of dwellings in nonfarm areas occupied by owners rose from 41 to 53 percent—an increase of 28 percent. Much of this increase came about by the withdrawing of dwellings from the rental market. See Effect of Wartime Housing Shortages on Home Ownership, Monthly Labor Review, April 1946 or Bureau of Labor Statistics Serial No. R 1840.

[5] Rent control in the District of Columbia is administered under a separate Act of Congress enacted on December 2, 1941, and recently extended until March 31, 1948, without any of the changes made by the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. In October 1947, an order by the Administrator permitted increases in taxes and water rates since 1941 to be passed on to tenants living in structures containing less than 9 units. For structures of 9 units or more, increases are permitted only after individual investigation. Housing accommodations in the nearby Maryland and Virginia areas are subject to the Housing and Rent Act of 1947.

advanced on 10 percent or less of the rental dwellings in Buffalo, Manchester (N. H.), Mobile, New York, Portland (Maine), and Savannah, a greater proportion of tenants reported rent increases in the other cities: Cincinnati and Jacksonville, 1 in every 7 rental units; San Francisco and Baltimore, 1 in every 5; Boston, Detroit, and Portland (Oreg.), 1 in every 4; Denver, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Richmond, and St. Louis, 1 in every 3; and Chicago, 1 in every 2.

TABLE 1.—*Percent increase in rents of residential dwellings and proportion affected by increases, in selected large cities, June to October 1947* [1]

City	Percent increase in rents for all rental dwellings				Percent of rental dwellings affected by increases			
	June 15 to July 15	June 15 to Aug. 15	June 15 to Sept. 15	June 15 to Oct. 15	June 15 to July 15	June 15 to Aug. 15	June 15 to Sept. 15	June 15 to Oct. 15
Baltimore	0.6	2.1	3.3	(2)	5	11	19	(2)
Birmingham	1.6	5.3	(2)	(2)	9	25	(2)	(2)
Boston	.3	2.5	4.4	(2)	2	14	23	(2)
Buffalo	.4	.5	1.0	1.6	2	3	6	9
Chicago	4.9	8.2	9.5	(2)	26	47	55	(2)
Cincinnati	.7	1.7	2.7	(2)	4	10	14	(2)
Denver	.5	3.0	4.3	6.4	4	19	25	36
Detroit	1.1	3.5	4.3	5.1	6	19	23	27
Indianapolis	1.0	3.9	5.6	8.4	5	19	23	33
Jacksonville	.3	1.6	3.0	(2)	2	7	14	(2)
Kansas City	1.9	3.5	4.7	7.6	11	21	29	37
Los Angeles	1.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manchester, N. H.	.1	.5	.6	.9	1	3	4	6
Memphis	.1	3.9	(2)	(2)	2	24	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis	1.5	4.1	6.6	(2)	7	20	34	(2)
Mobile	.3	.9	1.2	(2)	2	5	7	(2)
New Orleans	0	.5	(2)	(2)	0	7	(2)	(2)
New York	.1	.5	.8	1.5	1	3	5	10
Philadelphia	.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pittsburgh	.5	3.4	4.3	5.6	3	20	27	33
Portland, Maine	.1	.4	1.2	(2)	1	3	7	(2)
Portland, Oreg.	2.3	3.9	5.0	5.6	7	16	21	23
Richmond	0	1.3	5.1	6.5	1	8	26	36
St. Louis	2.6	5.1	6.4	(2)	10	25	34	(2)
San Francisco	.1	2.2	3.2	(2)	1	12	19	(2)
Savannah	0	0	.2	.9	0	0	1	4
Scranton	.7	1.5	(2)	(2)	5	10	(2)	(2)
Seattle	.5	1.8	(2)	(2)	3	11	(2)	(2)
Washington	.1	.6	(2)	(2)	1	4	(2)	(2)

[1] Not surveyed during the period June to October 1947 were the following 5 cities included in the consumers' price index: Atlanta, Cleveland, Houston, Milwaukee, and Norfolk.
[2] Not available.

For the cities surveyed in September or October, the typical percentage increase in the monthly rent for units with higher rents was about 15 percent since June, ranging from around 11 percent for Portland (Maine) to 23 percent for Jacksonville and Portland (Oreg.). The average dollar increase amounted to less than $4 per month for Manchester (N. H.); $4 to $5 for Cincinnati, Mobile, and Savannah; $5 to $6 for Buffalo, Denver, Jacksonville, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Richmond, and St. Louis; $6 to $7 for Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, New York, and San Francisco; and more than $8 in Indianapolis and Portland (Oreg.).

Increases by Region and Structure Type

Although by October 1947 it was too early to discern any marked regional differences in the pattern of rent increases, it was apparent that large cities in the Midwest experienced substantial advances since June 1947. In the 10 cities surveyed by the Bureau in September, midwestern cities led the group, with Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago having the biggest percentage increases. Again, in October, two midwestern cities—Indianapolis and Kansas City—led in rent increases. Elsewhere, the greatest advances seem to be associated with centers of heavy industry, where demand for housing was particularly great, such as Birmingham, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Chicago. Somewhat smaller rises were reported by the shipbuilding centers, such as Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Portland (Maine), where the volume of activity had slackened somewhat since the end of the war.

The recent rent surveys of the Bureau indicate that the majority of the rent increases occurred in apartment structures. More than a year before the enactment of the Rent Act of 1947, many landlords, particularly apartment owners, requested prospective tenants to sign leases agreeing to a stated percentage increase upon termination of Federal rent controls. Under these leases the 15-percent increases permitted could readily be made after the passage of the act. However, landlords of single-family houses, apparently reluctant in many cases, to tie up their properties for as long as 18 months, because of the possibility of a favorable sales offer, have not followed this practice to as great an extent.

Among the 10 cities surveyed by the Bureau in September, the 4 cities reporting the greatest percentage increases—Boston, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago—also have lower proportions of single-family rental homes than the other cities.

Mobile, with the lowest reported rent increase, has the highest proportion of such homes; conversely, Chicago, with the largest increase, has the lowest proportion of single-family rental dwellings among these cities. Again, in October, cities having relatively more apartment dwellings also had the larger rent increases, with some exceptions, notably New York.

Voluntary Landlord-Tenant Agreements

Voluntary landlord-tenant agreements, responsible for the majority of rent increases during the first 4 months of operation under the amended controls, were permitted until December 31, 1947. For all areas under rent control, data on the filing of the leases required in such agreements show that the peak in numbers filed occurred in August 1947:

	Number of leases filed in all areas [1]
Under rent control (1947):	
July 1–Aug. 1	316, 636
Aug. 2–Aug. 29	549, 493
Aug. 30–Oct. 3	417, 124
Oct. 4–Oct. 31	225, 116
Nov. 1–Nov. 28	135, 348

[1] Source: Office of the Housing Expediter.

In September the number of leases filed dropped considerably from the August peak, and even sharper declines followed during October and November. The number of leases filed weekly fell steadily from a peak of 174,548 during the week ending August 15, to 24,785 for the week ending November 28, the latest period for which data are available.

Local Advisory Board Recommendations

By the end of November 1947, recommendations for decontrol were approved in 11 of the 17 areas or portions of areas where local boards had asked for decontrol and the Housing Expediter had acted upon the request. Each of the 11 decontrolled areas was small, with less than 20,000 population (as of 1940) in all but 2 areas, and several were primarily agricultural. The recommendations for decontrol of the other 6 areas were disapproved by the Housing Expediter on the ground that the recommendations were not "appropriately substantiated" by evidence. To support a finding for decontrol, the Housing Expediter has required evidence covering (*a*) the number of current rental vacancies; (*b*) the number of families seeking rental units in the area, as indicated for example by want ads, listings, and oral testimony at hearings; (*c*) changes which would affect the demand for housing or its supply such as migration, employment opportunities, and new construction; and (*d*) the estimated extent of changes in rent levels which would result from decontrol.

Strict adherence to the evidence requirements in decontrol recommendations probably will permit extension of decontrol in some additional small areas where wartime population has diminished. Among the large urban areas of the country, however, recent housing surveys indicate that a serious housing shortage still exists. In the majority of the 133 local board recommendations acted upon by the Housing Expediter by the end of November 1947, the boards attested directly to a need for the continuation of control in 110 areas, and directly or indirectly in 6 areas, where a general rent increase was recommended. These 116 areas contain about 98 percent of the population in the 133 areas (table 2). In many cases the local boards, in recommending continuation of controls,

TABLE 2.—*Actions of the Housing Expediter on local advisory board recommendations, July 1–Nov. 28, 1947*

Item	Number of areas [1]	Population (1940) in areas covered by Expediter's action [2]	Percent of population
All actions of the Expediter	133	21, 717, 000	100
Decontrol recommended by local boards	17	289, 000	2
Approved by Expediter	11	156, 000	1
Disapproved by Expediter	6	133, 000	1
Continuation of control recommended by local boards and approved by Expediter	110	16, 440, 000	75
General rent increase disapproved by local boards	48	5, 617, 000	26
General rent increase recommended by local boards	6	4, 988, 000	23
Approved by Expediter	2	426, 000	2
Disapproved by Expediter	4	4, 562, 000	21

[1] Included in this count are entire defense-rental areas or portions of areas, such as a particular county, for which recommendations were made.
[2] For a few areas, population as of 1940 is estimated.

Source: Office of Housing Expediter, Press releases Nos. 924–934, Oct. 9 to Nov. 28, 1947.

referred to the critical, acute, or serious housing shortages now existing in their areas.[6]

In 48 of the 110 areas recommended for a continuation of control, the local advisory boards also recommended that for the time being no general rent increase be granted, as current rent levels were held to be adequate. In a number of instances the boards stated that hardship cases could be dealt with adequately by individual adjustment procedure provided under the present regulations. No decision was made on the question of a general increase in rents in the remaining 52 areas where continuation of rent controls was recommended.

For areas where a general rent increase was recommended by the local boards by November 1947, the Housing Expediter had acted on 6—granting 2 and denying 4. In the Louisville area an increase of 5 percent was permitted because—among other considerations—a new sewer rental was estimated to cost landlords between 2 and 4 percent on the majority of rented properties. In the Klamath Falls (Oreg.) area, a 10-percent general rent increase was approved to compensate for a 50-percent increase in the tax levy between 1943 and 1947. The Expediter refused requests by the local boards for St. Petersburg (Fla.) to increase rentals on Negro-occupied tenant dwellings only; for Dickinson County, (Kans.), to increase rentals 15 percent for all units renting at "freeze date" levels; and for Saline County (Kans.) and the Chicago area, a flat 15-percent increase on all dwellings. In denying the Chicago request because the recommendation was not appropriately substantiated, the Expediter emphasized two factors to be considered in determining the adequacy of the general rent level. First, the operating position of landlords generally within the area as compared with past years; and, secondly, any unusual circumstances which caused the rent level on the maximum rent date to be abnormally low or not representative.[7]

Vacancy Rates in Urban Areas

At the end of October 1947 the United States Bureau of the Census released the results of its survey of vacancies conducted in April. In urban areas of the country, according to that survey, the habitable vacancies available for rent were negligible, amounting to 0.4 percent of all ordinary residential units. This was lower than the habitable rental vacancy rate of 0.9 percent reported in November 1945, shortly after the end of World War II. Vacancy surveys in each of 36 large metropolitan areas showed that habitable vacancies offered for rent amounted to less than 0.5 percent in 30 areas, between 0.5 and 1.0 percent in 5 areas, and more than 1.0 percent in only 1 area. In addition, approximately 1,655,000 dwellings in urban areas contained "doubled-up" families.

The proportion of new construction for rental is estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to have increased steadily since May 1947, and will probably continue into 1948, although any increase in rental housing for moderate and low-income families is expected to be slight. Whatever additions are made will be absorbed readily by undoubling of families, by families now living in accommodations other than ordinary dwellings, and by newly formed families.

The Rent Index[8]

Indexes of changes in rent are shown in table 3 for the 34 large cities in the Bureau's consumers'

[6] Several local boards requested that rent controls be extended for another year when the present act expires. For example, the Albany-Troy, N. Y. advisory board recommended that "the emergency rent laws * * * be continued in force for an indefinite period or at least for another year with the proviso that if the present emergency has not been alleviated at the expiration of such act, that the act may be renewed for another period of time." Others recommended the strengthening of eviction controls, and the recontrol of new and other decontrolled housing.—Office of Housing Expediter, Press release No. 934, November 28, 1947.

[7] When this article was written, there was no information on income and operating expenditure for rental units after the modification of rent controls in June 1947. In General Fleming's testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on January 31, 1947, he stated that surveys in 90 cities showed that "for the year ending June 30, 1946, net operating income had declined from its 1944 peak of 131 percent of the 1939 base to about 127 percent for multifamily structures and from 146 percent to about 143 percent for 1 to 4 family structures * * * during the last 6 months of 1946 * * * estimates indicate that operating expenses probably rose about 4.0 percent for multifamily units and approximately 2.7 percent for 1 to 4 family units. If this is correct, net operating income from 1946 is still about 121 percent of the 1939 level for multifamily units and about 139 percent of this base for 1 to 4 family units."

[8] For an explanation of the index, see Technical Note on Rent Index, which follows table 3.

price index (of which the rent index is a component). These cover various periods from September 1939 to October 1947, with 1935–39 as the base (100).

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of residential rents and percentage change in 34 large cities for selected periods, September 1939 to October 1947*

[Indexes, 1935–39=100]

City	Latest rent index in 1947		Percentage change to latest survey month in 1947, from—		
	Index	Month	Sept. 1946	Mar. 1942 [1]	Sept. 1939
34 large cities combined	114.9	Oct.	5.6	5.5	10.1
Atlanta	108.2	May	.5	1.8	4.1
Baltimore	111.5	Sept.	7.6	−1.8	8.0
Birmingham	131.6	Aug.	7.3	.9	18.2
Boston	110.3	Sept.	4.6	5.4	10.1
Buffalo	117.2	Oct.	1.7	2.0	10.7
Chicago	127.6	Sept.	10.0	13.1	17.7
Cincinnati	109.2	Sept.	2.6	4.6	6.7
Cleveland	115.9	Apr.	−.2	−.9	7.6
Denver	117.7	Oct.	6.4	8.1	10.4
Detroit	121.3	Oct.	4.7	1.7	12.5
Houston	110.7	Apr.	−.5	2.9	3.7
Indianapolis	125.4	Oct.	8.0	5.4	15.7
Jacksonville	116.5	Sept.	2.7	−.5	13.5
Kansas City	119 2	Oct.	8.2	9.7	16.2
Los Angeles	113.7	July	1.8	3.6	5.5
Manchester, N. H	109.6	Oct.	1.0	2.2	8.5
Memphis	120.5	Aug.	4.6	5.1	15.3
Milwaukee	109.2	June	.2	1.2	6.3
Minneapolis	119.6	Sept.	7.7	9.4	11.2
Mobile	119.7	Sept.	4.6	−8.6	15.2
New Orleans	108.4	Aug.	1.4	1.8	5.7
New York	105.6	Oct.	2.0	2.4	3.1
Norfolk	109.3	May	.1	−8.5	7.5
Philadelphia	110.5	July	3.0	3.8	7.5
Pittsburgh	114.6	Oct.	6.5	7.0	9.1
Portland, Maine	108.0	Sept.	1.6	2.9	7.2
Portland, Oreg	120.8	Oct.	5.7	5.6	13.1
Richmond	111.4	Oct.	6.9	6.9	8.5
St. Louis	113.1	Sept.	6.5	6.5	11.5
San Francisco	110.4	Sept.	3.5	4.5	6.8
Savannah	116.6	Oct.	1.0	1.5	12.1
Scranton	103.4	Aug.	1.8	5.1	5.3
Seattle	114.5	Aug.	2.1	−6.7	7.2
Washington	101.1	Aug.	.8	.5	1.0

[1] Last general survey before institution of rent controls beginning in June 1942.

Technical Note on Rent Index

The data on changes in rents were obtained from surveys of residential dwellings in 29 of the 34 cities included in the Bureau's consumers' price index. Of these 29 cities, 6 were surveyed in July, 7 in August, 10 in September, and 11 in October, 5 of which had been surveyed during the previous 3 months. The cities were so selected that an estimate of change in rent for the 34 large cities combined for each month could be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

The rent index, a component of the consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, reflects changes from period to period in rents charged for the same dwellings with the same facilities and services. Therefore, changes in the index should not be compared with changes in the average contract rent since a comparison of average contract rents reflects in addition to the price changes shown in the index, shifts in the size and type of rental units, and changes in the items included in the contract rent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics obtains its figures on rents by asking tenants in a large sample of dwellings what rent they pay and what facilities and services are included in the rent. The samples represent all tenant dwellings, new and old, small and large, from single homes to apartments. These rents are then compared with those reported by the tenants for the same dwellings at the time of the last rent survey, after adjustments are made for any changes in the facilities and services included in the rent. The figures, therefore, represent rents paid for the same dwelling from one time to another; they do not take into account rentals for newly constructed dwellings nor costs of repairs made by tenants. The figures do not reflect changes in the sales prices of homes and in the housing costs of the worker who has migrated, nor do they take into account the additional costs of "extras" or premiums charged by some landlords when they rent to new tenants. The figures represent average changes in rents for the same dwellings whose tenants have not had to pay for major items of maintenance or repairs out of their own pockets.

At the present time rents are collected by personal visit to tenants in a large sample of dwellings once a year, and in the intervening quarters by mail questionaire.

Prices and Wages in the Austrian Economy, 1938-47

IRVING B. KRAVIS[1]

IN THE FALL OF 1947, Viennese wage and official prices were both more than four times the prewar level. The quantity of goods available at legal prices has been extremely scarce in the postwar period; the average daily calorie ration was far below prewar levels. Consumer goods were more freely available on the black market, but at greatly inflated prices. Although legal prices had risen and black-market prices declined since Austria's liberation in April 1945, Viennese black-market prices were 19 times legal prices for food necessities in the fall of 1947.

Changes in money wages have reduced income differentials between men and women workers and between workers of various degrees of skill. The leveling process in real incomes has been reenforced by limited rations and by the low purchasing power of earnings on the black market. In terms of actual purchasing power, average postwar earnings have been below prewar levels.

The Austrian Economy

Austria, with a population of less than 7,000,000 and an area about the size of Maine, is unique in certain respects. Its strategic location in the center of Europe and the postwar occupation by the United States, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union have made Austria the meeting ground of East and West.

The partial self-sufficiency which had been painstakingly developed between the two world wars was submerged when the country was annexed to the German war machine in 1938. The Nazis diverted the Austrian economy from its peacetime channels by reducing agricultural production and increasing the output of oil, hydroelectric power, and heavy industry. Unfavorable weather in the postwar period hampered agricultural recovery and reduced hydroelectric power output, thus making existing fuel shortages more serious. In the late summer of 1947, industrial output was estimated by the United States Forces in Austria at roughly 45 percent of 1938 output.

The basic factors underlying the low rate of production were:

(1) Shortages of Fuel, Raw Materials, and Other Goods: Substantial foreign aid through UNRRA, and by Great Britain and the United States directly, was concentrated upon food supplies, but raw materials were also included. Lack of coal and other raw materials hindered economic recovery and retarded exports.

(2) Manpower and Malnutrition: The low productivity of Austrian workers in the postwar period was due partly to use of damaged plants and outmoded equipment and partly to reduced labor efficiency. Malnutrition undermined worker efficiency (average caloric consumption of the nonfarm population in the first 7 months of 1947 averaged 1,535 calories) and much time was lost in hunting for food.

(3) Zonal Divisions: The military occupation of Austria by the four Allies hindered interzonal trade. Because most heavy industries are in the three western zones and most finishing industries and over half of Austria's agricultural potential are in the eastern (Soviet) Zone, the artificial division between economically complementary regions seriously handicapped recovery.

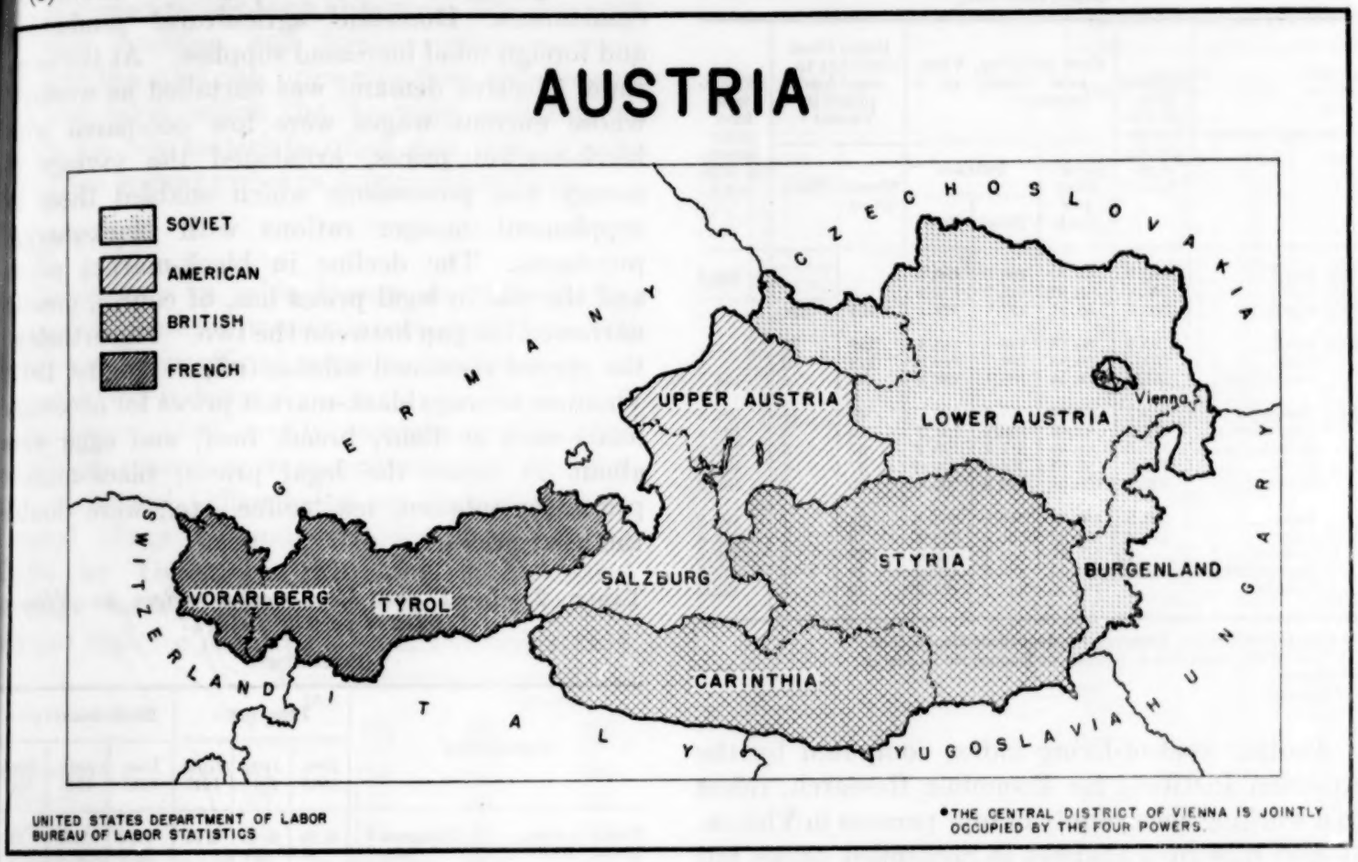
(4) Uncertainty About the Future: The scarcity of goods and the plethora of money made a lack of confidence in the Austrian schilling almost inevitable. Although currency conversion in December 1945 sharply reduced the volume of currency, the issuance of bank notes to the occupying powers and withdrawals from blocked accounts restored circulation to the former level before the end of 1946. A new currency reform took place in November 1947.

Another important source of uncertainty has

[1] Of the Bureau's Staff on Foreign Labor Conditions.

been the Soviet claim to "German external assets" in Austria as reparations. This has been a major issue delaying the Austrian peace treaty. The United States, the United Kingdom, and France, however, have maintained that property acquired by the Germans through force or duress should be returned to the rightful owners.

(5) War Damage and Removals: Large scale wartime destruction of industrial plants, particularly in the eastern part of Austria, was followed by the removal from the Soviet Zone of industrial equipment (especially from the chemical and engineering industry) by the Russians. Certain Austrian industries were left with depreciated and obsolete machinery which raised production costs in the postwar years.



Price Trends

Since the end of the war, the Austrian price structure has been complicated by the existence side by side of a sector of well-regulated consumers' prices, a group of partially controlled raw-material and industrial-goods prices, and a large sector of uncontrolled prices. In addition, black-market transactions in goods and foreign currencies have been an important factor in the situation. Because of these differences, it is extremely difficult to form reliable estimates of the changes in the price level.

Measurement of the cost of living in the postwar period has been complicated because many of the items for which prices are required are either not available or may be bought only at above-ceiling prices. For example, furniture and household utensils were virtually impossible to obtain at any price. Clothing could be purchased only on the black market at prices far out of reach of low- and middle-income groups.

The official cost-of-living index of the Central Statistical Office tended to reflect only the legal prices of a limited number of consumer goods for which price controls and ration measures had been relatively successful. It included only a very limited group of foods and no household goods. Very few items in the other groups were included and the method of computation gave a distorted picture of actual changes in consumers' prices; for example, the clothing component included men's suits at April 1938 prices for many months after the liberation, even though suits were not available at legal prices. In May 1947, a more realistic method of measuring clothing prices was

introduced, which caused a 50-percent rise in the clothing index. The group of prices measured by the official index increased 5 percent during the 7 years of German control and 69 percent in the 2 years following liberation (table 1).

TABLE 1.—*Price changes in Austria, selected periods, 1938–47*

[April 1938=100]

Year and month	Official cost-of-living index in Austria [1]	Cost of living, Viennese family of 4 persons [2]			Ratio black market to legal food prices in Vienna [2]		Wholesale food price index in Austria [1]
		Schillings per week	Indexes		Necessities	Other	
			Total	Food			
1938: April	100.0	41.70	100.0	100.0	------	------	[3] 100.0
1944: April	105.4	52.82	126.7	125.8	------	------	------
1945: April	105.0	53.11	127.1	127.1	[4] 264	[4] 124	------
1946: April	135.8	60.23	144.4	143.1	168	21	------
June	137.7	60.36	144.7	142.6	148	10	------
December	161.4	76.34	183.1	188.6	43	4	194.7
1947: January	165.7	77.24	185.2	190.7	44	4	194.8
February	175.3	82.01	196.7	191.2	40	3	196.4
March	177.0	88.26	211.7	198.2	37	3	196.4
April	177.7	89.62	214.9	201.0	37	4	198.2
May	202.1	100.05	239.9	209.1	36	3	198.2
June	202.3	100.42	240.8	209.4	33	4	198.2
July	275.8	138.37	331.8	349.8	19	3	285.8
August	------	159.35	382.1	409.4	18	2	357.6
September	------	181.13	434.4	423.9	19	3	432.9
October	------	185.46	444.8	424.3	19	3	422.2

[1] Computed by the Austrian Central Statistical Office.
[2] Data of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research.
[3] March.
[4] August.

Another cost-of-living index, computed by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, refers to a working class family of four persons in Vienna. It also measures changes in controlled prices but is broader in commodity coverage than the official index. It increased by 28 percent between April 1938 and April 1945, and 68 percent in the next 2 years. By September 1947, this index was 4.4 times its April 1938 level.

A similar increase (4.3 times from March 1938 to September 1947) occurred in the wholesale food price index of the Central Statistical Office.

An indeterminate portion of the goods available in Austria has been diverted to the black market (See table 2.) Many goods which could scarcely be purchased with ration coupons could be found on the black market. Early in 1947, for example, shoes of all sizes and types could be purchased at prices ranging from 300 to 1,200 schillings and coats were available for 800 to 1,200 schillings. Frequent arrests may have reduced the volume of transactions and influenced prices. but elimination of the black market will be impossible without large increases in available supplies or in legal prices.

Based on August 1945 as 100, the index for black-market food prices in Vienna declined from 76 in April 1946 to 22 in March 1947 and rose to 26 by August. The downward trend in black-market prices has been attributed to several circumstances. Domestic agricultural production and foreign relief increased supplies. At the same time, effective demand was curtailed as workers, whose current wages were low compared with black-market prices, exhausted the savings of money and possessions which enabled them to supplement meager rations with black-market purchases. The decline in black-market prices and the rise in legal prices has, of course, greatly narrowed the gap between the two. Nevertheless, the spread remained substantial; in August 1947, Viennese average black-market prices for necessary foods such as flour, bread, beef, and eggs were about 18 times the legal prices; black-market prices for tobacco, tea, coffee, etc., were double the legal prices.

TABLE 2.—*Legal and black-market prices in Vienna, selected periods 1945–47*

[In schillings]

Commodity	Legal price			Black-market price		
	Dec. 1945	July 1946	June 1947	Dec. 1945	July 1946	June 1947
Flour, white, kilogram [1]	0.56	0.48	0.76	45.0	55.0	30.0
Bread, dark, do	.34	.34	------	25.0	30.0	8.0
Beef, do	1.80	1.80	3.20	50.0	85.0	47.5
Pork, do	2.60	2.50	3.20	200.0	175.0	105.0
Bacon, do	2.16	2.16	------	800.0	250.0	135.0
Lard, do	2.16	2.16	2.16	------	325.0	150.0
Sugar, do	.76	.78	1.80	80.0	160.0	120.0
Eggs, each	------	.15	.26	------	------	3.5
Milk, liter [1]	------	.50	.50	------	------	5.5
Wine, do	4.00	4.00	8.00	40.0	70.0	35.0
Cigarettes, each	.06	.08	------	3.5	1.7	1.6

[1] Kilogram=2.2 pounds. Liter=1.06 quarts.
Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of Food. Figures taken from Report of the United States High Commissioner, Military Government, Austria (various issues).

Black-market food prices in Vienna generally exceeded those in the Provinces, with the exception of those in Burgenland (Soviet Zone) which were higher than in Vienna. Illegal food prices in the Province of Vorarlberg (French Zone) were the lowest in Austria [2], fluctuating around a level about two-thirds of Viennese prices.

The disparity between Austrian internal prices

[2] No data were available for the Province of Lower Austria in the Soviet Zone.

and relatively high world prices has also complicated the price situation. At the beginning of 1947, Austrian commodity prices, when converted at the official exchange rate of 10 schillings to $1 United States currency, were estimated to be 40 percent of world prices. The difference between prices obtainable in legal domestic markets and export prices encouraged producers to sell their goods abroad rather than at home. The disparity between Austrian and foreign prices seriously affected the Austrian price structure also because imports, upon which the Austrian economy depends for raw materials, often cost four to eight times the prewar prices in Austrian schillings.

Wage Trends

The indexes in table 3 seem to indicate that changes in workers' money income kept pace with the increases in official prices as measured by the cost-of-living indexes.

In August 1947 weekly earnings averaged 125 schillings, according to computations of the Central Statistical Office based on decisions of the Central Wage Commission; the corresponding figure for December 1946 was 56 schillings. Average weekly earnings are shown below, by sex and skill, for August 1947 and December 1946:

Average weekly earnings (in shillings)

	Men		Women	
	Dec. 1946	*Aug. 1947*	*Dec. 1946*	*Aug. 1947*
Average [1]	62	133	46	108
Skilled	69	143	51	124
Semiskilled	59	132	48	113
Unskilled	50	115	41	97

[1] December 1946 data based on 559 occupations (lohnpositionen); August 1947 on 811.

Source: Statistiche Nachrichten, January and September 1947.

These data indicate that weekly earnings for women, which generally were 30 percent or more below those of men before the war, were lower than men's by roughly 25 percent in December 1946 and by 20 percent in August 1947. The tendency toward narrowing the spread between men's and women's earnings is also revealed by the indexes in table 3 which show greater than average increases in income and earnings for women workers.

Differentials between the earnings of skilled and unskilled workers were less in the fall of 1947 than before the war. The postwar tendency to increase semiskilled and unskilled rates more than skilled is evident in tables 3 and 4.

No data are available concerning changes in regional wage differentials. Before the war, weekly wages in Vienna were approximately 15 percent above those of Carinthia,[3] the province with the lowest wages.

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of workers' net income and net hourly earnings in Vienna, selected periods 1938–47*

Date	Net income (August 1938=100) [1]			
	Total	Skilled workers	Helpers	Women workers
1938: August	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: December	110.2	112.6	102.4	112.5
1944: April	111.7	120.5	97.2	108.7
1945: April	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1946: April	120.3	122.9	102.1	130.3
June	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
December	174.4	169.5	159.9	193.6
1947: January	160.3	155.5	174.2	157.2
February	166.5	157.1	176.9	173.4
March	170.3	169.3	171.6	171.0
April	180.4	176.6	185.3	182.7
May	197.4	190.8	198.0	207.6
June	225.6	210.7	228.0	247.5
July	246.1	230.4	250.2	267.9
August	312.5	279.8	299.5	374.5
September	365.5	328.0	366.8	423.9
	Net hourly earnings (April 1945=100) [3]			
1938: August	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1940: December	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1944: April	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1945: April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1946: April	114.7	113.2	138.3	98.0
June	119.5	117.3	143.0	105.1
December	158.6	151.5	198.0	139.5
1947: January	163.8	151.7	195.1	158.9
February	163.9	151.7	195.3	159.0
March	163.9	151.7	195.3	159.0
April	174.1	160.1	204.6	173.1
May	180.0	165.0	206.4	183.6
June	204.3	185.9	240.0	206.1
July	209.5	191.5	246.7	209.3
August	305.8	271.7	366.1	313.7
September	305.1	270.7	365.1	313.7
October	305.1	207.7	365.1	313.7

[1] Figures for 1938 are based on the investigations of the German Labor Front; for 1940 and 1944, on studies of the German Statistical Office; for April 1946, on investigation of the Vienna Chamber of Labor; and since October 1946 on studies of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research. The figures relate to married men with two children and are weighted according to 1939 employment. From June 1947 on, the figures were computed on a different basis and are not directly comparable with the preceding index numbers.

[2] Based on average hourly earnings for a 48-hour week for a married man with two children after the deduction of taxes, social security payments, and trade-union dues. The indexes are weighted according to the occupational distribution of employment in 1939.

[3] Not available.

Source: Monatsberichte Des Osterreichischen Institutes fur Wirtschaftsforschung, (Monthly Reports of Austrian Institute for Economic Research), No. 10, Oct. 30, 1947, p. 248.

In the postwar period, time rates prevailed except in establishments taken over by the Soviet Union as German assets, in which piece-rate payments were introduced.

In terms of actual purchasing power, however, wages in postwar Austria have been below prewar

[3] Estimated on the basis of data in Statistisches Jahrbuch fur Osterreich, 1938, p. 176.

levels. Before the war, wages of skilled workers were generally more than sufficient to purchase the goods and services in the consumption pattern upon which the Institute for Economic Research bases its cost-of-living index, and wages of unskilled workers in a few industries were almost sufficient to attain this living standard. The figures on average weekly earnings in December 1946 and August 1947, given above, indicate that at these postwar dates even the skilled worker did not earn enough to purchase—at legal prices—the goods and services in this consumption pattern (see table 1).

Moreover, goods were freely available at uniform prices before the war. In the postwar period only rationed quantities of certain goods have been available at legal prices. The greater amounts available on the black market have been beyond the means of the average worker. (See black-market prices in table 2.) Therefore, the actual level of living of the Austrian workers has depended largely upon the size and availability of official rations. In some cases, however, employers and works councils were able to increase food allotments beyond official rations by trading plant output for food. The scarcity of goods at legal prices and the high black-market prices have reduced differences in real incomes between recipients of high and low money incomes much more drastically than did the narrowing of differentials in money earnings.

Price and Wage Policy, 1938–47

German Occupation. When Austria was incorporated in the Greater Reich in 1938, its currency was converted to German currency at the rate of 1 reichsmark for 1½ schillings. This measure was unsuccessful in bringing the Austrian price structure into complete conformity with that of Germany. Higher costs in Austrian industry because of inferior mechanization and higher costs in agriculture because of inferior natural conditions made the introduction of subsidies necessary.

The German system of price control was, of course, applied to Austria. This system included several types of price regulations: (1) Some prices were frozen as of October 17, 1936. (2) Certain prices were set by specific decrees on a national, regional, or industrial basis. Prices formerly determined by cartels were still managed within the cartel system and sometimes these included minimum as well as maximum prices. Geograph or industrial differences in costs were often m up by subsidies which consisted of direct or indir grants from the low-cost to the high-cost produce (3) The cost-plus principle was applied only special cases, the general market price being u even in most governmental purchasing.

It is difficult to estimate the movement of pri during the German occupation. As alrea stated, between April 1938 and April 1945 t official cost-of-living index rose about 5 perce and that of the Institute for Economic Resear by about 28 percent. It is clear, however, th the Austrian price structure existing at the ti of the German exodus was adapted to Germany wartime needs and not to peacetime requirement Because of the system of subsidies and the cart ization of Austrian industry, prices bore lit relation to costs.

Wage control was under the jurisdiction Labor Trustees representing the Reich Minist of Labor. After September 1939, the Lab Trustee in each district (*Gau*) was empowered fix compulsory maximum limits for wages, salari and other working conditions. The aim German policy was to freeze wages at the 19 level.

Both price and wage controls in Austria we circumvented; the former chiefly through th deterioration in the quality of output and th latter through such devices as reclassification jobs into higher wage categories, rapid promotion premiums for punctuality, etc.

Liberation to June 1946. Despite the imbalance left by the Germans, the Allied authorities mai tained the system of price-wage stabilization order to prevent confusion and violent disturbanc after liberation in April 1945.

The German wage scales were continued b the Military Government wage freeze orders the United States, British, and French Zones an by the Austrian Minister of Social Administrati in the Russian Zone. Workers and trade-union remembering the inflation following World War I cooperated with the military authorities in mai taining the wage freeze.

The Allies agreed to permit collective bargai ing regarding wages, hours, and working cond tions but declared that changes in wages were t be controlled by an Inter-Allied Wage Boa

consisting of the chief labor officers of the four occupying powers. Allied wage policy consisted mainly in avoiding wage increases that would lead to price increases; wages, however, were to be sufficient to cover all essential and compulsory expenses. Wage changes were to be confined mainly to hardship cases and to equalization within industries and occupations.

In the spring of 1946, the Allied Commission approved an Austrian law providing for the transfer of control of wage rates from the German-established Labor Trustee to the Austrian Ministry for Social Administration. A Central Wage Commission, composed of Government, employer, and employee representatives, heard claims for wage increases filed by individual workers or employers, or by their organizations at local employment offices (Landarbeitsamt). The Inter-Allied Wage Control Board reviewed the recommendations of the Central Wage Commission.

Analysis of the claims for wage increases showed that prevailing wage rates were above the legal scales. To the Nazi Labor Trustee's countless exceptions for groups, industries, and individuals, the Austrians had added modifications, legal and otherwise. In addition, the claims revealed serious inadequacies and lack of standards in wages for younger workers, in the opinion of the United States element of the Allied Commission. Marked sex and age differentials were based on traditional practices and not on output; and wage relationships for apprentices, auxiliaries, and juvenile workers were confused.

In the German wage structure, pay was relatively high for munitions workers. In postwar Austria relatively low construction wages were raised to promote reconstruction.

Prices also were frozen at April 1945 levels by military order. Maintenance of these "stop" prices (often below costs) depended upon subsidies which the Austrian Government was unwilling to pay.

Under Allied pressure, the Austrian Government developed general criteria for granting price increases. These increases were to be allowed so as to limit profits, taking into consideration interest on capital, previous earnings, etc. Higher prices were to be granted for the most urgently needed materials, such as coal and construction materials. Higher freight rates, raw material cost, low worker productivity, and a general trend toward increasing wages were raising production costs. The criteria proposed by the Government prohibited compensation for war damages by increased prices; however some evidence exists that an effort was made to finance rehabilitation through high profits.

Thus, the Austrian Government's wage-price policy in the year immediately following the liberation provided for (1) wage stabilization except for increases in special cases, (2) price increases where necessary to meet higher costs of production, and (3) the elimination of subsidies and compensatory price increases.

By early summer of 1946, low wages and mounting prices were creating labor unrest in Vienna. The first potentially serious strikes since liberation took place in June. Short-lived unauthorized strikes occurred in the printing trades, street cars and railways, metal trades, and leather, shoe, and clothing factories. The critical food problem precipitated the strikes; the Austrian Food Ministry had announced that the basic ration for normal consumers, reduced from 1,550 to 1,200 calories daily in the early spring of 1946, might drop to 700. An allied commitment to keep the ration at 1,200 calories allayed the unrest.

The New Control Agreement. At the end of June 1946, a new control agreement for Austria was signed, whereby the authority of the Austrian Government was greatly extended particularly with respect to price and wage controls. The Austrian Government was required, however, to inform the Allied authorities of proposed changes 7 to 10 working days before they were to become effective. The Allied Commission could veto such changes by unanimous agreement of the four powers. For all practical purposes, the June1946 agreement marked the end of Allied control over prices and wages in Austria. The price-fixing organization under the Ministry of the Interior and the Central Wage Board under the Ministry of Social Administration were given authority over prices and wages, respectively.

The Central Wage Commission's task was complicated by the willingness of employers to grant wage increases which could be offset by higher prices. Between April 1946, when the Commission began to function, and the latter part of July 1947, it had acted upon nearly 2,600 applications

for wage increases. Almost three-fourths of the working population received wage increases in this period. The increases were generally greater for unskilled than for skilled workers, and higher in Vienna than in the Provinces. Between April 1945 and July 1947, the average increases in 6 industries (see table 4) ranged from 46 perce for skilled textile workers in the Provinces to 1 percent for unskilled building-trades workers Vienna. The Commission made an effort avoid unreasonable differentials in wages betwe various occupations.

TABLE 4.—*Hourly wage rates for adult males in certain industries, Vienna and provinces, April 1945 and July 1947*

[In reichsmarks or schillings] [1]

Group	Vienna					Provinces					
	April 1945		July 1947		Average percent increase	April 1945		July 1947		Average percent increase	Areas covered
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Building:											
Skilled	1.15	1.60	2.63	2.75	96	0.82	1.40	1.70	2.15	73	Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Upper Austria, Vorarlberg.
Semiskilled	.95	1.30	2.31	2.48	113	.75	1.10	1.60	2.00	96	
Unskilled	.75	1.00	2.16	2.16	144	.67	1.00	1.20	1.73	76	
Coal mining:											
Skilled						.93	1.09	1.91	2.52	119	Burgenland, Lower Austria, Styria, Upper Austria, Vorarlberg.
Semiskilled						.87	.93	1.75	1.91	103	
Unskilled						.67	.87	1.57	1.75	116	
Iron and metal:											
Skilled	1.10	1.50	1.70	2.75	71	.88	1.50	1.15	2.75	64	Carinthia, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Upper Austria, Vorarlberg.
Semiskilled	.89	1.10	1.50	2.00	75	.77	1.10	1.00	2.00	61	
Unskilled	.76	.89	1.40	1.95	104	.55	.89	.85	1.95	94	Rates in Burgenland and Lower Austria as Vienna.
Sawmilling:											
Skilled	.85	.85	1.95	2.10	139	.85	.85	1.95	2.10	139	All Austria.
Semiskilled	.75	.75	1.78	1.78	137	.75	.75	1.78	1.78	137	
Unskilled	.70	.70	1.68	1.68	140	.70	.70	1.68	1.68	140	
Textile: [2]											
Skilled	.75	1.10	1.12	1.75	55	.75	1.10	1.12	1.67	46	Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Upper Austria, Vorarlberg.
Semiskilled	.65	.80	.94	1.40	62	.65	.80	.90	1.33	55	
Unskilled	.55	.70	.85	1.25	69	.55	.70	.75	1.10	48	
Woodworking:											
Skilled	1.30	1.30	1.92	2.52	71	1.30	1.30	1.92	2.52	71	All Austria.
Semiskilled	1.00	1.10	1.92	1.92	83	1.00	1.10	1.92	1.92	83	
Unskilled	.90	1.00	1.80	1.80	90	.90	1.00	1.80	1.80	90	

[1] The official rate of exchange: 1 schilling equals 10 United States cents.
[2] The rates in the textile industry, employing female labor chiefly, apply to both male and female workers.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Austrian Statistics, No. 12, July 1947. Economic Division, Allied Commission for Austria, British Element.

The price control agency of the Austrian Government was operated with less personnel and had a weaker structure than the German price-control administration. The only general price authority was the Department of Price Formation and Supervision in the Ministry of the Interior. This department, which was composed of 7 officials in mid-1947, referred applications for price increase to the price specialists of the various ministries (i. e., agriculture, food, trade, power, etc.). Although the department could make a decision, the specialists could appeal to their respective ministers in cases of disagreement. Applications of major scope went directly to the ministries which usually pressed for a favorable decision before an ad hoc council of ministers. This price formation machinery prevented the development of a general price policy and left price increases to the bargaining of pressure groups and their representatives in the Government.

For enforcement, the Department of Price Formation and Supervision relied on the police authorities of Vienna and the Provinces. In mid-1947, about 120 police officials in Vienna were assigned to price control work on a part-time basis compared with about 600 under the Germans. The penalties for price violations were also reduced after liberation.

Between the signing of the new control agreement and the adoption of an interim wage-price stabilization program in August 1947, price and wage indexes rose as follows:

	Percent increase (July 1946 to July 1947)
Cost-of-living index of—	
Central Statistical Office	88
Austrian Institute for Economic Research	114
Net hourly earnings index	62

The rise in the official cost-of-living index during the first 6 months of 1947 was greater than the increase between liberation and the end of 1946.

In addition to the disparity between the post-r wage and price levels, individual price and ge relationships were distorted as compared h prewar. In particular, the relatively smaller reases in agricultural prices compared with the es in industrial prices caused difficulty.

Toward the middle of 1947, there was a growing realization that the recent piecemeal increases in wages and prices were only endangering the country's efforts to avoid inflation and that a basic reform was needed. When it became evident that the widely discussed second currency reform would not be adopted, the pressure for a price-wage reform mounted.

Interim Wage-Price Stabilization. An interim price-wage stabilization program was adopted in August 1947 following an agreement by representatives of labor, agriculture, and commerce and industry, approved by the Government. The basic policy was wage and price stabilization at approximately 300 percent of the April 1945 levels or 50 percent above the June 1947 levels.

Agricultural prices were to be raised about 50 percent above the levels prevailing at the end of June 1947—10 percent in addition to the 40-percent increase of July. Industrial price increases were to be self-administered by each firm in accordance with a complex formula. Wage increases varied from approximately 35 to 50 percent above previous levels, the increase being greater for the lower paid workers. Income and wage taxes on the increased pay were reduced to about the same percentages as had been paid on the lower incomes.

In actual operation this program encountered certain difficulties. In mid-September, 6 weeks after the inauguration of the price-wage agreement, the price situation was still not clear for many key products; there were, for example, no definite prices on textiles and shoes. Furthermore, the actual increase in prices was greater than anticipated. Although the aim of the program was to stabilize both prices and wages at 300 percent of April 1945 levels, by mid-October the Austrian Institute of Economic Research index of living costs (legal prices) was 14.5 percent higher than its index of net hourly earnings (both indexes are on an April 1945 base).

The interim agreement, which expired at the end of October, was followed by legislation providing for the long discussed second currency reform. Early in December the Allied Council approved the law and there is no doubt that a new phase in the development of the postwar Austrian economy began.

Summaries of Special Reports

National Conference on Labor Legislation

ENLARGED CONSIDERATION of international labor standards differentiated the program of the Fourteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation from its predecessors. Called by the Secretary of Labor, in Washington, December 9 and 10, 1947, the Conference was attended by delegates from 43 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The official delegates included State labor commissioners and officials, and representatives of organized labor.

The Secretary of Labor, in his welcoming address, summarized recent trends in State labor legislation. On the one hand, he noted advances, particularly in the fields of child labor and workmen's compensation. On the other, he called attention to the volume of State laws enacted in 1947 which were directed at labor.

> Some 30 State legislatures * * * passed legislation affecting labor unions in what might euphemistically be called a restrictive sense. For example, 14 States passed anticlosed shop laws; 12 passed laws restricting picketing and other strike activities; 11 outlawed secondary boycotts; and an identical number regulated labor relations in public utilities. Other State laws regulated, limited, or prohibited jurisdictional strikes, strikes of public employees, the number of pickets, and the check-off of union dues. There were still other laws relating to union liability and to compulsory registration.

The Secretary stressed the relationship of State labor laws and administration to world labor standards as embodied in the labor "conventions" or treaties adopted by the International Labor Organization, now a specialized agency of the United Nations.[1] Implementing world labor standards in this country involves primarily consideration and action on State standards. The Secretary pointed out that certain ILO standards, appropriate for State consideration and action, had been placed, for the first time, on the agenda of the Conference.

Four speakers, all of whom had served, or were serving, as official representatives or advisors at conferences of the ILO, presented various phases underlying the increased official emphasis on world labor standards. Among these were Under Secretary of Labor David A Morse. The employer's interest was presented by J. David Zellerbach, United States employer representative on the Governing Body of the ILO, and president of the Crown Zellerbach Corp. The State's interest and action on international labor conventions were discussed by Forrest H. Shuford, Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina. Senator Elbert D. Thomas[2] of Utah indicated the democratic significance of the ILO.

> During World War II, United States support and influence were extremely important in enabling the International Labor Organization to continue its work and enter into the postwar era as the only official international agency which includes in its policy-making body representatives of workers and employers on a par with those of governments, the only organization of governments created after World War I which is still functioning, and the only one dedicated to promote social justice as an essential to the maintenance of peace.

On the basis of six committee reports, the Conference made recommendations for improving labor standards in the following fields: International labor standards; safety and health and workmen's compensation; strengthening State labor departments; wages and hours, minimum wages, and industrial home work; child labor and youth employment; and State industrial relations.

Resolutions were adopted on State bureaus of labor statistics as integral parts of State departments of labor; in support of a labor extension service in the U. S. Department of Labor; on mi-

[1] The United States is a member of both the ILO and the United Nations.

[2] Absent because of illness; paper distributed to delegates.

...tory workers; and on the right to organize, ...reby the Conference urged the enactment of ...e legislation protecting the right of employees ...join unions of their own choice, free from inter...rence, coercion, and intimidation by employers.

...ternational Labor Standards

Amendments to the ILO constitution have been ...oposed which recognize the role of the States in ...lding labor standards under a Federal-State ...stem of government, as in the United States, ...d which provide for reports on their laws and ...ctices. The amended constitution has been ...tified by the United States Senate and favorably ...ported by the House Committee on Foreign ...fairs.

Recognizing the need for State participation in ILO activities, the Conference advocated the establishment, in simple form, of a program of information on the activities of the ILO and the relation of its standards to State laws.

Safety and Health; Workmen's Compensation

Safety and Health. In any program to reduce appreciably the more than 2 million annual disabling and fatal industrial accidents in the United States, the Conference recognized that small establishments are pivotal. It asked the States for (1) a basic State labor law making employers responsible for providing safe and healthful workplaces and requiring them to do everything reasonably necessary to prevent injury to employees; (2) leadership and assistance to management and labor in the development of accident prevention programs; (3) competent enforcement personnel, free from political influence, who would also assist in promoting and developing industrial safety programs participated in by both labor and management.

Continuing technical advisory services by the U. S. Department of Labor to the individual States and to organized labor were recommended in five fields: (1) Development of State-wide safety programs and (2) of uniform safety codes for each type of industry; (3) adequate training for State factory inspectors to assist in reducing the accident rate in small establishments; (4) development of technical safety data for the promotion of joint management and labor safety programs; (5) preparation of engineering safety data for use by labor-law administrative agencies.

Expansion was also recommended of the current services of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to the States in the preparation of comprehensive statistics covering accident causes and frequency.

Other recommendations were that labor organizations at all levels cooperate and lend support in reducing industrial accidents and give consideration to the establishment of union safety programs; and that State labor departments be delegated authority and responsibility, by law, for the drafting and promulgation of uniform safety codes, rules, and regulations.

The Conference reaffirmed its position that the protection of the safety and health of workers in industry is a labor department function.

Workmen's Compensation. The Conference reported that more than half of the country's workers are as yet unprotected by workmen's compensation, and that in most of the States where they are covered, the present scales of benefits are below a subsistence level on the basis of present living costs. It therefore urged a review of the benefit schedules and levels, as well as administrative practices and procedures, in each State. The following basic standards were offered as a minimum objective: (1) Compulsory coverage of all workers, with special emphasis on the necessity for inclusion of farm, domestic, and migratory workers; (2) full and general coverage of occupational diseases, without distinction as to the type of disease covered; (3) unlimited medical benefits, under supervision that shall ensure the best possible standards of treatment of injured workers; (4) establishment of second-injury funds in States not having such laws; and (5) double compensation to injured minors illegally employed.

The need for increased benefits was singled out as the problem of greatest urgency. A drastic increase in the maximum weekly payment would be required in most States, and also, in many, an increase in the maximum percentage of wages that can be paid as compensation.

The Conference also urged that special emphasis be given during the coming year to the establishment of vocational rehabilitation clinics or centers, stressed the importance of coordinating the activities of workmen's compensation com-

missions and rehabilitation agencies, and went on record as favoring dependency allowances in workmen's compensation, with safeguards.

Strengthening State Labor Departments

The Conference recommended that the administration of all labor laws in each State be centralized in a State labor department, such legislation to include at least workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and health or disability insurance; safety and health, including industrial hygiene; wage and hour standards (and related fields); child labor and youth employment; women in industry; wage payments; official apprenticeship programs; public (and private) employment agencies; machinery for the handling of industrial disputes, such as State mediation and voluntary arbitration boards and State labor relations boards; and bureaus of labor statistics.

The Conference stressed the responsibility of State departments of labor to acquaint the public with their work and problems, through appropriate media, and urged greater cooperation and coordination of the functions of the Federal and State departments of labor.

Wages and Hours

Under Federal fair labor standards, the Conference urged a minimum rate of at least 75 cents an hour as early as possible, in face of sharply rising current living costs. It also favored an amendment to remove the statutory ceiling on industry-committee recommendations for wage rates, advocated the retention of the basic overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (time and a half after 40 hours), and suggested a similar standard to apply after 8 hours in 24. The Conference proposed the extension of coverage to workers affecting commerce, and the elimination or narrowing of some currently exempted groups. A 5-year statute of limitation and extension of power to the Wage and Hour Division to help workers collect wages due under the act were also advocated.

As to State minimum wage legislation, the Conference recommended a statutory rate of at least 75 cents an hour, applicable to both men and women, with overtime pay of time and a half after 8 hours in 24 and after 40 a week, with provision for wage boards with authority to increase the statutory rate in individual industries and to set broad standards of working conditions. The law should prohibit discrimination on the basis of age, sex, or race in the fixing of minimum wages.

A State standard urged for all workers was a basic 8-hour day and a basic 40-hour week, with time and a half after 8 hours in 24 and after 40 hours a week. For women's work, the Conference continued its support of a legal limit of 8 hours a day and 48 a week, with overtime after 40 hours a week.

Equal pay for women, State laws for wage payment and collection, and elimination of home work through legislation were also recommended.

Child Labor and Youth Employment

Recommendations for basic standards of State child labor legislation, covering entrance age, hours, night work, school attendance, hazardous occupations, and workmen's compensation were adopted, and the importance of adequate penalties in laws stressed.

The Conference endorsed strengthening and extending the coverage of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act under the interstate commerce powers, and specifically recommended the inclusion of a direct prohibition of the employment of children under the minimum age set by the act.

The serious problems of migratory child labor in industralized agriculture were noted. The Conference urged that this employment be regulated by State child labor laws, with the minimum age as set forth in the State basic standards adopted presently by the Conference. Federal protection, including coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, was also advocated, and recommendation was made to improve educational facilities available to migrant children.

State Industrial Relations

For purposes of cooperation, the Conference urged upon both management and labor, participation in special training for their representatives in fundamental labor fields, as such programs were held to afford both groups full opportunity to develop genuine collective bargaining without recourse to State agencies. State labor depart-

ents were urged to take leadership in helping to evelop these programs.

It was proposed that, where necessary, the States be encouraged to provide facilities for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes by mediation, conciliation, and voluntary arbitration. The Conference urged the elimination of any existing duplication and overlapping of the functions of State and Federal services and a closer coordination of activities of the two groups of services.

The Conference called for the repeal of all State legislation detrimental to the rights of organized workers and opposed the further enactment of this type of State law.[3]

[3] For a fuller account of the Conference, see Résumé of Proceedings of Fourteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, 1947 (Bulletin No. Division 92, of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor), Washington.

Work Performance of Physically Impaired Workers [1]

WORKERS WITH SERIOUS physical impairments, who are placed so as to stress what they can do rather than emphasize what they cannot do, are every bit as desirable as workers without such impairments. It is not implied, of course, that every impaired worker is a desirable employee. But neither is every unimpaired worker a good worker. The important point is that the impairment in itself does not make the impaired person a poorer worker. These conclusions were reached from a study of the records of 109 plants employing such workers, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the financial aid of the Veterans Administration.

An advisory committee assisted in the selection for study of 10 types of serious physical impairments—those sufficiently severe to create serious employment difficulties, and excluding, within each type, the lesser impairments. The 10 selected types of impairments were orthopedic, vision, hearing, hernia, cardiac, ex-tuberculous, peptic ulcer, diabetic, epileptic, and multiple (i. e., combinations of any two of these).

[1] Prepared by M. D. Kossoris and H. S. Hammond, of the Bureau's Industrial Hazards Division. This article summarizes the material to be published in the Bureau's Bulletin No. 923, The Performance of Physically Impaired Workers in Manufacturing Industries.

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Study of a large number of workers from industry's own records was considered necessary in order to permit valid conclusions for individual types of impairments. Furthermore, the survey was so organized that the difference between impaired and unimpaired workers was focused solely on the existence of the impairments. Essentially alike in every other respect, it was sought to find how the impaired worker compared with one or more unimpaired workers doing the same kind of job in the same plant, under identical conditions.

During the survey, a period of nearly 2 years, the performance of 11,0_8 impaired workers was matched with that of 18,258 unimpaired workers. Both industries and the geographic distribution of the plants varied widely. Scientific sampling to obtain data for separate industries was not possible, owing to lack of information on the distribution of impaired workers by industry or by area. The most difficult problem was that of identifying impaired workers on a company pay roll. Only workers in plants having adequate medical records based on pre-employment physical examinations could be covered.

A worker who was impaired (as defined in the study) was matched with one or more others who were not impaired and who were doing the same kind of job. An impaired worker who could not be matched with someone of his own approximate age and work experience in the same plant department was excluded from the survey.

Nearly 58 percent of the impaired workers surveyed were engaged in processing of some kind, 15 percent were engaged in maintenance work, about 6 percent in inspecting and testing, over 4 percent in recording and control, nearly 9 percent in material moving, about 1 percent in supervision, and about 7 percent in custodial operations. Over 90 percent of the group were males—only a small fraction of these were veterans.

Findings in Survey

In summary, the comparative performances of the impaired workers and the unimpaired workers matched with them follow:

(1) As a group, impaired workers were as efficient as unimpaired workers. According to the available individual output records for both groups, the measure of efficiency was 101 for the impaired as against 100 for the unimpaired. The

difference is not sufficiently large to be significant, but nevertheless it shows that, as a group, the impaired workers held their own on the production line.

(2) Impaired workers lost slightly more time through absenteeism than unimpaired workers. Each impaired worker averaged 3.8 days of lost time per 100 scheduled workdays as against 3.4 days for the unimpaired. The difference amounts to only 1 full day in 250, or 1 more day lost per year per impaired worker.

Furthermore, no significant differences existed between the two groups as to the reasons for absences.

(3) The impaired worker was found to be as safe a worker as his unimpaired co-workers. In terms of minor injuries which required only first aid, the injury frequency rates per 10,000 exposure-hours were identical for the two groups—9.9. About half of each group experienced no injuries at all during the period studied.

Analysis of the types of injuries emphasized further the similarity of the two groups. The injuries were clearly related to the job hazards and were not affected by the presence of impairments.

About equal severity in the injuries was indicated by the fact that each group averaged slightly less than one redressing per injury.

(4) The record for disabling injuries—i. e., injuries that result in death, permanent impairment, or absence from work for at least 1 full day—was better for the impaired than for the other workers. Whereas the unimpaired group averaged 9.5 such injuries per million hours worked, the impaired group averaged only 8.9. They also averaged a slightly lower number of days lost per injury. Against 14.9 days for the unimpaired group, the impaired workers averaged 14.5 days.

(5) In no instance had an impaired worker suffered another permanent work injury sufficiently severe to place him in the group of permanently and totally disabled. However, that was not surprising, as the number of such cases in important industrial States, such as New York and Wisconsin, averaged not more than about 5 per year over a long period.

(6) No disabling injury to an impaired worker could be traced to his impairment. Nor were any cases found in which the impairment caused an injury to a fellow worker. Inquiries as to the experiences of other impaired workers excluded from the survey group led to the same conclusion the impairments did not cause workers to hazards to themselves or to fellow workers.

(7) The findings as to the frequency with which workers used plant medical facilities for reasons of illness or discomfort not related to employment still further emphasized the similarity between the impaired and unimpaired groups. The rate of such visits varied widely between plants, depending on facilities available and the degree to which workers felt free to use them. Both groups averaged about the same rate of such visits in each plant.

(8) The most important difference between the two groups was found in the quit rate (i. e., the number of voluntary quits per 100 workers on the pay roll). During a 6-month period after the completion of the plant studies, the Bureau found in studying labor turn-over that the impaired workers' quit rate was 3.6 compared with 2.6 for the able-bodied workers with whom they were matched.

This finding is in sharp contrast to those in earlier and more restricted surveys. It is generally accepted that impaired workers are steadier than others because they have greater difficulty in finding jobs, and consequently are more reluctant to give up those they have.

The period studied may, however, account for this variation in findings. Much of the survey period—particularly the 6 months of labor turn-over follow-up—was in the last half of 1946, when many plants were shifting back to normal production routines.

It is most likely that an accurate appraisal of the higher quit rate involves several other possible factors here listed, and perhaps more. For the first time, many impaired workers had a chance to acquire salable skills during their wartime employment, when management—contrary to former practice—was glad to hire them. Having such skills, these workers now had something they could sell in return for better jobs. Still others must have anticipated their imminent lay-offs and shifted to jobs promising longer tenure while such jobs were still available. Finally, it is not at all unlikely that some impaired workers entered the labor market during the war with no intention of remaining after the war ended.

Although these considerations indicate that the

uit rates accurately reflect the greater instability f the impaired workers during the period studied, xperience probably would be quite different in ore normal periods.

Significance of the Survey

Several other important conclusions were brought ut in the survey, in addition to those showing efinitely that sensibly placed impaired workers re as good as unimpaired workers at the same obs.

(1) Discrimination against the seriously impaired orker at the employment office, if his impairment is visible or is established either by medical xamination or by his own admission, has never been a secret. While management readily subscribes to the doctrine that, to get the best results rom a worker he must be placed in the job he is best equipped to do, it frequently refuses to apply he same thinking to the seriously impaired worker. Although the impaired worker cannot be as readily shifted about as the unimpaired worker, he an be employed on many jobs which he can do well, and which do not require the performance abilities he lacks. For example, a one-legged erson, or cardiac, or ex-tubercular, or hernia case an work as well at most bench operations as any able-bodied person. The requirement that, regardless of the work to be performed, an applicant be free of physical defects before he will be hired s unreasonable.

Impaired workers are employed in plants that, as a matter of policy, would not hire workers with identical impairments. These workers had acquired their disabilities after they had entered the company. The fact that they were fully satisfactory did not, however, lead plant management or medical directors to modify their exclusion policies.

Furthermore, these exclusion policies varied widely between plants. For example, one plant refused to hire anyone with a hernia; another in the very same industry did not hesitate to hire workers with hernias, but refused to hire cardiacs.

(2) The survey further indicates the great need for rehabilitation—the acquiring of a definite skill by an impaired worker. As between two unskilled workers, one of whom is impaired, the hiring preference invariably tends to the able-bodied. He offers less of a problem. But the impaired worker with a skill to sell is apt to get the preference over a lesser skilled able-bodied applicant.

(3) The fear of higher cost of workmen's compensation for impaired workers appears to be largely unfounded, as the present study clearly demonstrates. Problems arise only when new permanent impairments are imposed upon existing impairments. When ultimate disabilities reach permanent total incapacity (such as the loss or complete loss of the use of both hands, or arms, or legs, or feet, or eyes, or any combination of these—such as a hand and an eye), they are handled under the second-injury funds. About two-thirds of the States have such funds, under which the employer is responsible only for the cost of the second injury; the State fund compensates the worker for the difference between this amount and the amount due the worker for permanent total disability. Such cases are few, however, as indicated by the experiences in New York, Wisconsin, and several other States for which reliable statistics are available on this point.

Such second permanent impairments are more serious when the resulting disability is a higher degree of permanent impairment, but short of total disability. For example, a worker who previously lost an arm, suffers a 50-percent loss of vision of an eye, which may disable him to continue his employment in the plant in which he suffered the eye injury. He may also have serious difficulty in finding a new job, but he is entitled to compensation only for the partial impairment of vision. Wisconsin and New York alone have attempted to compensate for such increases in degree of permanent incapacity. This consideration does not, however, supply a valid reason for employer discrimination against an impaired worker, but it does point to a serious inadequacy of existing workmen's compensation legislation from the workers' point of view.

(4) Finally, there is the question as to whether industry will solve the problem of the impaired worker on its own initiative. Industry's own records indicate that even seriously impaired workers, when properly placed, are capable of holding their own with their unimpaired fellow workers on a purely competitive basis.

Medical Service Plans Under Collective Bargaining[1]

UNIONS, IN NEGOTIATING HEALTH PROGRAMS for inclusion in agreements, have adopted two general approaches. One is the cash benefit plan, under which visits to doctors, hospitalization, maternity, and surgical costs are provided through employer pay-roll contributions (premium payments) to a commercial or union-owned insurance carrier.[2] The other is the medical service plan, under which medical care is provided through a health center supported by employer pay-roll contributions at little or no cost to the workers. Although the medical service plan covers relatively few workers compared with the cash benefit type, the comprehensive medical care sought for low income groups through such voluntary, private organizations merits particular attention.

In the early part of 1947, representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the United States Public Health Service studied two comparable medical service plans established through collective bargaining: The Labor Health Institute in St. Louis and the Union Health Center in Philadelphia.

Origins of the Plans

Both medical service plans were started in the war years. Favorable business conditions, part of operating expenditures offset through tax deductions, and wage stabilization regulations, which made direct wage increases difficult to obtain, stimulated the establishment of the health centers. The Philadelphia Union Health Center was established in March 1943, under the terms of an agreement between the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL) acting through the Philadelphia Joint Board Waist and Dressmakers' Union. This was the first ILGWU plan to be established under collective bargaining, the earlier centers having been maintained by the union through dues and assessments.[3] Funds to operate the new venture were obtained from employers' contributions of 3½ percent,[4] beginning in June 1942, and raised to 6 percent in 194 including unemployment benefits. A sick benef and vacation fund was also financed from thes contributions.[5]

Unlike the ILGWU in Philadelphia, the St Louis Board of the United Retail and Wholesal Union (CIO) had no model health center previous ly set up by the union. The local union official had been members of a consumer group healt association, organized by a physician who late became the medical director of the Labor Healt Institute, and they were convinced that no "insur ance package" could meet the health needs of th workers. The employers were not so easily con vinced, however. Although conferences on th proposed medical service plan were held in 1944 agreements covering the projected Labor Healt Institute were not obtained until the summer and fall of 1945. For the first few months of its existence, the new health center was conducted from the office of its medical director, largely with the aid of a loan later repaid to the union. By November 1945, sufficient funds were accumulated from the employer pay-roll contributions of 3 percent[6] to enable the Labor Health Institute to move into its own quarters in a downtown office building.

Membership and Eligibility

The Philadelphia program serves about 15,000 workers, of whom 10,000 are in dressmaking and 5,000 in knit goods, cloaks, raincoats, department stores, and south New Jersey dress firms. The nondressmakers' locals have their own agreements providing for health insurance funds. Under existing arrangements they are not direct participants in the Union Health Center, but reimburse the health insurance fund of the Waist and Dressmakers' Joint Board on a fee-for-service basis for those members who avail themselves of the center's facilities.[7]

[1] Prepared by Jonas Silver formerly of the Bureau's Industrial Relations Branch and Dr. Lee Janis, U. S. Public Health Service, under the direction of Abraham Weiss.

[2] Some plans provide for contributions to a union administered fund.

[3] The ILGWU founded the first union health center in New York in 1911. For a description of this plan, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1947 (p. 201).

[4] In 1945, average earnings in the Philadelphia ladies' garment industry were reported at $32 per week.

[5] The break-down is 2 percent for health center, hospitalization, surgical and sickness, 2 percent for vacations, and 2 percent for unemployment insurance and administrative costs.

[6] In 1946, average earnings in the companies covered by the St. Louis Labor Health Institute were reported to be about $33 per week.

[7] Members of nondressmaker locals report to their own locals first and then are referred to the Union Health Center.

In St. Louis the several locals of the Retail and Wholesale Union bargain separately with individual employers, most of whom have agreed to the standard health benefits clause. In March 1947, 23 employers in wholesale establishments—dry goods, hardware, food, candy—and 15 small shoe-repair shops were parties to agreements covering somewhat less than 3,000 workers (since increased to 5,000). In addition, about 2,000 dependents of these workers were participating in hospitalization benefits obtained through the St. Louis Labor Health Institute for which they themselves paid. A small number of special members were drawn from the staffs of the union and the institute; additional members were drawn from a group health association, a cooperative organization in existence for 10 years and now contracting with the Labor Health Institute for services.

In Philadelphia, a worker becomes eligible after 3 months' membership in the union, provided he is not more than 13 weeks in arrears in dues, regardless of the length of time his employer has been contributing to the fund. No provision is made for participation of outsiders. [8]

In St. Louis, employees of a company agreeing to contribute to the health fund must wait 30 days before becoming eligible. Workers newly hired by companies already under the medical service plan must wait 60 days. Membership under the St. Louis plan is open to all workers in the bargaining unit, whether union members or not.[9]

Policy-Making Bodies

The St. Louis Labor Health Institute was organized under the laws of the State of Missouri as a nonprofit corporation. Under the bylaws of the institute, control and management are functions of the board of trustees, composed of 27 members, of whom 18 are members of the union, 8 are employers, and 1 is a public member (currently a university professor). As a practical matter, a much smaller number of union and employer representatives serve on the board. The union members of the board are elected at the annual meeting by the regular members of the institute from candidates nominated by a committee of the board of trustees. Employer representatives are nominated and elected by the board of trustees as a whole. Between the quarterly meetings of the board, the executive committee of 9, of whom two-thirds are union members elected by the board of trustees from among its own number, supervises the activities and carries out the policies of the St. Louis Labor Health Institute. The board of trustees is authorized to "approve and enforce all plans, projects and policies of the institute, hear reports of semiannual audits of the financial records of the institute, and have general supervision of the St. Louis Labor Health Institute."

The health insurance fund of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers Joint Board is controlled by a Health Insurance Fund Committee consisting of two representatives (designated by the joint board) from each of seven of the eight locals [10] comprising the joint board. Three additional members of the committee hold office by virtue of official positions on the joint board. The committee is divided into health center, sick benefit, vacation fund, and appeals subcommittees.

Since the Philadelphia Health Insurance Fund Committee is an offspring of the Dress and Waistmakers' Joint Board, no important decisions are made without the concurrence of the parent body. All funds are deposited in a bank account, maintained in the name of the Health Insurance Fund Committee, from which all payments are made. The committee decides on the amount to be appropriated "to any one or more" of its purposes. The committee elects three officers from among its members including the director of the Union Health Center. An affirmative vote of a majority of the committee may alter or amend the rules and regulations of the fund. Only dress and waistmakers' locals are represented on the Philadelphia Health Insurance Fund Committee, although, as previously indicated, outside locals participate in the health center. Employers are not represented on the administrative board nor is there a separate advisory employer body.

[8] Dependents may obtain technical services (X-ray, metabolism tests, etc.) at reduced cost upon referral by a private physician.

[9] Most of the agreements with contributing firms provide for a modified union shop.

[10] The agreements of one of the locals do not provide for contributions to the Health Insurance Fund.

Day-to-Day Administration

The organization of the St. Louis Labor Health Institute for day-to-day operations places key authority in the hands of the president of the board of trustees and the medical director. The former is also director of the joint board of the union and has general supervision of the activities of the institute. The president makes "regular reports and recommendations to the board of trustees on plans, finances, and projects." Between meetings of the board, the president is responsible to the executive committee. The bylaws empower the president to recommend to the board of trustees a medical director and a business administrator. The medical director is authorized to select professional personnel and supervise the functioning of the medical program. He also has "final authority on the extent of medical services to be rendered any individual," and reports regularly to the board of trustees. The business administrator engages all nonprofessional personnel with the approval of the president and reports directly to the president.

Although there are no physicians on the board of trustees, two representatives of the medical staff attend board meetings. A union and an employer representative (members of the board) attend the business conferences of the medical staff. In this manner an exchange of views is obtained between medical and lay persons.

At the Philadelphia Union Health Center, the administrative director reports monthly to the health center and sick benefit committees, inasmuch as he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of these programs. (The vacation and fair-income funds are handled in the office of the joint board.) One step removed in authority from him is the medical director who is selected by the Health Insurance Fund Committee; he has immediate responsibility for administration of the medical service plan. On matters of appointments to the professional staff, adding medical departments or equipment, the medical director makes his recommendations to the lay director, who in turn goes before the Health Insurance Fund Committee for final authorization. Unlike the St. Louis organization, in which the medical director reports directly to the board of trustees, under the Philadelphia plan greater authority is placed with the lay director. Whatever the formal division of responsibility, effective day-to-day administration of these two plans results from teamwork between lay and medical administrators.

Medical Staff

The medical staff of the St. Louis Labor Health Institute is an autonomous unit under the supervision of the medical director, assisted by an associate medical director. Staff appointments are initiated by the medical director, subject to the approval of the 23 physicians and surgeons employed by the institute. The medical men select their own chief of staff, and committees on facilities, equipment, and make recommendations on salaries. Most of the staff physicians are specialists in their fields, as evidenced by the fact that all, except the general practitioners and dentists, are diplomates of specialty boards. All staff physicians are employed on a part-time basis at the minimum rate of $5 an hour, this employment supplementing their private practices. The caliber of the institute's medical staff is admittedly of high quality, as attested to by the staff members' standing in the medical profession in St. Louis.

In Philadelphia, the health center's medical staff is selected by the medical director, subject to the formal approval of the lay director and the Health Insurance Fund Committee. A staff of 22 part-time physicians and 3 consultants serve the Philadelphia garment workers. Staff members average 6 hours a week and are paid at the minimum rate of $6 an hour. Although there are no staff committees, it is planned to form a medical committee on scientific matters to confer on problems affecting the center. The medical director also intends to have the professional staff choose its own members in the future.

Group Practice

Both centers endeavor to conduct group practice under which the associated specialists and general practitioners get the benefit of each other's opinions through staff consultations. It is pointed out that under a prepayment group practice plan a patient may be given tests, X-rays, or further examinations that may be required, without delay or additional costs. Such pooling of knowledge and skills, as well as equipment, it is claimed, makes

ssible complete utilization of all advances in edical science at a greatly reduced cost. In actice, it has not always been possible to realize lly the theoretical advantages of group medicine these health centers. A number of the St. uis physicians interviewed expressed the opinion at when the staff is composed of specialists with general practitioners, there is a tendency to thhold criticism of one another's work because the aura of infallibility which surrounds specialiation. In Philadelphia the extent of group prace is limited by the scope of the plan which cones medical care to diagnosis and therapy of mbulatory cases on referral by private physicians. lost of the doctors interviewed joined the health nter for reasons other than their interest in the bor movement. A reason frequently given for ining the staffs of these organizations was the pportunity afforded thereby to supplement ivate practice. In the absence of medical service lans, the same doctors would be treating some of e same patients at a clinic or hospital without muneration. From a professional standpoint, l are interested in the ready availability of chnical services and of consulation with fellow hysicians under group practice.

Medical Services Provided

The two health centers differ in extent of medical ervices provided the membership. The St. Louis abor Health Institute offers the workers complete edical care described by its medical director s "portal to portal medicine." The Philadelphia Union Health Center restricts its services to reatment of ambulatory cases, i. e., patients who an be treated at the center. Doctors' visits to the ome are not included, while hospitalization and urgical fees are extended only on a limited cash enefit basis. The difference in approach is explained largely by the fact that no established pattern was set by the Retail and Wholesale Union, whereas the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board followed in the footsteps of its predecessor—the Union Health Center in New York. However, in Philadelphia the worker receives complete ambulatory care, while in New York medical attention is limited to an amount equivalent to $25 a year per member. In part, too, the difference in approach between the two plans is attributable to the St. Louis union leaders' experience in a consumer group health association.

Union officials and the medical director of the St. Louis Institute were determined from the start to obtain for the members the best and most complete medical care available, even though it meant a large initial investment for facilities, equipment, and staff. In their view, it was extremely important to leave no gaps in the development of a complete medical care program that might defeat the fundamental aim of safeguarding the workers' health. A general physical check-up alone was inadequate, if not followed up by the necessary treatments, however elaborate they might be. It was also considered essential to the success of the program that the members understand the importance of preventive as well as curative measures and the need for visiting the Labor Health Institute at regular intervals. The fact that medical care problems are often linked with sociological conditions was recognized by adding a psychiatrist and a medical social worker to the professional staff.

Under the St. Louis plan, a worker is entitled to the following medical care without cost to himself: Diagnosis and treatment by general practitioner and specialist (such as eye, ear, nose and throat, skin, internal medicine, gynecology, obstetrics, and pediatrics); home and hospital calls by staff physicians; technical services (such as X-ray, fluoroscope, physiotherapy, and laboratory tests); regular physical examinations and routine dental care; and major and minor surgery. Hospitalization costs are covered by Labor Health Institute participation in the local Blue Cross Plan. (In general, provisions are 60 days per contract year in member hospital at no cost for room and specified extras; additional days at discount.) Extra charges, not covered by Blue Cross, are paid by the institute. Pharmaceutical and surgical appliances are provided at reduced costs. The institute has purchased an apartment house to be converted to a hospital as an addition to the medical center.

The Philadelphia Union Health Center operates its limited medical service plan with modern medical facilities and equipment. In addition to the standard departments, orthopedics, minor surgery, dermatology, and endocrinology are included. Technical departments cover X-ray,

electrocardiogram, basal metabolism, physiotherapy, and clinical laboratory. Ambulatory care is furnished the worker without cost, except for pharmaceuticals and appliances provided at reduced prices. Dependents of members are not treated at the center, but for a reduced fee they may obtain services of the technical departments on referral by private physicians. If the required medical specialty is not available at the center, the patient is referred to a qualified doctor whose fees are paid by the Union Health Center.

Membership in the St. Louis Labor Health Institute is open to families of regular members on a dues-paying basis ($3 a year for adults, $1 a year for each child). Families may obtain medical services on a reduced fee-for-service basis. In October 1947, a new family plan was introduced under which an employee, a spouse, and children under 18 become eligible for full medical services and hospitalization, provided the employer agrees to remit 5 percent of the employees' gross pay.

The policy under the Philadelphia plan is to encourage members to obtain an annual physical examination at the center but to consult their own doctor on other occasions if they can afford to do so. When treatment or special diagnosis are required, the private doctor usually refers the member to the center which uses its facilities as long as the patient can be treated as an ambulatory case. The record of diagnosis and treatment is made available to the referring physician. This procedure is followed to maintain the traditional relationship between the referring physician and a diagnostic center.

Should the worker require surgery, the Philadelphia Health Insurance Fund allows $25 toward defraying the cost of a major operation—as defined by the medical director. Hospitalization benefits are $2 a day up to and including 12 days of hospitalization in any benefit year.[11] In addition, sick benefits are payable at the rate of $10 a week for a maximum of 10 weeks in any one benefit year after a 9-day waiting period, whether or not hospitalization is required.[12] Before a worker may receive hospitalization or sick benefits, a physician must certify the existence of a disability. If the doctors engaged in this work are not on the regular staff of the Union Health Center, they are compensated for each visit.

In general, these medical service plans exclude care of injuries or diseases incurred in the course of employment which are provided for under compensation laws,[13] and treatment in a sanitarium or public institution. Tuberculosis and alcoholism are not treated after diagnosis has been made.[14] Under the St. Louis plan, newly hired workers who become members subsequent to the company's date of entry in the institute are excluded for treatment of pre-existing chronic conditions. However, no exception is made in the initial group which represents 90 percent of the members.

Worker Utilization of Services

Both health centers faced a serious problem at the start in obtaining adequate participation in the medical service plans. Workers' failure to utilize the services was attributed to the inertia of accustomed ways of obtaining medical care, i. e., calling upon the family doctor only when absolutely necessary. It took time for workers to understand what was available to them free of charge. Fear that disabling conditions might somehow be revealed to employers or affect their jobs also was a factor in retarding utilization.

In St. Louis, the Retail and Wholesale Union attempts to bring the advantages of the Labor Health Institute to the attention of its members through health education pamphlets, a health column in the union newspaper, and forums under the auspices of health and safety shop councils at work places. To a limited extent, the institute has provided in-plant medical services, such as mass inoculation against influenza. In some instances, employers use the institute for pre-hiring physical examinations. It is planned eventually to widen this phase of medical service so that the Labor Health Institute will staff the medical departments of contributing employers. In an effort to expand its activities, the Retail and Wholesale Union has interested a number of AFL and CIO unions in St. Louis in the possible use of the insti-

[11] It is proposed to increase the surgery allowance to $50, and the hospitalization benefits to $3 a day up to 31 days.

[12] Although the St. Louis Medical Service Plan does not provide for cash sick benefit allowances, most of the agreements of the Retail and Wholesale Union with member companies of the Labor Health Institute cover sick leave to the extent of 10, 20, 30, or 7, 14, 21 days a year at the regular rate of pay for continuous service ranging from 1 to 10 years. Workers may, if they wish, utilize services of an LHI physician to certify disabling illness.

[13] However, the Philadelphia ILG plan includes care of industrial injuries and illnesses.

[14] The ILG has long made provision for tuberculosis care in the form of cash benefits ($250) or sanitarium care.

nte's facilities if they succeed in negotiating medal service plans.[15]

The Philadelphia Union Health Center does not ress health education; nor does it plan to bring other unions or embark upon industrial medine. Officials of the center have not undertaken n extended program because of fear that facilities ould soon become overtaxed.

nion Approach to the Plans

Since employers' contributions to health funds re regarded by the unions as a substitute for a age increase, control of the funds is considered o be of primary concern to the unions and their membership. To assure adherence to the objectives of the program and to protect the workers' interest as consumer of the medical services which t affords, union officials of both the Labor Health Institute and the Union Health Center contend hat medical service plans must be union-administered as to both basic policy-making functions and day-to-day operations.[16] Their view recognizes the wide latitude to be given the medical administrator in professional matters. However, it does not conceive of the medical administrator as coequal in ultimate authority but rather as an employee of the medical center.

Union suspicion of bipartite or tripartite (including medical representation) control is explained by the fact that some employers actively opposed the medical service plan and accepted it only after strike action. Since the program entails an added cost to the employer (partly discounted by income tax deduction), it is vulnerable to attack when business declines. Union officials are of the opinion that minority employer representation on the governing body is desirable. This enables employers to understand more clearly what the problems of a medical service plan are and makes for more responsible criticism. Opposition of organized medicine to prepayment group medical care plans accounts to some extent for the disinclination of unions to agree to medical representation on the governing body. Finally, union administered medical service programs add considerably to the prestige of unions; the member cannot but come away with the impression that these benefits are available because of the unions' efforts.

Given a union administered medical service plan, the question facing unions is how comprehensive to make it. If the health center is one of a number of benefits, it must compete for available funds. When the health center is the recipient of the entire contribution, it can develop a comprehensive medical care program. Clearly, too, multiple cash benefits, however limited each may be, necessarily curtail the scope of medical services unless financial contributions and facilities are increased.

The medical director may be generally expected to demand increased and improved services. Union officials and the lay director are usually persuaded to expand, with an eye to future curtailment when financial reserves contract.

Employer Approach to the Plans

Employer attitudes toward medical service plans included in the survey may be summarized as acceptance on the part of some, "wait and see" on the part of others, and opposition by a third group. In the ladies' garment industry where benefit plans have become standard collective-bargaining provisions, employer acceptance is based on the principle of industry responsibility for the health and welfare of its workers. In St. Louis, some employers were of the opinion that the medical service plan was producing a favorable effect upon worker efficiency and morale, and others were skeptical of its advantages and preferred to make up their minds at a later date. Employers who opposed the St. Louis plan contended that insurance would be cheaper, particularly since workers were not utilizing the facilities of the plan, and that employers were being denied equal participation in the administration and control of the Labor Health Institute. In their opinion, the cost of operating the institute would be the first object of employer attack in the event of a business recession.

[15] For the calendar year 1946, the Union Health Center reported that 1,500 separate individuals utilized 35,650 services (a service is defined as a visit to any department or technical unit). About 100 individuals a day were treated; referral cases averaged from 70 to 80 a month. For the period July 1945–December 1946, the Labor Health Institute reported that 1,700 separate individuals utilized 20,300 services in the medical center, and about 2,400 services outside the medical center. Complete statistics on cost of operation are not available.

[16] Under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, health-welfare plans in effect prior to January 1, 1946, are not required to provide for equal representation in the administration of the plan.

Development of the European Recovery Plan

THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM dates from June 5, 1947, when Secretary of State Marshall outlined [1] Europe's need for aid and America's interest in the problem. In effect, the European nations were invited to submit a unified program to the United States Government of their needs for aid and rehabilitation, and of the part "those countries themselves will take in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be undertaken by this [United States] Government." Secretary Marshall indicated that the Government would give sympathetic consideration to such a program.

The European nations indicated early that they would accept Secretary Marshall's suggestion. After an unsuccessful attempt in late June to obtain agreement with the Soviet Union on a program of cooperation among all the European nations, Britain and France invited 22 additional countries to meet in Paris on July 12 to consider a recovery plan. Nations under the influence of the Soviet Union refused to attend the conference, although at least in the case of Poland and Czechoslovakia, with obvious reluctance. Representatives of the 16 other nations [2] met on July 12, and created the Committee for European Economic Cooperation (CEEC). On September 22, CEEC presented its report to the Department of State. The 16 participating nations had reached a unanimous agreement on their production goals and their requirements from outside sources for the period 1948–51.

On June 22, President Truman appointed 3 committees to study different aspects of a foreign-aid program in relation to the domestic economy. The reports of the "Krug," "Nourse," and "Harriman" committees [3] were made available in October and November 1947. The reports which are here summarized appraise the resources of the United States in relation to domestic needs and the needs of the European countries; the effect upon domestic production, consumption, and prices of a substantial program of foreign aid; and the "limits within which the United States may safely and wisely plan to extend economic aid to Europe."

Simultaneously, the House of Representatives was making its own inquiries into the question. A preliminary report, using available information and indicating the policy issues to be studied, was issued by a subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee in July. On July 29, Congressman Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution to set up the Select Committee on Foreign Aid to study the problem on a broad basis. A 19-member Committee, representing the major standing committees of the House concerned with the foreign-aid program, was appointed, with Congressman Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, as chairman, and Congressman Herter as vice chairman. The Committee was divided into 5 subcommittees and made a first-hand study in Europe (August 28 to October 10). As a result, a series of reports was issued on the existing situation and the requirements and availabilities of critical commodities.

Meanwhile, rising domestic prices, particularly of food, were creating problems which threatened both the stability of the American economy and the foreign-aid program. The reports of the President's committees pointed to the possibilities of further increases if no action was taken to restrain the combined effects of unprecedented domestic purchasing power and a continued excess of exports over imports. In a message to the special session of Congress on November 17, the President outlined measures for combating inflation at home and urged enactment of immediate "stop-gap" aid for France, Italy, and Austria, pending adoption of a program for European relief and rehabilitation.

General Report of CEEC

Before World War II, the 16 participating nations were, for the most part, highly efficient in industry and agriculture and derived a sub-

[1] Address delivered at Harvard University commencement. For the text of the address and a summary of other documents here summarized, see Senate Document No. 111, 80th Cong., 1st sess., The European Recovery Program—Basic Documents and Background Information, Washington, 1947.

[2] The countries represented were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

[3] The Government Committee on Resources under the Chairmanship of Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior; The Council of Economic Advisors, under Chairman Edwin G. Nourse; and the President's Committee on Foreign Aid under W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, issued reports entitled, respectively, National Resources and Foreign Aid; The Impact of Foreign Aid Upon the Domestic Economy; and European Recovery and American Aid.

stantial income from international trade and commerce, the CEEC report states.[4]

Their economies were largely integrated, which permitted a high degree of specialization in the different countries. This specialization was largely responsible for the relatively high consumption levels that most of the countries enjoyed; but the maintenance of these standards depended on the uninterrupted flow of goods and services in international trade.

Trade, industry, and agriculture in the European countries "had been twisted out of shape" by the forces of war, the CEEC report stated. Great numbers of workers were displaced. Foreign customers had transferred their trade to the United States. Overseas investments had been destroyed or sold and foreign indebtedness had been incurred during the war. Sources of supply, both for raw materials and for food, had been destroyed or disrupted, and capital equipment and transportation facilities had been destroyed. There was a shortage of all basic materials, and especially of food, fertilizer, coal, and steel. Inflationary pressures developed in all countries and in some the rising prices, unbalanced budgets, and unstable currencies threatened the whole economy.

Reconstruction in Europe was well under way until the continued shortages of food, coal, and other essential commodities brought a setback in the severe winter of 1946–47. Winter frosts and spring droughts seriously damaged principal crops. By the early summer of 1947 hope for a rapid and sustained recovery for western Europe was gone. Industry was depleting its financial reserves and dollar balances were fast shrinking.

The recovery program adopted has four important elements: (1) A strong production effort by each of the participating countries, especially in agriculture, fuel and power, transport, and the modernization of equipment; (2) the creation and maintenance of internal financial stability as an essential condition for securing the full use of Europe's productive and financial resources; (3) the development of economic cooperation between the participating countries; and (4) a solution of the problem of the international trade and exchange deficit with the American continent by increasing the exports of the participating countries over a 3-year period during which substantial aid is required.

The goals fixed by the CEEC call for unprecedented peacetime production by the whole population of all the participating countries. By the end of 1951, agriculture is to be restored to the prewar level and there is to be a significant expansion over 1938 in mining and manufacturing production.

Neither the production goals nor the necessary program of cooperation can be accomplished unless internal financial and monetary stability is restored or maintained in the various countries. Lack of confidence in the national currency in many countries has led to the hoarding of food by farmers or to its disposal in the black market. "Industrial workers spend much of their time looking for food and goods. People refuse to invest capital in fixed interest securities and seek to transfer it into gold or foreign exchange; capital held abroad is left there and becomes a hidden private asset which brings no benefit to the nation as a whole." To meet such situations, the participating countries have pledged themselves to carry out stabilization programs "in a spirit of determination."

Normally, many of the European countries were mutually dependent economically. "It is therefore entirely natural that a complicated network of mutual help should exist, and that it should develop further as production grows." Broader proposals are being considered for the reduction of trade barriers and the removal of financial obstacles to intra-European trade.

Even after allowance for the supplies they can obtain from each other, the participating countries need to import from overseas almost 60 billion dollars of food, raw materials, fuel, and capital equipment in the years 1948–51. This raises two problems: (1) the inadequate availabilities of certain key commodities in the world and (2) the lack of means by the European countries to pay for them. The lack of supplies from normal sources in eastern Europe and southeast Asia means a greater dependence on supplies from the American continent—about 61 percent of outside requirements. Financial aid starting immediately is a necessary first step to fulfill the program of production, stabilization, and cooperation. It is hoped that the deficit with the American continent will be reduced each year

[4] For the CEEC manpower report, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1947 (p. 567).

as production in the participating countries is increased. "By the end of 1951, given reasonably favorable external conditions, the deficit should be of dimensions which will be manageable through normal means without special aid."

Krug Report

In considering the additional demand on United States resources because of the European Recovery Program, the Krug report points to the very strong demand for most products and the supply bottlenecks that would be present even if there were no export program. But, in addition, production of certain products needed for relief and reconstruction has not been sufficient to satisfy even domestic requirements, with the result that exports of these commodities aggravate the problem.

The report also states that the fulfillment of the substantially increased European needs for grain imports for the coming year (200 million bushels more than last year) depends largely on the amount of grain fed to livestock. The problem is complicated by the short corn crop. Voluntary measures to save wheat by individual and industrial consumers will not be sufficient, if farmers find it more profitable to fatten livestock.

European needs for coal are, at the moment, tremendous, but with a functioning self-help program, including exports from Poland, the crisis should be short-lived. The peak in demand for coal from the United States should be over by the end of 1948. Present coal production in the United States would be sufficient to meet domestic and the most essential foreign demands if production was not limited by port facilities and the lack of coal cars.

The shortage of coal cars is only one of the important bottlenecks traceable to insufficient steel production in relation to demand. Output of industrial and farm machinery is limited by the insufficiency of sheet metal, transmission chains, and all types of castings. Petroleum production is held up by lack of steel tubing, casing, and pipe lines. Pressure tank cars and containers are the problem in chemicals and fertilizers. Freight car shortages complicate the problem of moving coal and wheat for export. With the European nations so dependent on steel and its products in their reconstruction program and with urgent domestic needs for all types of steel products, the problem of increasing steel production is probably the most pressing. Some increase in output is anticipated through increased plant capacity and adoption of new techniques.

The current low level of food production in many European countries is due in part to the lack of fertilizers and the neglect of the soil during the war. In spite of domestic requirements, the report recommends much greater exports of fertilizer to increase European food production, through the greater utilization of plant capacity and the curtailment of industrial uses of nitrogen.

In general there is no evidence that shortage of labor is limiting the production of any important industry or product. Shortages do exist in a few highly specialized occupations and some stringencies are traceable to housing shortages, unfavorable wages or working conditions, or inaccessibility of work. However, there is reason to expect that, with the steady growth of the labor force and the upward trend of productivity, continuing full employment will mean a steady expansion in the volume of production. From existing indications as to the foreign aid program, gross exports in 1948 will not exceed those in 1947, so that apparently no additional manpower will be required.

Nourse Report

The Council of Economic Advisers point out that the size of the export surplus rather than gross exports is the important measure of the impact of foreign aid on the domestic economy. The postwar export surplus has been very large—in 1946 exports totaled 15.3 billion dollars and the export surplus 8.1 billion dollars. In the second quarter of 1947, exports reached the peak annual rate of 21 billion dollars, with the export surplus at the rate of 13 billion dollars; but in the third quarter of the year exports declined to the annual rate of 18.3 billion dollars and the surplus to 10.3 billion dollars.

In spite of the postwar export surplus, the tremendous increase in production has given the domestic consumer the highest level of living he has ever enjoyed. While the foreign demand for goods has added to the inflationary pressure, it is the huge domestic demand arising from high incomes which has primarily caused rising prices.

When the export surplus reached its peak in the second quarter of 1947, prices were stable. But in the third quarter, although exports in general were declining, the foreign need for grain (in the face of adverse crop conditions in the United States) added to the pressure on agricultural prices.

Assuming foreign aid of about 7 billion dollars in 1948 and imports at the current level of 8 billion dollars a year, exports of about 20 billion dollars could be expected and an export surplus of about 12 billion dollars would result. This is less than the amount reached in the second quarter of 1947 and since it would decline in succeeding years, it appears that the export surplus under the foreign aid program would at no time equal the peak of 1947. With the likelihood of increasing production, the conclusion is reached in the Nourse report that the general impact of the foreign aid program can be sustained because a larger impact has already been sustained. However, if not dealt with effectively, problems raised by the foreign demand for specific commodities in relatively short supply could make a difference in the generally optimistic picture.

The relative shortage of steel is mostly due to domestic demands. With no prospect of a significant increase in production of steel and steel products in the short run (while both domestic and foreign demands will remain heavy), serious danger of further price increases exists. "Vigorous affirmative measures" to prevent sharp increases and to assure distribution of steel for the most urgent uses are needed.

According to the report, the foreign demand for coal and fertilizer can be substantially met without extraordinary measures. Domestic shortages are not serious and shipments abroad will hasten European recovery.

The policy of financing foreign aid through taxation and not through increasing the national debt should be continued, the report stated. As long as inflationary pressures continue, taxes should not be reduced, regardless of the size of the foreign aid program.

In the long run, the United States has an important interest in a practicable rehabilitation of the European economy. It will be beneficial in restoring useful foreign trade; its failure will mean a new economic orientation of those countries which would be detrimental to the domestic economy. Any loans made can be repaid only if the trade of the world is restored. This would mean added competition for certain United States industries, but the consequences will have to be met. Some outright gifts for emergency aid would be desirable to enable the recipient countries to qualify for International Bank and private loans. The severity of the impact of a new foreign-aid program on the domestic economy will depend on the measures adopted with regard to its administration and to related questions of domestic economic policy.

The relative shortages of specific commodities require export controls, allocations for domestic use, discouragement of misuse and excessive use, efficient transportation and distribution, and the curbing of speculation and hoarding of goods.

The general inflationary threat resulting from the combined impact of foreign and domestic demand requires the continuance of tax revenues at present levels, maximum economy in Government expenditures, stimulation of saving, and the enlargement and aggressive use of measures to control dangerous expansion of credit.

Harriman Report

Aid should not be viewed as a means of supporting Europe, according to the Harriman report, but "as a spark which can fire the engine"; the amount of aid required from the United States will place a substantial burden on the United States; the idea, expressed by some, that export of goods as gifts is necessary to insure prosperity in this country is "nonsense"; the immediate economic danger is, rather, inflation—a shortage of goods relative to demand.

This Nation's interest in Europe is not only economic—it is also "strategic and political." The democratic system must provide the necessities of life and arouse the hope that by hard work a higher standard of living is attainable. If these countries cannot achieve an improvement in their economic affairs by democratic means, they may be driven to turn in the opposite direction.

As a condition for continuing aid, the European countries should be required to take all practicable measures to achieve the production and monetary goals which they set for themselves in the CEEC Paris report, summarized above. The nations should adopt their own methods to achieve

these goals provided such methods are democratic.

To overcome their difficulties, the production of European nations must rise considerably above prewar levels. In important industries and areas, especially in Germany, production is lagging badly, owing mainly to a serious disintegration of economic life and a serious shortage of working capital. Capital equipment is needed to rehabilitate industry, and the internal stabilization of the currency is essential.

The CEEC participating nations were not wholly realistic in their plans for capital expansion, the Harriman report adds. Europe must rebuild its capital plant if it is to become self-supporting, but the process of capital formation imposes a severe strain on the country undertaking it. Capital-goods shipments to Europe will relieve some of the strain, but it seems likely that European programs of housing and capital development may have to be more gradual than proposed.

It may also be necessary to modify the Paris program by shifting the amounts going to the individual countries. The revival of both Ruhr and British coal output is pivotal in getting western Europe back on its feet. This means that aid allotted to Germany may have to be greater than that originally set at Paris.

The final determinant in the size of the aid program is the availability of commodities in this country. It is doubtful, in view of the poor corn crop and the 1948 winter wheat prospects, that the 15 million tons of grain exported in 1947 will be equalled in 1948. Steel and steel-making materials, especially scrap, are in particularly short supply in the United States. Coal exports at a high rate are possible, although they impose a strain on the transportation system. The shortage of petroleum, machinery, and industrial equipment is world-wide. Domestic demands for agricultural, mining, and heavy electrical machinery are beyond the capacity of the industries. The same is generally true for many basic raw materials. From the examination of particular markets for particular commodities it is concluded "that supply will be a limiting factor in many cases and that many European requirements cannot be met in full."

Based on revised estimates of European imports and exports, the cost of the aid program to the United States would be about 5.75 billion dollars for the first year and between 12 and 17 billion dollars for the whole program. The United States will not bear the total cost of the European deficit. The International Bank, private sources, and other countries will meet part of the deficit. The cost to the United States of the program of aid for 1948 is only moderately more than the amounts recently spent in Europe, and what must be spent in Germany in any case. Beyond 1948, "Any estimates are altogether speculative."

Any aid to Europe should be financed out of taxes, not out of borrowing. "The maintenance of a surplus in the United States Treasury is a necessity in this inflationary period." Measures to make available goods in short supply will be necessary and should be voluntary whenever possible. In other circumstances, the Government will require authority to set priorities and other controls on critically needed goods of limited availability.

The administration of the program is of primary importance, and to insure unity of administration the committee recommends a new independent Government agency.

President's Message to Congress

The President's message to Congress on November 17, 1947, contained three principal recommendations: (1) interim aid until April 1, 1948, for France, Italy, and Austria; (2) a program of long-term aid to put western Europe on its feet again economically; and (3) a program of inflation control in the United States to prevent further price increases as a result of the foreign aid extended.

The Administration recommended 597 million dollars of stop-gap aid to tide France, Italy, and Austria over the coming winter until the long-range aid program would become effective.[5] The President stated that he would shortly submit his recommendations to Congress for long-term aid.[6] The people of the United States are aware that it is in their interest to assist Europe and to establish

[5] An appropriation of $522,000,000 for interim aid for France, Italy, and Austria, $75,000,000 below the amount requested by the Administration, was made by Congress and approved by the President on December 23, 1947. This act included additional appropriations of $18,000,000 for aid to China and $340,000,000 for occupation expenses in Germany and the Far East.

[6] President Truman's recommendations on the European Recovery Program were given to Congress in a message on December 19, 1947.

he conditions of peace throughout the world, the President said.

The prompt provision by the Congress for interim aid will be convincing proof to all nations of our sincere determination to support the freedom-loving countries of western Europe in their endeavor to remain free and to become fully self-supporting once again.

The President's anti-inflation program consisted of three types of measures: (1) to relieve monetary pressures, (2) to channel scarce goods into the most essential uses, and (3) to deal directly with specific high prices.[7] Of special interest to labor were the recommendations for dealing directly with specific high prices.

[7] For further discussion of the President's anti-inflation program, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1947 (p. 635).

Trends in Urban Wage Rates, September 1947[1]

WAGE RATES in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in urban areas had, as a whole, risen as much as prices through September 1947, but showed no appreciable gain in "real" value over either wartime-peak or VJ-day levels. The "second round" of postwar wage increases had almost exactly offset advances in consumer prices that followed the lifting of price controls subsequent to the "first round" of wage raises. Average weekly earnings, in terms of "real" value, were below both wartime-peak and VJ-day levels, and approximately equal in value to the wages after the first round of postwar wage increases. Although wage increases have not been uniform, real earnings in September 1947 were still somewhat higher than in January 1941 for manufacturing industry as a whole.

[1] Prepared under the direction of Frances Jones Clerc and Eleanor K. Buschman of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

This report summarizes the Bureau of Labor Statistics' latest study of the trend of wage rates in urban areas. For a more detailed description of the Bureau's measure of urban wage trends and the most recent of the previous surveys, see Monthly Labor Review, October 1944 (p. 684) and March 1947 (p. 369).

The urban wage rate series will be replaced, beginning in 1948, with a new series of straight-time earnings based on direct reporting of straight-time earnings data by a constant sample of representative employers. A comprehensive analysis of the new series will appear in a forthcoming report.

Wage Trends in Manufacturing Industries

Wage increases granted in the second postwar year had, by September 1947, raised average wage rates in manufacturing industries approximately 11 percent over the October 1946 level. This amount, applied to the 18-percent average increase resulting from the first round of postwar wage adjustments, brought total postwar increases in manufacturing wage rates to an estimated 31 percent. In the 7-year period since the Nation's industry turned to production of goods for World War II, over-all wage rates advanced by approximately 74 percent (table 1).

TABLE 1.—*Comparative summary of changes in earnings and wage rates in manufacturing, January 1941 to September 1947*

Period	Percent change in—				
	Gross earnings		Estimated straight-time hourly earnings [1]	Urban wage rates	General wage changes
	Weekly	Hourly			
Total period (Jan. 1941–Sept. 1947)	+89.3	+83.2	+82.7	[2] +74.4	[3]
Prestabilization period (Jan. 1941–Oct. 1942)	+46.0	+30.7	+21.5	[2] +17.0	+12.6
Stabilization period (Oct. 1942–Aug. 1945)	+7.3	+14.7	[4] +15.6	[2] +13.9	+3.6
Oct. 1942–Apr. 1943	+9.2	+5.7	+3.2	[5] +3.0	+1.1
Apr. 1943–Oct. 1943	+5.6	+4.7	+3.6	+3.8	+.5
Oct. 1943–Apr. 1944	+1.5	+2.5	+3.0	+1.9	+.5
Apr. 1944–Oct. 1944	+3.1	+1.8	+2.1	+2.2	+.4
Oct. 1944–Apr. 1945 (VE-day)	+.4	+1.3	+1.9	+1.6	+.5
Apr. 1945–Aug. 1945 (VJ-day)	−11.5	−1.9	[6] +.9	+.7	+.4
Postwar period (Aug. 1945–Sept. 1947)	+20.9	+22.2	[4] +30.0	[2] +30.8	[3]
Aug. 1945–Oct. 1945	−1.8	−3.8	[6] +1.0	+1.7	+1.5
Oct. 1945–Feb. 1946 (Executive Order 9697)	−1.0	+1.7	+4.2	+4.3	+4.1
Feb. 1946–Apr. 1946	+5.7	+5.6	+4.6	+5.3	+5.1
Apr. 1946–Oct. 1946	+6.5	+6.8	+6.6	+5.7	+4.9
Oct. 1946–Apr. 1947	+3.9	+5.0	+4.7	+5.2	+4.3
Apr. 1947–Sept. 1947	+6.1	+5.5	+5.8	[8] +5.3	[7]

[1] Hourly earnings, adjusted to exclude premium pay for overtime. Industries are weighted in proportion to their 1941 employment. Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half.
[2] Partially estimated.
[3] Data not available. The increase from Jan. 1941 to Apr. 1947 was 41.8 percent.
[4] Data not available for Aug. 1945; July 1945 data substituted.
[5] Data not available. The increase from Aug. 1945 to Apr. 1947 was 21.5 percent.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Data not available.

In contrast to the 31-percent rise in wage rates, gross weekly earnings and gross average hourly earnings increased only 21 and 22 percent above VJ-day levels. The postwar increases in rates were partially offset after VJ-day by an appreciable reduction in late-shift work at premium rates

of pay, and by substantial reduction in the proportion of total manufacturing employment in the higher-wage durable goods industries.[2]

For several reasons, average earnings show a greater increase over January 1941 than the urban wage-rate index. The policy of paying premium rates for night-shift work is currently more widespread than in the prewar period, and premium rates for holiday, week-end, and overtime work are more liberal. The average earnings are also affected by some differences between the two periods in the proportionate distribution of employment among industries and areas with different wage levels. The relative stability of employment conditions during the past year has resulted in fairly uniform current movements of wage rates, straight-time earnings, gross average hourly earnings, and weekly earnings.[3]

Since the removal of wage controls, general wage changes[4] have accounted for the major portion of the over-all change in manufacturing wage rates. Slight increases in rates above the amount of the general wage changes have resulted from such factors as upward adjustments of rates on an individual-worker rather than on a plant-wide or departmental basis, intraplant adjustments in rate structure, and larger increases in minimum rates than in other rates. Stepped-up production also operated to raise the earned rates of incentive workers[5] in some industries, but lowered production had the opposite effect in others. In fact, the average rate for time workers as a whole since the war ended has shown a slightly higher increase than the average for all workers.[6]

Wage-rate Changes by Industry. Although wage increases have been granted in virtually all manufacturing industries since the end of the war, the amounts have by no means been uniform. Textiles, among the lower-wage industries at VJ-day, experienced the greatest postwar wage increase in

[2] In contrast to the weekly and gross hourly earnings averages, the urban wage rate indexes are constructed by holding constant the individual industry employment from period to period.

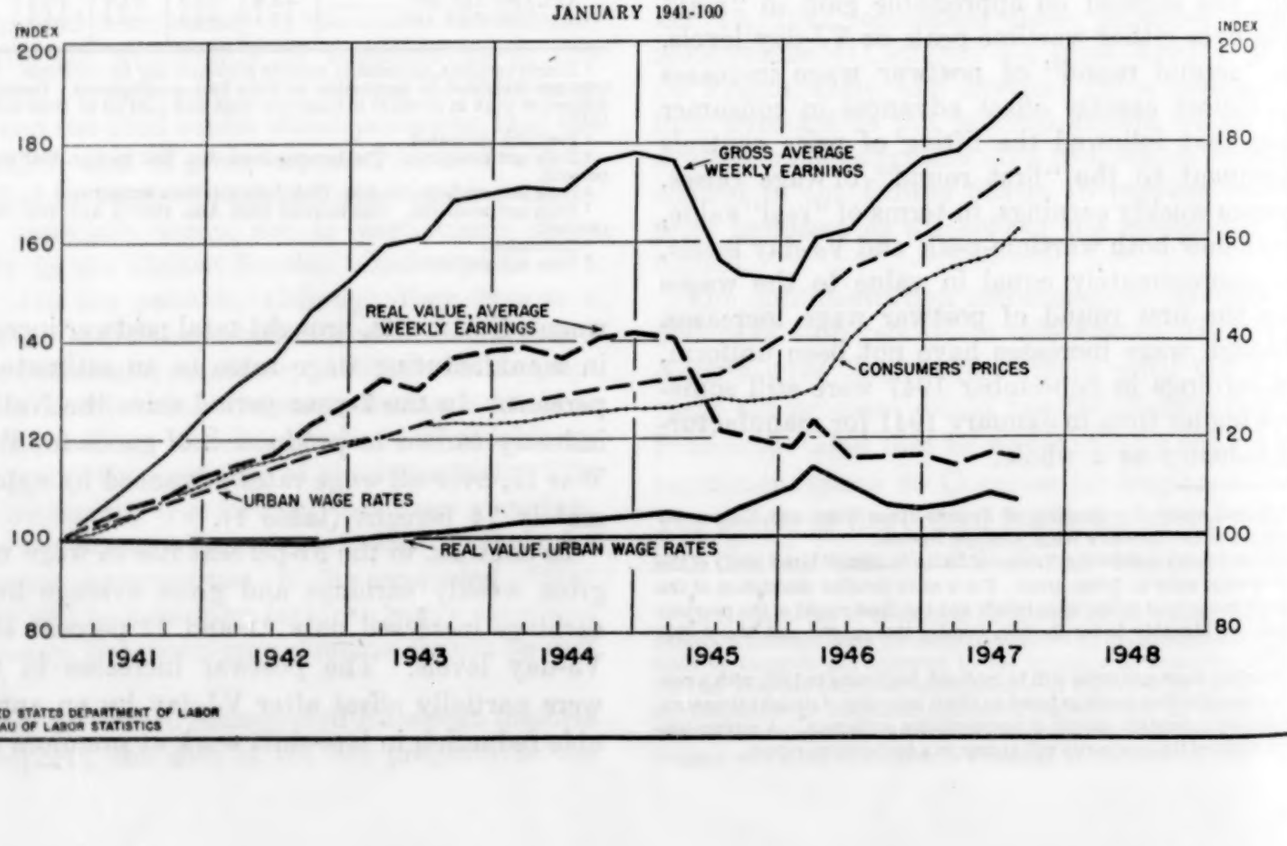
[3] The weekly, gross hourly, and straight-time earnings series may lag behind the urban wage-rate series in reflecting wage-rate changes, owing to differences in the methods of collecting basic data.

[4] General wage changes are defined as uniform changes that affect at one time at least 10 percent of an establishment's labor force.

[5] For incentive workers, *straight-time earnings* of an occupational group in an establishment are substituted for *occupational rates* in constructing the urban wage rate index.

[6] The increase in rates of time workers between October 1945 and April 1947 amounted to 22.9 percent in comparison with a 22.1-percent increase for all workers.

MOVEMENTS OF GROSS AND REAL MANUFACTURING WAGES



the manufacturing group—43.6 percent. Furniture and paper, likewise relatively low-wage industries, also increased rates by more than 30 percent. Chemicals, together with the high-wage petroleum and printing industries, had postwar increases ranging from 35 to 40 percent. The tobacco and leather industries, both relatively low-wage, showed 30 to 33-percent advances. Apparel and food, both with wage levels below average, and the much higher-wage metal products, basic iron and steel, and rubber industries showed increases between 26 and 30 percent. Shipbuilding rates had increased by only 20 percent since VJ-day (table 2).[7]

TABLE 2.—*Percent change in urban wage rates in manufacturing, by industry group, January 1941–September 1947* [1]

Industry group	Percent change from—						
	Aug. 1945 to Oct. 1945	Oct. 1945 to Apr. 1946	Apr. 1946 to Oct. 1946	Oct. 1946 to Apr. 1947	Apr. 1947 to Sept. 1947	Aug. 1945 to Sept. 1947	Jan. 1941 to Sept. 1947
All manufacturing industries	+1.7	+9.8	+5.7	+5.2	+5.3	+30.8	+74.4
Food	+2.1	+7.8	+8.3	+6.9	+1.4	+29.2	+65.4
Tobacco	+5.5	+7.4	+8.9	+5.5	(2)	+30.2	+69.9
Textiles	+3.9	+12.3	+10.6	+9.3	+1.8	+43.6	+100.7
Apparel	+1.6	+11.0	+4.9	+2.2	+4.1	+25.9	+84.8
Furniture	+3.7	+9.0	+12.7	+5.5	+5.0	+41.1	+77.1
Paper	+1.9	+11.6	+8.6	+5.7	+7.9	+40.9	+78.5
Printing	+2.3	+9.1	+7.5	+13.8	+2.3	+39.7	+69.6
Chemicals	+3.9	+10.6	+6.9	+7.4	+5.2	+38.8	+76.8
Petroleum and coal	+5.7	+12.0	+1.7	+9.0	+2.8	+34.9	+60.9
Rubber	+.6	+15.2	+.7	+8.4	+1.8	+28.7	+65.0
Leather	+1.7	+12.9	+8.9	+2.6	+3.8	+33.2	+97.7
Basic iron and steel	.....	[3] +13.2	[4] +.3	[4] +9.7	+1.5	+26.4	[5] +27.1
Shipbuilding	+.2	+10.0	+5.0	[4] +.7	+3.0	+20.0	[6] +22.8
Metalworking [7]	+1.5	+8.9	+4.7	+4.2	+6.0	+27.8	+71.1

[1] Data for periods prior to April 1943 and between April and September 1947 are estimated.
[2] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.
[3] April 1945 to April 1946.
[4] Partially estimated.
[5] Data not available prior to October 1943.
[6] Data not available prior to April 1943.
[7] Except basic iron and steel and shipbuilding.

Translating these percentages into the approximate number of cents per hour, the average gains in wage rates appear to have been 40 to 42 cents in the printing industry, about 37 cents for petroleum, and 33 to 34 cents for chemicals and paper. Textile's and furniture's high percentage increases are valued at 29 to 31 cents, about the same as the increase for rubber, metal products, and basic iron and steel. Shipbuilding's 20-percent increase gave workers in that industry an average 23-cent advance in hourly rates.[7] The 26- to 30-percent advances in tobacco, food, and apparel convert to 21 to 24 cents. The 31-percent average postwar wage-rate increase in manufacturing as a whole amounted to about 28½ cents an hour, of which 17 cents had been granted by October 1946 and about 11½ cents became effective between October 1946 and September 1947.[8]

These estimated cents-per-hour increases are very close to the typical general wage increases granted since VJ-day for some industries. For example, the dominant general wage increases granted in the textile industries aggregated, in September 1947, about 26½ cents in southern cotton mills, 31 cents in northern cotton-textile mills,[9] 30 cents in woolen mills, and about 28 cents in the full-fashioned hosiery industry. The estimated average rate increase for the group was about 31 cents. When the war ended, revisions in some of the textile industries' wage structure were in progress, as the result of National War Labor Board action, to permit both the raising of substandard wages and the revision of intraplant wage structure. These revisions had the effect of raising average wage rates in the textile industries by slightly more than the amounts of the general wage increases. The basic iron and steel and metal products industries generally, had general rate increases totaling 29 to 30 cents. The basic iron and steel industry has likewise been undergoing revision of intraplant rate structure, as well as some narrowing of regional wage differentials. Typical general wage increases in the rubber industry aggregated 30 cents.

The over-all wage advances in the tobacco, apparel, leather, and food industries, on the other hand, are somewhat less than the typical general wage increases granted. It appears that, in these industries, the second round of postwar wage increases may not have been as widespread as the first round. The respective second-year advances of only 5.5, 6.4, 6.5, and 8.4 percent, were substantially less than typical second-round general

[7] The 12- to 15-cent general wage increase in the shipbuilding industry for 1947 had not yet appeared in the pay rolls of some companies by September.

[8] These cents-per-hour estimates are very rough approximations included for the purpose of giving the reader a general idea of the relative money values of the wage increases that have been expressed in terms of percent increase over former widely varying wage-rate levels. They should not be used as the basis for estimating industry average wages when accuracy within a few cents is important.

[9] Excluding the wage increases generally given in cotton-textile mills subsequent to this survey.

wage increases granted in several segments of these industry groups, and well below the all-manufacturing average. Certain industry and area segments of these groups, therefore, received smaller wage increases, or none at all. The general wage increase in the shipbuilding industry for the first year, 18 cents, coincided with the average change in rates; but the second-year increase, 12 to 15 cents, had not yet appeared in some of the pay rolls by September.

Wage-rate Changes by Area. The present study yields information on wage trends in individual areas only through April 1947. Many of the more important wage settlements for the second postwar year had been made in the consumer goods industries by this time, but most of the major negotiations in some other industries, particularly the metal-products industries, occurred in April or later. Also, several wage contract reopenings (and some early third-year postwar contracts) were concluded in the consumer goods industries during the late spring and summer of 1947. Therefore, the April data for localities, presented in table 3, do not reflect the full effect of the second postwar cycle of wage increases. Variations in the trends shown for different cities may be the result of the time lag in negotiations, as well as differences in industrial structure and in local wage policy.

TABLE 3.—*Percent change in urban wage rates in manufacturing, by selected area April 1943–April 1947*

Urban area	Percent change from—					
	Apr. 1945 to Oct. 1945	Apr. 1945 to Apr. 1946	Apr. 1946 to Oct. 1946	Oct. 1946 to Apr. 1947	Apr. 1945 to Apr. 1947	Apr. 1943 to Apr. 1947
Total, United States	+2.4	+12.4	+5.7	+5.2	+25.0	+37.2
Atlanta	+4.9	(1)	(1)	+6.2	+33.2	+47.9
Baltimore	(1)	+11.7	+4.8	+1.7	+19.1	+25.0
Birmingham	(1)	+11.7	[3] +3.4	[2] +8.2	+25.0	[3] +38.8
Boston	+1.7	(1)	(1)	+3.7	+20.8	+35.4
Buffalo	(1)	+12.7	+2.0	+4.2	+19.9	+37.2
Chicago	+.3	(1)	(1)	+6.4	+23.2	+36.0
Cleveland	(1)	+9.6	+5.0	+4.3	+20.1	+32.6
Dallas	+2.2	(1)	(1)	+7.9	+28.2	+45.8
Denver	+2.3	+15.0	+4.2	+10.4	+32.3	+41.8
Detroit	−.4	(1)	(1)	+.9	+15.1	+22.6
Houston	(1)	+15.5	+2.1	+2.6	+21.3	+24.6
Indianapolis	(1)	+12.2	+6.1	+3.4	+23.1	+31.3
Kansas City	+.9	(1)	(1)	+11.0	+28.0	+38.4
Los Angeles	+1.1	+12.7	+6.0	+4.9	+25.3	+39.0
Louisville	(1)	+10.0	+4.6	+8.3	+24.7	+37.4
Memphis	(1)	(1)	(1)	+10.1	+32.3	+52.2
Milwaukee	(1)	(1)	(1)	+2.4	+24.7	+34.3
Minneapolis	(1)	+7.4	+8.2	+5.6	+22.8	+30.8
Newark	(1)	(1)	(1)	+5.5	+21.4	+36.4
New Orleans	(1)	+14.9	+2.5	+1.8	+20.0	+32.0
New York	−.3	+12.1	+5.6	+4.3	+23.4	+44.9
Philadelphia	(1)	+12.7	+2.9	+7.4	+24.5	+34.2
Pittsburgh	(1)	(1)	(1)	[3] +7.1	+24.7	[3] +30.6
Portland, Oreg	(1)	[3] +15.2	[3] +1.4	+2.2	+19.3	+21.0
Providence	(1)	+10.0	+7.0	+8.3	+27.4	+35.8
St. Louis	(1)	+10.6	+7.8	+6.6	+27.2	+43.3
San Francisco	(1)	+15.5	+1.2	+3.1	+20.6	+25.1
Seattle	+.5	(1)	(1)	+2.3	+19.2	+24.0

[1] Data not available.
[2] Partially estimated.
[3] Revision of previously published data.

In the 28 cities for which wage series are maintained, the postwar increase[10] in wage rates ranged, in April 1947, from a high of 33.2 percent in Atlanta to a low of 15.1 percent in Detroit, where major wage contracts had not yet been negotiated at the date of the survey. Denver, Memphis, Kansas City, and St. Louis, like Atlanta, were well advanced in the negotiation of second-round wage contracts. Manufacturing in most of the cities that registered postwar increases as low as 20 percent was dominated by shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles, or other industries that negotiated contracts later in the year.

Wage Trends in Nonmanufacturing Industries

The nonmanufacturing industries included in the urban wage rate series are wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, local utilities, and the service trades. The series for these industries date only from April 1943 and cover the ensuing 4-year period. The latest available data are for April 1947.

In April 1947, wage rates in the nonmanufacturing industries as a whole showed approximately the same postwar increase as in the manufacturing industries for the same period,[11] 24.3 percent as compared with 25.0 percent. Although the rates in nonmanufacturing industries lagged somewhat in the early postwar period, particularly between October 1945 and April 1946, they showed slightly larger increases than those for manufacturing over each half of the following year (table 4).

Across-the-board or general increases, which made up almost nine-tenths of the total increase in manufacturing wage rates, accounted for only three-fifths of the total postwar increase in nonmanufacturing. Many nonmanufacturing estab-

[10] The data on wage trends for individual areas are not available for August 1945. April 1945 data are used, therefore, as the best available approximation of wage rates at the beginning of the postwar period, for the purpose of showing postwar wage trends by locality. The increase in wage rates between April and August 1945 for all manufacturing was only 0.7 percent.

[11] The term "postwar period" as used in connection with nonmanufacturing wage rates or comparisons with such rates in this report refers to the April 1945–April 1947 period. There are no available data for August 1945 or for the period after April 1947.

ments, especially among the smaller units, do have a formal rate structure nor collective gaining, and such establishments typically nt wage increases on the basis of individual rit.

ea Comparisons. In the 28 cities for which ividual series are prepared, nonmanufacturing ges increased with remarkable uniformity be- en April 1945 and April 1947 (table 5). For of the 28 cities, the percentage increase was hin 3 points of the national average. Such dely separated cities as New York, Chicago, nver, Dallas, Indianapolis, and Birmingham d raised wage rates between 25 and 26 percent; ltimore, Buffalo, Boston, San Francisco, Kan- s City, Minneapolis, and St. Louis wages had ad- nced between 26 and 28 percent; and Philadel- hia, Louisville, Portland (Oreg.), New Orleans,

TABLE 4.—*Percent change in urban wage rates in selected nonmanufacturing industries, by industry group, April 1943–April 1947*

Industry group [1]	Percent change from—					
	Apr. 1945 to Oct. 1945	Oct. 1945 to Apr. 1946	Apr. 1946 to Oct. 1946 [2]	Oct. 1946 to Apr. 1947 [2]	Apr. 1945 to Apr. 1947	Apr. 1943 to Apr. 1947
Total, selected industries	+4.1	+5.7	+6.2	+6.4	+24.3	+46.6
Wholesale trade	+4.1	+4.3	+7.4	+8.0	+25.9	+37.6
Retail trade	+5.5	+6.8	+6.6	+6.6	+28.0	+58.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+1.7	+4.1	+3.3	+6.1	+16.0	+31.8
Local utilities	+2.3	+10.1	+1.8	+7.4	+23.1	+28.5
Service trades	+2.8	+4.1	+6.7	+4.8	+19.7	+41.9

[1] The specific industries selected to represent these groups in the measurement of wage-rate changes were as follows: *Wholesale trade*—general-line wholesale groceries; *retail trade*—department stores, clothing stores, and groceries; *finance, insurance, and real estate*—banks and savings and loan associations; *local utilities*—electric light and power or gas companies; *service trades*—hotels, power laundries, and auto-repair shops.
[2] Partially estimated.

Milwaukee, Seattle, Houston, Atlanta, and Memphis showed rate increases between 20 and 25 percent. The Philadelphia increase coincided with the national average of 24.3 percent. Los Angeles had an exceptionally high postwar increase (38.6 percent), and Providence and Pittsburgh were well above average. Only Detroit, Newark, and Cleveland showed postwar increases below 20 percent. Nonmanufacturing wages are strongly influenced in some areas by wages and wage practices in dominant manufacturing industries. The fact that some important manufacturing industries had not yet negotiated second-round wage increases in April 1947 may have a bearing on the wage-rate advances in some cities at that time.

TABLE 5.—*Percent change in urban wage rates in selected nonmanufacturing industries, by selected area, April 1943–April 1947*

Urban area	Percent change from—				
	Apr. 1945 to Oct. 1945	Apr. 1945 to Apr. 1946	Apr. 1946 to Apr. 1947	Apr. 1945 to Apr. 1947	Apr. 1943 to Apr. 1947
Total, United States	+4.1	+10.0	+13.0	+24.3	+46.6
Atlanta	+1.3	+9.1	+11.2	+21.3	+54.9
Baltimore	(1)	+14.6	+10.4	+26.5	+47.4
Birmingham	(1)	+11.2	+13.2	+25.9	+56.9
Boston	+1.9	+12.5	+12.4	+26.4	+43.8
Buffalo	(1)	+11.9	+12.9	+26.4	+37.2
Chicago	+2.6	+9.9	+13.9	+25.1	+54.4
Cleveland	(1)	+4.7	+12.5	+17.9	+38.2
Dallas	+1.0	+14.4	+9.9	+25.7	+57.7
Denver	+2.3	+8.4	+15.8	+25.5	+43.1
Detroit	+3.4	+10.6	+8.4	+19.9	+50.6
Houston	(1)	+6.9	+13.9	+21.7	+48.7
Indianapolis	(1)	+11.7	+12.6	+25.8	+37.4
Kansas City	+5.5	+13.3	+12.4	+27.4	+52.0
Los Angeles	+7.6	+17.0	+18.5	+38.6	+55.7
Louisville	(1)	+6.3	+16.2	+23.6	+52.6
Memphis	(1)	+9.2	+10.7	+20.9	+48.9
Milwaukee	(1)	+11.3	+10.2	+22.6	+47.5
Minneapolis	(1)	+18.3	+7.4	+27.1	+41.1
Newark	(1)	+6.6	+11.9	+19.3	+42.8
New Orleans	(1)	+13.6	+8.6	+23.4	+52.8
New York	+1.9	+9.1	+14.8	+25.2	+47.4
Philadelphia	(1)	+11.2	+11.8	+24.3	+49.0
Pittsburgh	(1)	+13.6	+14.2	+29.7	+43.2
Portland, Oreg	(1)	+6.8	+15.6	+23.5	+35.9
Providence	(1)	+13.4	+16.7	+32.4	+45.0
St. Louis	(1)	+11.3	+15.0	+28.0	+52.6
San Francisco	(1)	+12.8	+12.7	+27.1	+36.4
Seattle	+2.8	+9.5	+11.3	+21.9	+29.3

[1] Data not available.

Real Value of Wage Increases

The average wartime rise in living costs for moderate income families in large cities, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index, between January 1941 and August 1945 was 28.3 percent. Increases in wage rates had, as a whole, approximately equalled the wartime rise in consumers' prices by VJ-day, although some industries had profited more than others. Because of long working hours and other wartime conditions, however, wartime weekly earnings had risen much more than wage rates in relation to prewar levels, giving new and somewhat higher standards of living to a large proportion of the country's wage earners. However, not all of the total rise in wage rates had been incorporated in the permanent rate structure of industry, and part of it was lost (along with overtime and various kinds of premium pay) with the reconversion

of industry to peacetime production and the shorter workweek. Wage increases demanded at the end of the war were for the purpose of maintaining the wage earner's purchasing power, after reconversion, at a level commensurate with improved living standards.

Prices showed further small month-to-month rises during the first 10 months after VJ-day. When price controls were removed in midsummer of 1946, the upward trend of prices was accelerated. By the time new wage contracts were to be negotiated, price increases had largely offset the wage increases granted during the previous year. In October 1946, the consumers' price index recorded a 15-percent increase over VJ-day. Wage rates had risen 18 percent in manufacturing, and in the selected nonmanufacturing industries, 14 to 16 percent.[12]

Position of manufacturing—September 1947. In the next 11 months, consumer's prices rose by an additional 10.2 percent above the October 1946 level. Thus, the total postwar rise in prices was about 27 percent by September 1947, reducing the 31-percent rise in manufacturing wage rates to 3 percent in terms of VJ-day purchasing power. The 11-percent gain resulting from the second round of wage increases had been reduced to less than half of 1 percent in real value.

Compared with VJ-day, weekly earnings were 10 percent higher in October 1946 and 21 percent higher in September 1947; in real value, they had lost 4.6 percent in October 1946 and 4.5 percent in September 1947. In comparison with January 1941 levels, manufacturing wage rates as a whole had gained 7 percent in real value in September 1947, and weekly earnings had gained 17 percent.

Position of nonmanufacturing—April 1947. The situation is little different in the nonmanufacturing industries covered by the urban wage rate index. The over-all postwar increase in wage rates for these industries in April 1947—24 percent above April 1945 and 19 percent above October 1945—become respectively an increase of 1.1 percent and a reduction of 1.5 percent when changes in price levels are taken into consideration. The real value of rates in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries and the service trades was below both April and October 1945 levels (table 6).

[12] Nonmanufacturing indexes were not computed for August 1945. The urban wage rate index increased by 16.9 percent between April 1945 and October 1946, and by 12.3 percent between October 1945 and October 1946.

TABLE 6.—*Percent change in urban wage rates and in real value of rates, selected nonmanufacturing industries, April and October 1945 to April 1947*

Industry group	Percent change from—			
	April 1945–April 1947		October 1945–April 1947	
	Actual rates	Real value of rates	Actual rates	Real value of rates
Total, selected industries	+24.3	+1.1	+19.4	-1.5
Wholesale trade	+25.9	+2.4	+21.0	-.3
Retail trade	+28.0	+4.1	+21.3	+.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+16.0	−5.6	+14.1	-4.3
Local utilities	+23.1	+.2	+20.3	-.1
Service trades	+19.7	−2.6	+16.4	-4.0

Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, 1947[1]

BASIC HOURLY WAGE RATES of union workers in the building construction industry increased almost 15 percent between July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual union wage survey.[2] The increase, amounting to about 25 cents an hour, brought the general average of minimum pay for more than 700,000 union tradesmen to $1.91—48 percent above the 1939 average. Higher wage scales negotiated through collective bargaining between July 1 and October 1, 1947, resulted in a gain of about 1 percent for all trades

[1] Prepared by Hilda W. Callaway of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch.

[2] Data were obtained primarily from mail questionnaires instead of through visits of field representatives to local union officials, the collection technique formerly used by the Bureau. Within a 6-week period, over four-fifths of the 1,499 union officials included in the survey returned completed reports and most sent copies of their signed agreements with employers which specified their basic wage scales. Data from the local union officials who did not respond were collected by field representatives. The information presented in this article is based on effective union scales as of July 1, 1947, covering 570,284 journeymen and 131,062 helpers and laborers employed in 75 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Rates in excess of the agreed minimum which may be paid to union members because of long service, for special qualifications, or for other reasons, are not included.

mbined; the further increases in wage rates imarily affected journeymen. In this 3-month riod, the average rate of pay for painters in- ased more than 3 percent—about 6 cents an ur— the largest gain reported for an individual ade. The typical amounts of increase in the rious trades and cities were 10, 12½, or 25 nts an hour. However, in August, employers d the painters' unions agreed upon hourly wage- te advances of 30 cents in New York City, and cents in Newark.

From June 1, 1939, to July 1, 1945, during the artime period of substantial general wage and rice changes in United States industry, hourly tes of union workers in the building trades rose 5 percent. In the following year, July 1, 1945, July 1, 1946, rates advanced about 11 percent; ractically all of the higher pay scales became fective after the war ended in August 1945. nion efforts to improve basic rates and working onditions, coupled with sharp increases in the ost of living and demand for labor, led to further te changes following the removal of wage con- rols on November 9, 1946. The increase of 15 ercent between 1946 and 1947 is the largest nnual gain since 1920. On July 1, 1947, the index f hourly wage rates (1939=100) was 147.9, for all uilding trades, 144.6 for journeymen, and 171.1 or helpers and laborers.[3]

Throughout the 8-year period from 1939 to 947, the index of weekly hours prior to payment f overtime rates for all building trades has shown nly slight annual variations, usually of less than percent. (See table 1.) The typical maximum chedule on July 1, 1947, was a 5-day, 40-hour eek, despite the return to shorter workweeks of 0 and 35 hours for some trades in several cities. oughly 8,500 workers benefited by a lower chedule. Agreements to work longer hours with- out premium pay because of the current heavy onstruction program were rarely reported and overed only a negligible number of the union embers in the industry. However, even in the eak months of construction activity during the ast year, the standard work schedules have been isrupted by widespread shortages of lumber, steel, and other building materials, as well as by adverse weather and other conditions peculiar to the industry. Hours worked by all employees (union and nonunion, skilled, unskilled, time clerks, etc.) on private on-site construction projects averaged 37.9 a week in July 1947.[4] Average weekly hours were about the same in the preceding year.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union hourly wage scales in the building trades, 1939–47*

[June 1, 1939=100]

Period	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours [1]		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
June 1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June 1940	101.6	101.4	102.0	99.9	100.0	99.4
June 1941	105.3	105.0	106.8	100.3	100.5	99.7
July 1942	111.9	110.9	117.5	101.1	101.8	98.8
July 1943	112.7	111.5	118.9	101.0	102.0	98.1
July 1944	113.6	112.4	120.3	101.2	102.2	98.1
July 1945	116.0	114.4	125.9	101.2	102.2	98.1
July 1946	129.3	126.8	146.3	100.2	101.1	97.4
July 1947	147.9	144.6	171.1	100.1	100.9	97.4

[1] Before overtime rate is effective.

The Individual Trades

The over-all average hourly rate on July 1, 1947, for journeymen was $2.04; for helpers and laborers, $1.31. Union rates of carpenters and building laborers, the two most important crafts numerically, averaged $2.00 and $1.23, respectively. Bricklayers were at the top of the wage ladder with an average of $2.37; composition roofers had the lowest minimum among journeymen, $1.89. In the helper and laborer classifications, average minimum rates varied from $1.63 for terrazzo workers' helpers to $1.10 for composition roofers' helpers.

Composition roofers, journeymen, and helpers have typically had the lowest average rate among the trades studied by the Bureau, and bricklayers and plasterers usually the highest journeymen rates. Because of the expanded construction program, scarcity of labor, and competitive bidding for skilled workmen, rate differentials between journeyman and helper and laborer trades were considerably greater in 1947 than in 1946. It should be noted, however, that the contrasts which follow reflect, to some extent, the increased number of union members bene-

[3] In the index series designed for trend determination purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in both years. All rates reported for the current year are used in computing the averages, and thus, they are not an exact measure for time-to-time comparisons.

[4] Source: Monthly Labor Review—Current Labor Statistics, table C-3.

fiting by higher scales in 1947 than in 1946 as well as changes in the contract scales.[5] For example: in all cities combined on July 1, 1947, there was a 48-cent difference between the average rates for bricklayers and composition roofers. In 1946, the rate differential between the 2 journeymen trades was 44 cents; bricklayers averaged $2.06 and composition roofers, $1.62.

TABLE 2.—*Union wage rates and wage movements in the building trades, by trade, July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947*

Trade	Amount of increase July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947		Range of rates		Average rate per hour July 1, 1947
	Percent	Cents per hour	Low	High	
All trades	14.4	24	-------	-------	$1.91
Journeymen	14.0	25	-------	-------	2.04
Asbestos workers	11.1	20	$1.20	$2.30	1.99
Boilermakers	11.7	22	1.75	2.50	2.09
Bricklayers	15.6	32	1.75	2.75	2.37
Carpenters	15.4	27	1.25	2.50	2.00
Cement finishers	12.5	22	1.37	2.75	1.97
Electricians (inside wiremen)	12.8	24	1.50	2.50	2.11
Elevator constructors	14.5	27	1.65	2.50	2.09
Glaziers	15.0	25	1.25	2.50	1.90
Lathers	16.3	31	1.50	3.00	2.24
Machinists	15.7	28	1.65	2.50	2.08
Marble setters	14.0	25	1.62	2.50	2.07
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	17.5	31	1.55	2.50	2.10
Painters	11.9	20	1.25	2.50	1.91
Paperhangers	13.9	24	1.25	2.15	1.92
Plasterers	17.1	33	1.62	3.00	2.27
Plumbers and gas fitters	16.0	30	1.75	2.85	2.20
Rodmen	12.4	22	1.50	2.50	1.96
Roofers, composition	16.3	27	1.15	2.75	1.89
Roofers, slate and tile	11.0	19	1.30	2.50	1.92
Sheet-metal workers	10.4	19	1.37	2.50	1.99
Steam and sprinkler fitters	11.6	22	1.65	2.34	2.11
Stonemasons	14.6	29	1.75	2.75	2.24
Structural-iron workers	12.3	23	1.67	2.50	2.12
Tile layers	17.0	31	1.62	2.50	2.12
Helpers and laborers	17.0	19	-------	-------	1.31
Bricklayers' tenders	16.9	21	.80	1.78	1.45
Building laborers	16.9	18	.70	1.78	1.23
Composition roofers' helpers	10.6	11	.75	1.30	1.10
Elevator constructors' helpers	15.9	20	1.16	1.85	1.47
Marble setters' helpers	18.1	21	.90	1.65	1.34
Plasterers' laborers	18.2	25	.80	2.10	1.58
Plumbers' laborers	14.6	17	.75	1.66	1.34
Terrazzo workers' helpers	19.4	28	.90	2.00	1.63
Tile layers' helpers	22.8	29	.80	2.00	1.54

Similarly, the difference between the average rates of terrazzo workers' helpers and composition roofers' helpers was greater in 1947 than in 1946; 53 as compared with 37 cents. If comparisons are drawn between journeymen and helper classifications the maximum difference in cents per hour is more pronounced. To illustrate, the differential in rates of bricklayers and bric layers' tenders in 1947 was 92 cents; in 1946, was 82 cents.

The extent of increase in hourly wage rat between July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947, for t individual trades studied was at least 10 percen and for 16 occupations, more than 15 percen (See table 2.) While only 3 percent (abou 20,000) of all the workers studied did not recei a wage increase, the only trade in which the enti membership in all cities received wage boos consisted of plumbers and gas fitters. The co tract scale for some of the trades in many citi was increased several times within a 12-mont period, reflecting rapid increases in costs of co sumers' goods and a fairly tight labor market In Newark, N. J., for example, the union rat for building laborers was $1.40 on July 1, 1946— 15 cents above the July 1945 rate. On July 25 1946, the Wage Adjustment Board approved a increase of 10 cents an hour. By January 1 1947, the rate had advanced to $1.55 and by July 1, to $1.75. Electricians (inside wiremen) i Indianapolis provide another illustration with th rates in 1946 rising from $1.70 on July 1 to $1.8 in August, and $1.95 in November; by May 1947, the rate had increased further to $2.10.[6] By contrast, from July 1, 1941, until July 1, 1946, the union rate of the Indianapolis electricians was increased only 20 cents an hour; for the Newark building laborers, the net change was 27½ cents.

City and Regional Levels

Because collective bargaining is at the local level in the industry, there is no consistent pattern in the relationship of rates from one city to another except where the jurisdictions of unions are fairly extensive and cover a State or several adjacent cities. Unions with a large proportion of the local craftsmen affiliated, of course, have a more favorable bargaining position and consequently negotiate higher wage rates. This explains in part the fact that rates are typically higher in the larger cities and in the North and Pacific regions.

The level of rates for the various trades is directly associated with the size and location of the city. However, the relative positions of the cities

[5] In computing average rates and net changes, the individual rates for 1946 and 1947 were weighted by the membership working or available for work at each rate. Larger percentage increases will be reflected among those trades and cities with relatively low wage scales which result in smaller cents-per-hour increases in the rates.

[6] These rates are obtained through the Bureau's periodic surveys of seven selected building trades.

within designated population groups is not the same except in the cases of New York City, Chicago, Newark, and Butte, Mont. Historically, union members in New York City and Newark have had a higher minimum rate than those in other cities and in many trades a shorter workweek. In 1947, the over-all averages for building trades workers in New York City and Newark, were $2.43 and $2.38, respectively. Chicago has been second to New York City, among the cities with over 1 million population.

On the other hand, Butte, Mont., has a unique position. The wage level in Butte—probably the most highly unionized city surveyed with less than 100,000 population—is outstanding, since its average rate exceeds the level of some cities in every size class. Rates for journeymen, for example, averaging $1.98, were topped only in 17 of the 75 cities surveyed. Although the Butte average for helpers and laborers of $1.34 was 21 cents higher than the level in Philadelphia, it was below the level in 21 cities in the North and Pacific regions.

Portland, Maine, had the lowest city average for journeymen ($1.53) but there were 16 other cities, primarily in the Southeast, with average rates below $1.75. In 15 southern cities, also, the average rate for helpers and laborers was less than $1.00; Jackson, Miss., with a rate of 74 cents, was lowest among the 75 cities studied.

Dallas and Los Angeles showed the greatest relative gain over the year for all trades combined, more than 22 percent. For every trade in the two cities increases were at least 10 cents, and the numerically important carpenters negotiated wage increases of 40 cents an hour. Lowest percentage gains were recorded for Portland, Maine (3 percent), and Pittsburgh, Pa. (8 percent). In both cities, the rise in journeymen rates was comparatively small and among the helper and laborer occupations, less than 1 percent. In all but 19 widely scattered cities, the percentage increases in rates of helpers and laborers were substantially greater than for journeymen. Twelve of the nineteen cities were located in the southern region where the degree of unionization among the helpers and laborers has generally been lower than among the journeymen crafts.

Average hourly rates of journeymen and helpers and laborers by size of city follows:

	Average hourly rate
Group I (Population of city, 1,000,000 or more)	$2.19
Group II (Population of city, 500,000–1,000,000)	2.05
Group III (Population of city, 250,000–500,000)	1.92
Group IV (Population of city, 100,000–250,000)	1.81
Group V (Population of city, 40,000–100,000)	1.73

Regional comparisons can be made only for cities in 3 smaller size groups—III, IV, and V. In each size class, union rates in the North and Pacific region are substantially above the average for all trades in the South and Southwest area. Moreover, with the exception of journeymen in group III cities, and helpers and laborers in group V, rate differences between the 2 regions were greater in 1947 than in 1946. Because of shifts in union membership which may occur and would, of course, influence the level of rates, these comparisons only afford a rough approximation of regional differences. The differential in favor of helpers and laborers in group IV cities (100,000 to 250,000) of the North and Pacific region was 40 cents in 1947 as compared with 24 cents in 1946. Although there was also an over-all difference of 10 cents in smaller cities (group V) in 8 individual trades, the southern union workers had an advantage of 1 to 12 cents. This is due in part to the relatively lower wage level in Portland, Maine, York, Pa., and Manchester, N. H., than in the southern cities included in the group.

Automobile Repair Shops: Wages in July 1947[1]

STRAIGHT-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS of class A mechanics in automobile repair shops ranged from $1.24 to $2.05 in July 1947 among 32 large cities representing all sections of the country. The lowest average earnings in this job classification were found in Providence, where less than a fourth of the workers were paid on an incentive basis, and the highest average earnings were paid in Detroit where 9 out of 10 mechanics participated in incentive plans. This information was obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a survey of average hourly earnings (excluding premium pay for overtime and night work) for selected jobs in general automobile repair shops and repair departments of retail motor vehicle dealers.[2]

A majority of the establishments studied used one or more incentive plans in their shops, workers in repair-work jobs commonly receiving a percentage of the labor charges on assigned work. With few exceptions, incentive workers in each city and occupation studied earned more than did time workers. An examination of average hourly earnings of class A automotive mechanics in 8 Great Lakes cities, for example, revealed that rates for incentive workers were from 15 to 43 percent higher than those for time workers.

The wage spread for most of the other occupations studied exceeded that indicated for class A mechanics. Body repairmen and electricians usually had higher average earnings than the mechanics. Earnings in the Great Lakes and Pacific Coast cities were substantially above those paid in other regions. Southern cities as a group showed the lowest rates for car washers but were neither lowest nor highest for the other five classifications.

Comparisons of earnings in four jobs[3] with those reported for July 1946, the date of a previous wage study of the industry,[4] indicates that hourly earnings have increased by at least 10 percent in half of the cities. Owing to a decline in earnings of incentive workers, the increases in earnings of automotive mechanics and body repairmen (commonly employed on an incentive basis) were generally smaller than those for greasers and washers. In 12 of the 32 cities in the study, earnings declined in one or more of the 4 jobs during the 1-year period. Decreased occupational earnings were more common in the South than in all other regions combined.

Straight-time average hourly earnings[1] for men in selected occupations in automobile repair shops in 32 large cities, July 1947

City	Average hourly earnings for—					
	Body repairmen, metal	Electricians, automotive	Greasers	Mechanics, automotive		Washers, automobile
				Class A	Class B	
Atlanta	$1.62	$1.41	$0.91	$1.32	$0.93	$0.61
Baltimore	1.61	1.46	.78	1.40	.90	.71
Birmingham	1.51	1.47	1.08	1.43	.88	.57
Boston	1.64	1.44	.90	1.44	1.07	.82
Buffalo	1.74	(2)	1.05	1.47	1.19	.92
Chicago	2.15	1.90	1.18	1.67	1.24	.96
Cincinnati	1.53	(2)	.85	1.35	1.01	.80
Cleveland	2.26	(2)	1.25	1.89	1.62	1.15
Dallas	1.68	(2)	1.15	1.59	(2)	.70
Denver	1.46	1.66	1.03	1.55	(2)	.89
Detroit	2.37	(2)	1.57	2.05	1.51	1.05
Houston	1.79	1.85	1.09	1.65	(2)	.70
Indianapolis	1.52	(2)	.98	1.42	.98	.80
Jacksonville	1.58	(2)	1.05	1.45	(2)	.61
Kansas City	1.65	1.82	1.17	1.64	(2)	.89
Los Angeles	2.03	1.97	1.63	1.87	1.44	1.12
Louisville	1.43	(2)	.87	1.34	.95	.65
Memphis	1.73	1.81	1.00	1.48	1.02	.57
Milwaukee	1.66	(2)	1.01	1.43	1.07	.93
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.62	2.00	1.18	1.50	(2)	1.08
Newark-Jersey City	1.55	1.55	.95	1.54	1.12	.96
New Orleans	1.66	(2)	.87	1.57	.78	.64
New York	2.05	1.66	1.04	1.53	1.15	1.01
Philadelphia	1.83	1.97	.81	1.45	1.09	.85
Pittsburgh	1.38	1.28	.86	1.40	1.17	.77
Portland, Oreg	1.61	1.88	1.33	1.60	(2)	1.15
Providence	1.30	1.27	.81	1.24	1.02	(2)
Richmond	1.53	1.40	.73	1.46	.88	.64
San Francisco	2.01	1.89	1.39	1.81	(2)	1.37
Seattle	1.75	(2)	1.27	1.63	(2)	(2)
Toledo	2.04	(2)	1.30	1.73	1.19	.96
Washington, D. C	1.83	(2)	.83	1.47	1.10	.75

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Branch. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city presented here is available on request.

[2] In July 1947, approximately 70,000 workers were employed in automobile repair shops in the 32 cities, exclusive of employment in establishments with less than 5 employees, which were not studied. Information was collected by field representatives of the Bureau who obtained information directly from establishment pay rolls and other records and classified workers on the basis of uniform job descriptions.

[3] Body repairmen, class A automotive mechanics, greasers, and washers.

[4] Monthly Labor Review, May 1947 (p. 824).

Wage Structure of Gas Utilities in January 1947[1]

PRIVATELY OPERATED GAS UTILITIES in cities of 75,000 or more population provided employment to more than 52,000 workers in January 1947. This estimate includes workers in gas departments of utility concerns that provide both electric and gas service, as well as those providing gas service only, but excludes employment in municipally operated plants. Plant workers (production, distribution, etc.) outnumbered office workers by about 2 to 1.

About 40 percent of the utility firms in these larger cities provided electric as well as gas service. The type of gas distributed was found to vary by region depending on the source of supply. All of the firms in the Middle West, Southwest, and Mountain regions and a majority of those in the Pacific and Great Lakes region distributed natural gas; all of the gas utility companies in New England and a majority of those in the Middle Atlantic and Southeastern regions distributed manufactured gas.[2]

Straight-time average hourly earnings of plant workers in gas utilities amounted to $1.17 an hour in January 1947. Individual rates among the nearly 35,000 workers (including 173 women) employed in various types of nonoffice jobs ranged from less than 60 cents to more than $1.70 an hour with over half receiving $1.00 or more but less than $1.30. The lowest average rates were found in southeastern cities in which plant workers, as a group, earned 87 cents an hour. Workers in cities in the Pacific region averaged $1.33 an hour, the highest earnings in the United States. Over a quarter of the workers in this region were paid at least $1.50 an hour and none received less than 80 cents. Average wage rates in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions were slightly above the average for all cities combined; rates in New England, the Border States, Middle West and Southwest were below the general average. Nearly a thousand of the 1,169 plant workers who were paid less than 75 cents an hour at the time of the study were employed in southeastern and southwestern cities.

Occupational Variations in Earnings

The occupational composition of the labor force varied from one region to another, primarily because of differences in type of gas distributed. Jobs related to the installation and maintenance of gas mains, gas lines, meters, and appliances are universally found, however, and account for a very considerable part of total employment in the industry. Other work activities that are common to the various types of gas utilities include plant and equipment maintenance, custodial work, meter reading, and office work, the last accounting for about a third of all employees.

Appliance servicemen, the largest single occupational group in the industry, averaged $1.30 an hour on a straight-time basis, as shown in table 1. Somewhat higher average earnings were found in other skilled occupations with a high of $1.43 recorded for maintenance electricians. Laborers engaged in installation and service of gas mains averaged 92 cents an hour, 6 cents less than the average earnings of janitors and 8 cents less than rates paid to watchmen.

Rates paid to skilled workers generally varied less by region than was the case in the unskilled occupations. Furthermore, the occupational rate structure was more compressed in the higher wage regions than in those with lower wage levels. Wage rates paid to appliance servicemen, for example, ranged from $1.15 in cities in the Southeast to $1.49 an hour in the Pacific region. Laborers (main installation and service) were paid 65 cents and $1.12 an hour, respectively, in these regions. The spread between average rates paid in these occupations was found to be greater in the Southeast than in other regions; the wage advantage held by appliance servicemen over the laborer group amounted to 77 percent in the Southeast,

[1] Prepared by Toivo P. Kanninen from a field survey made under the direction of the Bureau's Regional Wage Analysts.

This study included privately operated gas utilities, in cities of 75,000 or more population, that distributed natural, manufactured, or mixed gas. Such establishments were estimated as numbering 129, and as employing more than 52,000 workers in January 1947; 125 of the establishments having nearly 48,000 of the workers were included in this study. More detailed information will be available in a mimeographed report: Wage Structure—Gas Utilities, 1947.

[2] The regions used in this study are: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

33 percent in the Pacific region, and only 21 percent in New England.

Minimum entrance rates as well as minimum job rates for men plant workers ranged from under 50 cents to $1.05 or more an hour among the utility companies studied. Minimum rates were typically scattered over a 20-cent or wider range in the individual regions. The highest and lowest rates, as in the case of the occupational data discussed above, were found in the Pacific and Southeast regions; minimum entrance rates in the Pacific ranging from 90 cents to $1.05 or more an hour and in the Southeast city group from under 50 cents to 70 cents an hour.

TABLE 1.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings*[1] *for men workers in selected plant occupations in gas utilities, by region, January 1947*

Occupation	Number of workers	Average straight-time hourly earnings in—								
		United States[2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Pacific
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production	628	$1.26	$1.15	$1.29	$1.15	(3)	$1.32	$1.20	$1.01	$1.26
Back door and charger operators	150	1.12	1.23	1.21	.75	$0.67	1.30	1.19		1.12
Boiler operators (firemen)	487	1.17	1.15	1.23	1.05	.75	1.28	(3)		1.33
Carpenters, maintenance	113	1.36	1.29	1.32	1.59		1.42		(3)	1.43
Drip pumpers	150	1.18	1.06	1.26	1.28	.89	1.19	(3)		(3)
Electricians, maintenance	190	1.43	1.34	1.45	1.45		1.42			1.42
Engine-room operators	740	1.34	1.25	1.40	1.28	1.13	1.35	1.22	1.05	1.35
Gas-main fitters	2,124	1.22	1.14	1.20	1.14	.96	1.29	1.15	1.09	1.43
Gas-main fitters' helpers	1,395	1.03	.98	1.02	1.02	.79	1.09	1.03	.89	1.18
Gas makers	619	1.29	1.22	1.32	1.28	.94	1.39	(3)		1.33
Heatermen	105	1.27	1.23	(3)		(3)	1.32	(3)		1.25
Inspectors	271	1.42	1.35	1.38	(3)	(3)	1.43	(3)	1.39	1.57
Installers, gas meter	1,150	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.35	1.23	1.20	1.08	1.12	1.40
Janitors	497	.98	.97	.95	.96	.69	1.03	.90	(3)	1.17
Laborers, gas plant	2,561	1.02	1.02	1.02	.94	.68	1.15	1.00		1.08
Laborers, main installation and service	3,528	.92	.98	.93	.87	.65	1.01	.94	.76	1.12
Maintenance men, general utility	246	1.25	1.29	1.03	1.23	1.11	1.26	1.37	1.09	1.42
Mechanics, automotive	409	1.33	1.22	1.33	1.39	1.19	1.39	1.30	1.05	1.50
Meter readers	1,868	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.20	.88	1.19	1.11	1.02	1.26
Pipefitters	285	1.34	1.26	1.32	1.50	(3)	1.39	(3)	(3)	1.36
Pusher operators	87	1.23	1.24	1.24			(3)	(3)		(3)
Repairmen, gas meter	1,076	1.32	1.31	1.45	1.24	1.17	1.27	1.21	1.06	1.46
Repairmen's helpers, gas meter	473	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	.82	1.00	1.03	.81	1.20
Servicemen, appliance	3,670	1.30	1.19	1.26	1.36	1.15	1.31	1.28	1.16	1.49
Servicemen, regulators	466	1.32	(3)	1.38	1.24	1.17	1.28	(3)	1.00	(3)
Truck drivers	679	1.22	1.10	1.24	1.04	(3)	1.28	1.17	.99	1.40
Watchmen	293	1.00	1.05	.95	1.07	.72	1.04	1.04	(3)	1.22

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for Mountain region.
[3] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Office-worker earnings ranged from 68 cents an hour for office girls to $1.39 an hour for men hand bookkeepers (table 2). Averages of more than $1.00 an hour were found in 6 of the 9 men's jobs and 10 of the 21 women's jobs studied. In occupations in which both men and women were employed, men were generally paid higher rates. Men accounting clerks, for example, averaged $1.27 an hour as compared with $1.03 an hour earned by women in this occupation. Rates paid to office workers in the Pacific region were higher, in most occupations, than in other regions. In both the Pacific and Middle Atlantic regions workers in a majority of the occupations averaged more than $1.00 an hour. A majority of occupations in each of the other regions paid less than $1.00, on the average.

Other Factors in Variations in Earnings

Rates paid by firms providing both gas and electric service tended to be higher than those paid by utility companies limiting their service to gas operations. The greatest differences in rates were noted in the Pacific region where rates in a majority of plant jobs were from 9 to 39 cents an hour higher in the plant group providing both services. In the Great Lakes, Southeast, and Border States areas, however, higher rates were paid by the companies distributing gas only. Other factors, such as size of community and establishment probably exerted considerable influence in these relationships.

Although a summary of wage rates by community size shows that workers in the larger

ies, on a Nation-wide basis, were paid higher tes, the reverse was found in several of the gions. In the Pacific and Great Lakes regions, tes paid by firms located in cities of 75,000 to 0,000 population were higher in most occupa- ons than those paid in cities falling in the 250,000 500,000 size group.

The size of establishment, as measured by total employment, appeared to be associated to a greater extent with the level of wages than either the type of firm or size of community. With very few exceptions, occupational wage rates in each region were found to be higher in the larger establishments (those employing 251 or more workers).

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] for selected office occupations in gas utilities, by region, January 1947*

Occupation, grade and sex	Number of workers	Average straight-time hourly earnings in—								
		United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Pacific
Men										
ookkeepers, hand	150	$1.39	$1.03	$1.40	(3)	$1.30	$1.55	$1.22	$0.96	$1.62
lerks, accounting	301	1.27	1.12	1.24	$1.25	1.07	1.29	1.29	1.35	1.45
lerks, file, class A	38	1.24	(3)	1.17			(3)			1.27
lerks, file, class B	28	.92		(3)	(3)		.74	(3)		1.08
lerks, general	200	1.04		.91	.99	.97	.92	1.08	1.04	1.31
lerks, order	73	1.16	1.21	1.59	(3)	(3)	1.08	1.23	.98	1.10
lerks, pay roll	35	1.21	(3)	1.29	(3)	(3)	1.12	(3)	(3)	(3)
lerk-typists	29	.94		(3)	1.03		(3)		.70	
ffice boys	83	.72	.74	.75	.67	(3)	.68	(3)	.74	(3)
Women										
illing-machine operators	254	.97	.87	1.12	(3)	.85	.82	1.03	.81	1.28
ookkeepers, hand	126	1.15	.97	1.62	.85	1.04	(3)	.93	.82	1.61
ookkeeping-machine operators, class A	21	1.25	(3)	(3)				(3)		1.21
ookkeeping-machine operators, class B	45	.94	(3)	1.06		(3)		.85	.85	.86
ookkeeping-machine operators, class C	17	.78	(3)	.78				(3)		
alculating-machine operators, class A	78	1.16	(3)	1.17	1.12	(3)	1.10		(3)	1.26
alculating-machine operators, class B	80	.92	(3)	.84		(3)	.97	.97	.73	1.18
lerks, accounting	407	1.03	.95	1.36	.97	.91	.91	1.07	.85	1.44
lerks, file, class A	93	1.20	(3)	1.26	(3)		1.01	(3)		1.27
lerks, file, class B	118	.82	(3)	.91	(3)		.69	(3)	.69	1.09
lerks, general	693	.84	.74	.72	.97	.78	.74	.87	.73	1.14
lerks, order	98	.91	.93	1.01	.89	.86	.75	1.06	.82	(3)
lerks, pay roll	98	1.05	.97	1.26	(3)	.91	.95	(3)	.86	1.19
lerk-typists	386	.91	.78	1.04	.97	.74	.90	.83	.67	.89
ffice girls	75	.68	.72	.77	.62	(3)	.63	(3)	(3)	.61
tenographers, class A	270	1.08	1.05	1.12	.98	.95	.97	(3)	1.07	1.28
tenographers, class B	362	.97	.86	1.01	.94	.82	.78	.95	.85	1.12
witchboard operators	250	1.06	.90	1.22	.95	.81	.90	.91	.86	1.05
witchboard operator-receptionists	37	1.06	(3)	(3)		(3)	.98	.85	(3)	1.32
ypists, copy, class A	57	1.02		.97	.82		.93			1.18
ypists, copy, class B	61	.80		.84	(3)		.76	(3)	.69	1.09

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for Mountain region.
[3] Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Very few workers were paid on an incentive basis; the total so paid (mainly, meter readers) accounted for less than 2 percent of all plant workers in the industry. More than four-fifths of the utility firms studied were operating under terms of written agreements with labor unions, including all in the Pacific region and all but 1 or 2 in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Great Lakes regions. The proportion of non-union plants was highest in the Southeast and Southwest regions.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Although multishift operations were reported by 99 of the 125 utilities in the study, only 7 percent of the plant workers were on the second shift and an additional 6 percent worked on later shifts. About half of these firms paid differentials for work on extra shifts, the amounts most commonly paid being 4 cents on the second shift and 6 cents on the third shift. With few exceptions, gas utilities scheduled a 40-hour workweek.

Paid vacations were granted by all of the firms to employees who had completed a year of service, with plans for plant workers about equally divided between 1-week and 2-week vacation periods. More liberal provisions generally applied to office workers, two-thirds of the firms indicating a policy of granting 2 weeks of paid leave in this job group. Utilities in the two regions with the

highest general level of wage rates, Pacific and Great Lakes, provided less paid vacation leave than firms in other areas.

Formal provisions for paid sick leave have been adopted by a larger proportion of the employers in this industry than in most other industries. Roughly, two-thirds of the gas utility companies granted paid sick leave to plant and office workers who had completed a year of service. The equivalent of 2-weeks leave represented the amount most commonly granted. Nearly all of the firms had life-insurance plans, and roughly one-half had health insurance and/or retirement pensions plans, covering plant and office workers. Nonproduction bonuses were paid to plant and office workers by an eighth of the firms. Such additional payment was negligible, however, when averaged over all workers in the industry.

Department Store Inventory Price Indexes

SPECIAL RETAIL PRICE INDEXES to be used in adjusting department store inventory values were recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These indexes have been designed in cooperation with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the American Retail Federation to be used by department stores employing the Last-In First-Out (LIFO) method of accounting.

Indexes have been computed for each January 15 from 1941 to 1947, inclusive. Within the next few months indexes will also be prepared for each July 15 from 1941 to 1947 and for January 15, 1948. In the future the indexes will be computed for each January and July. The table below gives the indexes for January 15 for nine major groups of departments and the store total.

The department store inventory price indexes are computed as an average of year-to-year price relatives weighted by inventory values. The indexes for each year are chained to form a continuous series with January 1941 as a base. The prices upon which the indexes are based are collected in accordance with predetermined specifications to insure obtaining the same grade of article from period to period. During the period 1941–47, the prices used in the index were those collected by the Bureau in its regular surveys. The weights used in the indexes were obtained from inventory reports submitted to the Bureau by selected department stores.

Department store inventory price indexes, by department groups, 1941–47

[January 1941=100]

Group	Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942	Jan. 1943	Jan. 1944	Jan. 1945	Jan. 1946	Jan. 1947
Store total	100.0	114.8	124.9	131.5	138.9	145.7	160.
I. Piece goods, domestics, and draperies	100.0	120.3	136.8	144.1	151.0	166.7	196.
II. Shoes	100.0	108.7	119.2	122.2	124.6	131.1	165.
III. Ladies' underwear	100.0	116.7	131.3	136.3	145.0	147.0	156.
IV. Ladies' outwear and girls' wear	100.0	117.9	128.7	141.3	147.7	155.8	164.
V. Men's and boys' wear	100.0	112.9	129.8	139.4	144.7	151.1	173.
VI. Furniture and bedding	100.0	121.0	126.2	128.7	143.0	150.2	168.
VII. Homefurnishings	100.0	109.0	113.7	118.2	123.2	131.6	148.
VIII. Major appliances and electrical goods	100.0	118.1	121.8	127.5	134.6	139.6	157.
IX. Notions and toilet articles	100.0	110.2	112.7	113.7	121.2	120.5	126.
Apparel, piece goods, and notions (groups I, II, III, IV, V, and IX)	100.0	115.0	127.5	134.8	141.9	148.6	166.
Furniture, furnishings, and appliances (groups VI, VII, and VIII)	100.0	114.4	119.1	123.0	131.4	138.9	156.

Comparative Employment Levels: Construction Projects, 1946–47

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT on all types of construction projects (both private and public and new and repair work) averaged 1,973,000 workers in 1947, the highest level in 5 years. In 1947 an average of 120,000 more construction workers were employed than in 1946, but nearly a quarter of a million fewer than in the peak construction year 1942.

Because of a 57-percent rise in construction activity, measured by the value of work put in place between the first and fourth quarters of 1947, average employment increased by well over half a million workers during that period. The employment peak — 2,219,000 workers—was reached in the third quarter, but this was only 19,000 over the fourth quarter average.

Slight employment losses occurred in the fourth quarter of 1947 in all classes of construction except privately financed residential and nonresidential building. The record housebuilding program during the last half of 1947 caused an addition of

most 300,000 employees on new building and pair of nonfarm housing between the first and urth quarters, bringing average employment in e fourth quarter to 900,000.

Employment on privately financed nonresiential building, which had declined steadily from e third quarter of 1946, rose by some 17,000 orkers in both the third and fourth quarters of 947. The employment increase resulted mostly om gains in commercial building, particularly of ich structures as stores, restaurants, and garages.

The decline in federally financed construction ork in the fourth quarter of 1947, resulted in an 1-percent drop in employment. At the same ime, State and municipal work required practically the same amount of construction labor as in the third quarter.

All types of workers actively engaged on construction projects are included in the estimates presented below (i. e., wage earners, salaried employees, working proprietors, and self-employed persons). Force-account workers[1] and other employees of nonconstruction (or multi-industry) firms who may engage in construction activities are also covered, as well as all workers employed by construction firms either at or off the site of construction projects.

[1] Force-account employees are workers hired directly by a business or government agency (instead of through a contractor) and utilized as a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction work on the agency's own properties.

Estimated average employment on construction projects in the United States, by type of project, 1946 and 1947

Type of construction	Quarterly averages (in thousands)								Yearly averages	
	1947				1946					
	4th [1]	3d	2d	1st	4th	3d	2d	1st	1947	1946
All types	2,200	2,219	1,840	1,633	2,087	2,237	1,793	1,296	1,973	1,853
New construction	1,921	1,935	1,596	1,436	1,816	1,950	1,518	1,067	1,722	1,587
Private construction	1,504	1,493	1,211	1,142	1,359	1,512	1,238	876	1,338	1,246
Residential building (nonfarm)	793	681	529	483	572	604	443	275	622	474
Nonresidential building (nonfarm)	439	422	404	466	567	628	577	457	433	557
Farm construction	61	138	85	29	50	114	65	22	78	63
Public utilities	211	252	193	164	170	166	153	122	205	152
Public construction	417	442	385	294	457	438	280	191	384	341
Federal	189	212	182	172	277	229	144	100	189	187
Residential building	13	19	29	68	135	94	43	15	32	72
Nonresidential building	36	37	29	17	25	26	29	41	30	30
Reclamation	18	19	16	13	12	10	9	7	17	9
River, harbor and flood control	34	32	25	24	32	26	20	18	29	24
Streets and highways	77	93	68	35	53	58	30	10	68	38
All other [2]	11	12	15	15	20	15	13	9	13	14
Non-Federal	228	230	203	122	180	209	135	90	195	154
Streets and highways	81	90	77	42	88	97	57	26	72	67
All other [3]	147	140	126	80	92	112	78	64	123	87
Minor building repairs	279	284	244	197	271	287	275	229	251	266
Residential (nonfarm)	98	99	81	55	71	85	91	69	83	80
Nonresidential (nonfarm)	99	105	95	91	114	132	127	116	98	122
Farm construction	82	80	68	51	86	70	57	44	70	64

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Mainly airports, water and sewer systems, and electrification projects.
[3] Includes community buildings, water supply and sewage disposal projects, and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

NOTE.—These data should not be confused with the contract construction estimate presented in table A–2 which excludes self-employed persons, working proprietors, and those employees of nonconstruction organizations (including public and private force-account) which are actively engaged on construction activities.

Work Stoppages In First Half of 1947

MORE THAN 2,300 WORK STOPPAGES were recorded during the first 6 months of 1947. About 1,580,000 workers were involved in these stoppages and the resulting idleness at plants or establishments directly affected, amounted to approximately 23,000,000 man-days. By contrast, in the first half of 1946 there were 2,335 stoppages, involving 2,970,000 workers, and idleness aggregated 89,000,000 man-days. During prewar years (1935–39 average) comparisons reveal that, on the average, 1,534 stoppages occurred in the first half of each year, involving about 640,000 workers and resulting in about 9,410,000 man-days of idleness. Although the figures for the first half of 1947 were considerably higher than the 1935–39 average, they were substantially lower than for the corresponding period of 1946.

The first half of the year 1946 saw the greatest

concentration of strike activity in the country's history. There were 18 major strikes during this period, each of which involved 10,000 or more workers. In the first half of 1947 the major concern of striking workers was to secure wage increases to keep pace with rapidly rising prices. Eleven stoppages involved 10,000 or more workers each. The largest was the Nation-wide telephone workers' strike involving nearly 375,000 workers during most of April and May.

The next largest stoppage, in terms of number of workers involved, was the short protest stoppage in late June, of about 235,000 bituminous-coal miners, allegedly against the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law (Labor Management Relations Act, 1947). In early July, after the 10-day scheduled vacation in the mining industry, bituminous-coal miners were idle for 3 or 4 days until new contracts were signed by the operators. (At the end of June 1947 the Federal Government relinquished control of the mines.)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has analyzed information on 2,107 stoppages which began in the first 6 months of 1947. These involved 1,560,000 workers and resulted in 22,800,000 man-days of idleness. Details for some stoppages (less than 300) were not available when the data were assembled. The construction industry, which during the war and the immediate postwar period had relatively few strikes, experienced more

TABLE 1.—*Work stoppages, January to June 1947, by industry group*

[Preliminary; subject to revision]

Industry group	Stoppages		Man-days idle during period (all stoppages)
	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	[1] 2,107	1,560,000	22,800,000
Manufacturing	1,181	523,000	7,080,000
Primary metal industries	124	59,300	624,000
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	135	31,800	460,000
Ordnance and accessories	1	100	300
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	51	30,400	422,000
Machinery (except electrical)	164	69,800	1,670,000
Transportation equipment	69	108,000	547,000
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	51	10,000	234,000
Furniture and fixtures	44	6,830	146,000
Stone, clay, and glass products	62	22,400	371,000
Textile mill products	38	15,700	455,000
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	46	5,160	86,500
Leather and leather products	55	17,600	167,000
Food and kindred products	110	36,400	322,000
Tobacco manufactures	8	9,410	194,000
Paper and allied products	23	6,470	137,000
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	35	4,030	113,000
Chemicals and allied products	49	23,500	366,000
Products of petroleum and coal	10	7,390	226,000
Rubber products	30	29,800	205,000
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	23	18,600	76,400
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	53	10,600	258,000
Nonmanufacturing	932	1,040,000	15,700,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	11	3,780	107,000
Mining	177	291,000	1,140,000
Construction	272	153,000	2,460,000
Trade	175	31,100	521,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	22	1,560	24,800
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	177	431,000	10,800,000
Services—personal, business, and other	92	14,200	501,000
Other nonmanufacturing industries	4	390	4,500
Interindustry [2]	2	110,000	120,000

[1] The sum of this column is more than the total (2,107) for the first half of 1947, because 5 stoppages which extended into 2 or more industry groups have been counted as separate stoppages in each industry group affected with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.

[2] These stoppages extended into several industry groups but sufficient data have not yet been obtained to allocate the workers involved and man-days idle to the respective groups.

TABLE 2.—*Work stoppages, January to June 1947, by Sta*

[Preliminary; subject to revision]

State	Stoppages beginning in period		Man-d idle du period stoppa
	Number	Workers involved	
All States	[1] 2,107	1,560,000	22,800,
Alabama	47	40,000	300,
Arizona	11	3,620	69,
Arkansas	15	5,980	196,
California	137	82,200	1,870,
Colorado	17	6,610	193,
Connecticut	32	7,700	72,
Delaware	5	1,850	26,
District of Columbia	10	9,570	228,
Florida	23	12,700	207,
Georgia	13	9,590	230,
Idaho	3	1,300	36,
Illinois	238	94,900	1,210,
Indiana	86	50,800	489,
Iowa	30	114,000	253,
Kansas	14	7,300	193,
Kentucky	58	48,900	340,
Louisiana	14	11,200	250,
Maine	10	1,280	11,
Maryland	20	39,200	633,
Massachusetts	100	39,400	378,
Michigan	125	144,000	1,950,
Minnesota	28	20,400	318,
Mississippi	11	6,310	141,
Missouri	74	34,300	734,
Montana	7	610	8,
Nebraska	7	5,510	131,
Nevada	6	530	18,
New Hampshire	11	4,280	26,
New Jersey	94	81,400	1,860,
New Mexico	7	1,300	18,
New York	253	123,000	2,160,
North Carolina	18	13,800	409,
North Dakota	2	1,100	20,
Ohio	185	99,900	1,690,
Oklahoma	13	8,480	255,
Oregon	27	8,940	203,
Pennsylvania	250	204,000	1,970,
Rhode Island	26	2,920	16,
South Carolina	5	2,590	146,
South Dakota	3	1,350	28,
Tennessee	47	27,400	397,
Texas	49	44,700	937,
Utah	5	4,290	56,
Vermont	2	1,620	60,
Virginia	26	15,900	138,
Washington	27	23,700	402,
West Virginia	45	68,300	445,
Wisconsin	37	19,800	961,
Wyoming	5	1,040	22,

[1] The sum of this column is more than the total (2,107) for the first half of 1947 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted as separate stoppages in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.

oppages (272) than any other industry group uring this period. The 2,460,000 man-days idle construction was greater also than in any other dustry group except transportation, communica-on, and other public utilities where, principally a result of the telephone strike, idleness reached ,800,000 man-days.

New York and Pennsylvania each experienced bout 250 stoppages. Illinois had 238 and Cali-rnia, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Ohio each ad over 100. Seven States each had more than ,000,000 man-days of idleness; New York had he highest, 2,160,000.

Wages were important issues in 63 percent of he stoppages. About 88 percent of the total dleness was connected with disputes in which ages were the primary issues or were important sues along with union-organization matters. urisdictional and union rivalry disputes caused bout 3 percent of the total stoppages.

TABLE 3.—*Major issues involved in work stoppages, January to June 1947*

[Preliminary; subject to revision]

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in period		Workers involved		Man-days idle during period (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	2,107	100.0	1,560,000	100.0	22,800,000	100.0
Wages and hours	1,041	49.4	525,000	33.6	6,970,000	30.6
Wage increase	805	38.2	383,000	24.6	5,420,000	23.8
Wage decrease	8	.4	2,130	.1	6,860	(1)
Wage increase, hour decrease	41	1.9	19,200	1.2	266,000	1.2
Other	187	8.9	121,000	7.7	1,272,000	5.6
Union organization, wages and hours	286	13.6	666,000	42.7	13,100,000	57.3
Recognition, wages and/or hours	122	5.8	18,600	1.2	437,000	1.9
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours	50	2.4	246,000	15.7	1,660,000	7.3
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours	108	5.1	400,000	25.7	10,900,000	47.8
Discrimination, wages and/or hours	6	.3	1,130	.1	70,800	.3
Union organization	307	14.6	76,800	4.9	1,180,000	5.2
Recognition	190	9.0	21,600	1.4	467,000	2.1
Strengthening bargaining position	17	.8	10,300	.7	270,000	1.2
Closed or union shop	40	1.9	8,960	.6	171,000	.7
Discrimination	39	1.9	11,200	.7	129,000	.6
Other	21	1.0	24,800	1.5	145,000	.6
Other working conditions	365	17.3	269,000	17.3	823,000	3.6
Job security	204	9.7	55,200	3.5	318,000	1.4
Shop conditions and policies	124	5.9	74,300	4.8	278,000	1.2
Work load	28	1.3	12,600	.8	51,200	.2
Other	9	.4	127,000	8.2	176,000	.8
Inter- or intra-union matters	101	4.8	21,900	1.4	756,000	3.3
Sympathy	27	1.3	11,300	.7	70,000	.3
Union rivalry or factionalism	36	1.7	3,940	.3	100,000	.4
Jurisdiction	35	1.7	6,320	.4	586,000	2.6
Union regulations	1	(1)	20	(1)	60	(1)
Other	2	.1	360	(1)	430	(1)
Not reported	7	.3	1,900	.1	11,400	(1)

[1] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Largely as a result of the prolonged telephone strike, idleness was greatest among the "unaffiliated" unions which include the telephone workers' union. For the unaffiliated union group as a whole, lost time amounted to about 48 percent of the nearly 23,000,000 man-days recorded during the first 6 months of 1947. Lost time arising out of disputes involving affiliates of the AFL or CIO each amounted to about a quarter of the total.

Labor-Management Disputes in December 1947

WORK STOPPAGES due to labor-management disputes declined to a new postwar low in December 1947. Tentative estimates indicate a total of about 120 new stoppages involving approximately 30,000 workers. Total idleness in plants directly affected was estimated at not more than 500,000 man-days.

No large stoppages began in December. Disputes causing the most idleness were those carrying over from preceding months, e. g., agricultural strikes in California and Arizona which began October 2 and November 19, respectively, and the strike of printers (compositors) against six Chicago newspapers which began November 25. All three of these stoppages continued throughout the month of December.

A threatened strike of 50,000 Western Union employees throught the Nation, scheduled by three AFL unions for December 22, was averted through efforts of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Demands for a wage increase of 15 cents an hour were filed September 16; and on December 21, one day before the strike was scheduled to go into effect, the parties agreed to submit two questions to a fact-finding board. These issues revolved about the company's wage-profit relationship and whether the existing agreement was formally re-opened by the unions on October 1 or November 1, 1947, under terms of the reopening notices filed. The board is to report on these questions on or before February 9, 1948, following which collective bargaining on the wage question is to be resumed.

Review of Year, 1947

Preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that about 3,600 work stoppages occurred in 1947 as against 4,985 in 1946. Approximately 2,200,000 workers were involved in the 1947 stoppages—about half the number (4,600,000 workers) affected in 1946. Idleness in plants or establishments directly affected declined even more sharply to an estimated 35,000,000 man-days—less than one-third of the 116,000,000 man-days recorded for the year 1946.

Three large disputes in 1947—the Nation-wide telephone strike in April and May, the smaller but more prolonged East Coast shipyard strike, and a relatively brief bituminous-coal stoppage—accounted for about 15,000,000 man-days of idleness. Twelve other stoppages each involved 10,000 or more workers. Nearly 3,000,000 workers were involved in 31 large stoppages in 1946, with a resultant time loss of almost twice that recorded for all strikes in 1947.

As in the preceding year, wages were the chief cause of most work stoppages. Many of these controversies centered about the sharp increases in living costs encountered by wage earners. Issues arising out of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 were important toward the close of the year in some controversies.

Changes in Disability Compensation Laws[1]

A SYSTEM OF CASH COMPENSATION for illness is now in operation in two States—Rhode Island and California. The Rhode Island law became effective on May 10, 1942, and the payment of benefits began in April 1943.[2] It was found necessary to amend this law in 1946 in order to preserve the solvency of the disability fund and to eliminate inequities in benefit payments.[3] After considerable study of the Rhode Island plan, the California Legislature passed a similar type of act in 1946.[4]

[1] Prepared in the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1945 (p. 225).
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1946 (p. 21).
[4] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1946 (p. 236).

Each of these laws is operated in the State unemployment compensation system, the theory being that a worker unemployed because of sickness should receive compensation during his illness. The disability program is financed in both States by the diversion of employee contributions from the unemployment compensation funds to special disability funds.

Under the original Rhode Island law, the worker contributed 1 percent of his wages to the disability fund and 0.5 percent to the unemployment compensation fund. This was changed in 1946 to provide that the entire 1.5 percent of the employee contributions should be paid to the disability fund. The assets of the cash sickness fund were increased in July 1947, when the Rhode Island Legislature authorized the transfer of 28 million dollars of employee contributions from its account in the Federal unemployment trust fund, in accordance with 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act. Beginning July 1, 1947, the State Legislature reduced the employee rate of contribution to 1 percent. This is the same as the California rate.

There are a number of differences in the two laws. The California law is less costly to administer. This situation is partly due to the fact that several of the high-cost items which had been included in the Rhode Island plan were excluded in California, in order to reduce the total cost of disability compensation. Thus, California requires a worker to have earned at least $300 during the base year in order to qualify for sickness benefits, whereas the Rhode Island law requires total earnings of only $100. Another reason for lower costs in California is that no benefits are paid in pregnancy cases. The Rhode Island law originally allowed unlimited benefits in the case of uncomplicated pregnancies. As the result of a 1946 amendment, benefits in such cases are limited to 15 weeks, although payments may be extended if unusual complications result from childbirth.

Heavier costs in Rhode Island are also caused by the provisions as to the waiting period. Both State laws provide for a waiting period of 1 week. However, in Rhode Island only one waiting period is required in a benefit year, whereas California specifies a waiting period for each period of disability. This difference is somewhat lessened by the fact that Rhode Island requires a calendar week of waiting period. Thus, if a claimant be-

mes ill on Tuesday, the required waiting period his first spell of disability is almost 2 weeks. Changes were made in 1947 in the California w which will give greater benefits to workers. he maximum weekly benefits in this State were creased from $20 to $25 per week, which will be yable for a maximum period of 26 weeks instead 23 weeks, as under the original law.

A waiting period of 7 days was required under e original California act, and thereafter pay- ents were made only for a full week of disability. s a result, no payments were made for a dis- bility of less than 14 days. A 1947 amendment fective January 1, 1948, changed this provision, that daily benefits are provided after 7 days of isability. One-seventh of the weekly benefit is aid for each day of disability after the waiting eriod.

oluntary Plans

A significant difference between the two State ws is that in California employers are permitted operate their own private system of disability enefits within the State program. In order to ualify, voluntary disability plans must be more eneficial in at least one respect than the State lan; and, in addition, the rights of the claimants ust be at least equal in every other respect to hose provided under the State law. Public ac- eptance of the voluntary plans is demonstrated by the fact that there were more than 8,500 plans in effect at the end of October 1947, covering about 660,000 persons subject to the unemployment insurance act.

The original California law provided that a voluntary plan must remain in effect for at least 2 years. At the end of that time it could be terminated by either an employer or a majority of his employees. This provision was amended in 1947 to reduce the minimum period during which the voluntary plan must be effective from 2 years to 1 year. At the same time a provision was added to the law in order to bridge the gap between private plans and the State plan, so far as the benefit rights of individual workers are concerned. The law now provides that an employee who has ceased to be covered by a private voluntary plan, if otherwise eligible, immediately becomes entitled to benefits from the State disability fund.

Other recent amendments to the law, of course, will also have an effect on the voluntary plans, inasmuch as such plans must equal the rights under the State law in every respect and exceed it in at least one respect. It will be necessary, therefore, for the vast majority of existing voluntary plans to be revised or modified. In most cases, further changes in the voluntary plans must be made because of increased benefits under the law and the more liberal provisions with regard to the waiting period.

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Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Motor Carrier Act Exemption—Employees in Intrastate Transportation. Section 13 (b) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act exempts from the maximum-hours requirements "any employee with respect to whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935." In a recent case[3] the United States Supreme Court considered the applicability of this exemption to a motor carrier's employees whose activities in interstate transportation, as a group, amounted to less than 4 percent of their total employment activities during the year.

The employees in question were truck drivers and mechanics, 96 percent of whose work activities dealt solely with intrastate transportation of commodities most of which were, however, destined to move in interstate commerce. They worked over 40 hours a week and received only the regular rate of pay for all hours worked. The Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act sought to enjoin their employer from violating the act, contending that these employees did not fall within the exemption in section 13 (b) (1).

The facts, as they appeared to the Court, indicated that the drivers' and mechanics' services in interstate transportation amounted to less th 4 percent of the employer's total trucking servic and that the employees' performance of su services was shared indiscriminately and mingl haphazardly with the performance of simil services not interstate in character. For examp one driver made 97 interstate trips; two made no and for the group as a whole the number of su trips averaged 16.

On the basis of these facts, the Court rul that such employees were subject to the power the Interstate Commerce Commission to establi qualifications and maximum hours of service f the entire group of the carrier's drivers and m chanics pursuant to section 204 of the Mot Carrier's Act, and that the exemption und the Fair Labor Standards Act applied. Th Court held that the Commission's power w based on congressional intent to assure safe in interstate transportation. Hence, the amou of time employees actually spent in interstat transportation activities and the manner in whi these activities were actually divided among th employees in the group were immaterial. The fac that the Commission had not established qualifica tions and maximum hours for these employees wa not the test; the statute requires only that the Com mission has such power in order to exempt employ ees in interstate transportation from the overtim provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Four justices dissented, Mr. Justice Murph taking the position that the exemption in sectio 13 (b) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act wa intended to apply only to employees devoting substantial part of their activities to interstat transportation. The majority decision, he held would permit widespread evasion of the act b carriers primarily engaged in intrastate trans portation.

Persons Making Railroad Car Doors Held Railroad Employees. A determination by a trial court that persons engaged by a railroad company t manufacture doors for the railroad's freight car on railroad property are not independent con tractors and employers but are, together with th workmen they hired and supervised, employees o the railroad, was upheld by a United States Cir-

[1] Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Morris* v. *McComb* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Nov. 17, 1947).

[4] *Walling* v. *McKay*, 70 F. Supp. 160.

t Court of Appeals.[5] None of these employees, refore, are subject to the overtime provisions the Fair Labor Standards Act as they fall within e exemption of section 13 (b) (2) which applies certain classes of railroad employees.

The employees making the doors were hired, ed, paid, and supervised by the managers and t by the railroad company, and the managers sumed the economic risks of profit and loss. The ntract between the managers and the railroad clared that the former were independent con-actors and that their workmen were not em-oyees of the railroad. Neither the managers nor eir workers were on the railroad's pay roll, and ey received none of the rights and privileges of ilroad employees. On the other hand, the lationship between the managers and the rail-ad imposed no obligation on either party to con-nue the arrangement. The railroad provided actically all the working material and equipment. rther, it had submitted to a ruling by the Com-issioner of Internal Revenue that the manager d his workers were railroad employees, and it eated them as such for tax purposes.

The Circuit Court, relying on the United States upreme Court's decision in *Rutherford Food orp.* v. *McComb*,[6] held that the existence of an dependent contractor or employer-employee lationship is not to be determined solely by the erms of the contract, nor by traditional common-w concepts of master and servant, but rather by he actual facts and circumstances of the case.

eight Accorded Ruling of Wage and Hour Local ffice. In a suit by employees to recover unpaid vertime compensation and liquidated damages nder the Fair Labor Standards Act, the trial ourt denied recovery, holding that the employees ere executives and exempt from the overtime rovisions of the act. In so ruling, the trial court efused to admit in evidence the determination of he local office of the Wage and Hour Division that he employees bringing the suit were not execu-ives. On appeal, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the trial court, olding [7] it had properly excluded such evidence, nd that, in any event, such evidence was not ntitled to the weight given to the regulations and nterpretative bulletins of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. Such regulations and bulletins are general interpretations of the law or statements of standards to which the courts give great weight in deciding individual cases. The trial court was not bound to accord weight to the determination of the local office, since this was the question that was to be decided by the court. If the determination of the local office were accepted, the employer would be denied any opportunity to show that it was erroneous.

Reliance on Court's Decision or Attorney's Opinion Not Good-Faith Defenses. In a suit by an employee under the Fair Labor Standards Act, a district court [8] denied the validity of the employer's "good faith" defenses raised by him under sections 9 and 11 of the Portal-to-Portal Act. One defense was based on the fact that in a previous injunctive suit by the Administrator, the trial court ruled that the employees involved were exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Administrator appealed but abandoned his appeal. The district court held that neither such abandonment nor the trial court's decision constituted an administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, or interpretation of an agency of the United States or an administrative practice or enforcement policy of any such agency upon which the employer could rely as a valid "good faith" defense under section 9. The other defense asserted that the employer relied in good faith on his attorney's opinion that the employees in question were exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act. The court held that such reliance was insufficient to prove good faith under section 11 of the Portal-to-Portal Act, and that the attorney's opinion did not constitute reasonable grounds for believing that the employees were exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act. The case is being appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

Labor Relations

Discharge for Cause. Section 10 (c) of the amended National Labor Relations Act provides: "No order of the Board shall require the reinstatement of any individual as an employee who has been suspended or discharged, or the payment to him of any back pay, if such individual was suspended or discharged for cause." A United

[5] *McComb* v. *McKay*, U. S. C. C. A. (8th), Nov. 4, 1947.
[6] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1947 (p. 206).
[7] *Clairon* v. *Bull Insular Line, Inc.* (U. S. C. C. A. (1st), Nov. 7, 1947).
[8] *Gustafson* v. *Wolferman, Inc.* (U. S. D. C. W. D. Mo., Sept. 24, 1947).

States Circuit Court applied this provision in a recent case,[9] in which the Board had ordered reinstatement of certain discharged employees. The employer, after a strike, had discharged 150 employees. The Board found that the employer had sufficient economic reason—curtailment of his business—to justify such a reduction in force. The employer contended that inasmuch as the Board had found the reduction to be economically justified, the employees involved in the proceeding were not entitled to reinstatement as they had been discharged for cause within the meaning of section 10 (c) of the act. The court sustained the Board's conclusion that the discharge of such employees was discriminatory. The Board found that the ratio of strikers to nonstrikers who were fired was 12 to 1, whereas the ratio of strikers to nonstrikers in the entire force was only 2 to 1; that several of the union members discharged had greater seniority and ability than nonunion employees who were retained; and that the employer's personnel director admitted that participation in the strike was one of the considerations used in making up the discharge roster. Said the court:

> Consequently, although the discharges were for cause in the sense that there was a legitimate business reason for making them, they were not for cause in the sense that there was any lawful basis for the selection of the particular employees discharged. That the term "for cause" was used in the statute [section 10 (c)] in both senses, there can be no doubt.

Effect of Campaign Promises on Validity of Representation Election. In a recent situation, the National Labor Relations Board ordered the employer to bargain with the Union certified as the bargaining representative of his employees in an election conducted by the Board. In a proceeding for review in a Federal Circuit Court,[10] the Board's request for enforcement of its order was allowed.

The employer sought to justify his refusal to bargain on the ground that the union did not properly represent a majority of the employees. He contended that the union, during its preelection campaign, used fraudulent, illegal, and unfair methods to secure votes. He sought to introduce evidence that after the election, several employees who voted for the union, stated to him that they had voted for it only because they were misled by the false campaign statements of the union, and that the number who so complained were sufficient to have changed the result of the election.

The court, in sustaining the Board, ruled that no error prejudicial to the employer was committed in excluding evidence which was immaterial and legally insufficient to prove that the election was not valid under the law, when the election itself was conducted fully pursuant to all the statutory requirements. Said the court:

> We think the Board has discharged its full duty if it provides an election, surrounded with the usual safeguards, where the employee is permitted to cast a ballot in secrecy and have it counted as cast. To permit employees, subsequent to such election, to testify as was attempted to be done in the instant case, that they cast a ballot contrary to that which they intended because of false preelection promises, would destroy the stability which an election was devised to produce.

Failure to File Non-Communist Affidavits. In several recent decisions the National Labor Relations Board has dealt with the failure of unions seeking certification as bargaining representatives to file the financial and organizational data and the non-Communist affidavits required by sections 9 (f), (g) and (h) of the amended National Labor Relations Act. In one case [11] the Board dismissed a petition that was pending on the date the amendments to the act became effective, after the union had failed to comply with the act's filing requirements within the time given it by the Board. The Board stated that the act's prohibition of any investigation of a representation question in which the union failed to file the required data and affidavits was intended to preclude not only the initiation of such an investigation but its continuation or completion as well. The Board construed the term "investigation" to include every step in a representation proceeding until its completion, including the election itself. Since, the amendments became effective prior to the completion of the investigation and the union failed to comply with the

[9] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Sandy Hill Iron & Brass Works* (U. S. C. C. A. (2d), Nov. 5, 1947).

[10] *Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board* (U. S. C. C. A. (7th), Nov. 18, 1947.)

[11] *In re Rite-Form Corset Co., Inc.*, 75 NLRB No. —, Nov. 4, 1947.

ng requirements, the representation petition d to be dismissed.

In two other cases [12] the petitioning unions had n consent elections held prior to the effective te of the Taft-Hartley Act, but had not been rtified prior to that date. The Board ruled that e unions' failure to comply with the affidavit and ng requirements of the act render them ineligible certification, and that the act of certification in fact the last step in the investigation.

In another case [13] the intervening union was nied a place on the ballot, because it had failed her to achieve or to initiate compliance with the ing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In still another decision [14] the Board permitted labor organization to intervene, but its participaon in any election which might be held was made ntingent upon compliance with sections 9 (f), g) and (h) before a specified date.

ppropriate Unit—Extent of Organization. The etitioning union in a representation proceeding, ught a unit which would include only the emloyees in a small section of the enterprise, having een unsuccessful in organizing all the employees the establishment. There was no history of llective bargaining among the employees. The oard held [15] that, while the employees to be inluded in the unit could be distinguished on funcional grounds from the rest of the employer's orkers, there were sharp functional distinctions mong the employees within the unit sought, and one fell within any recognized craft grouping. Hence, it could find no criteria for setting these mployees apart in a separate bargaining unit exept the fact that the union had already succeeded organizing them. The Board ruled that the xtent of organization is a factor, among others, o be given weight in determining the appropriate nit; however, if it is the sole factor it cannot be he determinative element because section 9 (c) (5) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act, provides that "the extent to which the employees have organized shall not be controlling."

[12] *In re Myrtle Desk Co.*, 75 NLRB No. —, Nov. 17, 1947.
In re Colonial Radio Corp., 75 NLRB No. —, Nov. 17, 1947.
[13] *In re Sigmund Cohn & Co.*, 75 NLRB No. —, Nov. —, 1947.
[14] *In re Kinsman Transit Co.*, 75 NLRB No. 16, Oct. 28, 1947.
[15] *In re Delaware Knitting Co., Inc.*, 75 NLRB No. 27, Nov. 14, 1947.

Veterans' Reemployment

Promotion of Veterans. In a recent case [16] under the Selective Training and Service Act, veterans requested reemployment in higher positions than the ones they left, claiming that during their military service, the employer had promoted several who had less seniority than they did. The court, in denying the veterans' request, held that the veterans were not entitled to the promotions sought unless they could prove that their employer did not consider them to be on furlough or leave or had failed to treat them in accordance with his established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave. The employer's regular, and well-established practice was that employees on furlough or leave lose any promotional opportunities occurring during their absence.

The same court in a very similar case [17] held that a veteran's period of military service did not count in determining his wage rate when his employer's established practice at the time of the veteran's entry into military service was not to credit his employees' furlough or leave time for the purpose of computing their next periodic wage increase.

Resigning From Position on Deferred Status to Become Available for Induction. In a recent case,[19] a Federal district court held that a veteran who had been deferred because his occupation was essential, and who, in order to get into the military service, resigned from his deferred position, was not entitled to the reemployment benefits conferred by section 8 of the act. The veteran's draft classification was not changed to 1–A until after his resignation, and he was not inducted until 2 months after his resignation. The court reasoned that the veteran had not left his employment in order to perform service in the armed forces, because at the time of his resignation, he could not under the law either enlist or be inducted. Hence, his resignation was for the purpose of acquiring a nondeferrable draft status which he hoped would eventually lead to his induction into military service.

Merger of Two Positions. Under the Selective Service Act an employer need not reemploy a veteran if circumstances have so changed as to

[16] *Trischler* v. *Universal Potteries* (U. S. D. C. S. D., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1947).
[17] *Nevins* v. *Curtiss-Wright Corp.* (U. S. D. C. S. D., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1947)
[19] *Rudisill* v. *Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.* (U. S. D. C. W. D., Va., Oct. 14 1947).

make reemployment unreasonable. This provision was considered in a recent case,[20] in a Federal district court. The veteran, an attorney employed as a claims adjuster by a casualty insurance company, left the company's service to enter the armed forces at a time when the company employed two claims adjusters. Thereafter, the remaining adjuster performed both his own duties and those of his former co-worker. Upon the remaining adjuster's resignation, the company hired another, who alone performed all the company's claim-adjusting work. The company refused to reemploy the veteran upon his application for reemployment. The court ruled that the veteran was entitled to his reemployment rights under the act. The decrease in the volume of the employer's business which permitted one adjuster to take care of all the claims formerly handled by two adjusters, the court held, was not such a change in circumstances as to make it unreasonable to require reemployment of the veteran in his former position.

Position of Like Seniority, Status, and Pay. A recent decision [21] by a Federal district court under the Selective Service Act makes several interesting points. The veteran at the time of his induction had been co-manager and secretary of the enterprise, the defendant being the president and other co-manager. Each was receiving $500 a month as a salary, and each had reached that level by successive, equal, and simultaneous wage increases. During the veteran's service, the defendant acquired majority control of the corporate enterprise and changed it to a partnership with the defendant becoming general partner and the veteran a limited partner. Upon the veteran's discharge the defendant, who was receiving a monthly salary of $750 offered the veteran his old salary of $500 per month. The court held that this offer did not satisfy the requirements of the act, since the defendant co-manager was receiving a greater salary at the time the offer of reemployment was made. It also ruled that the change in the business from a corporation to a partnership was not such a change in the employer's circumstances as would make the veteran's reemployment unreasonable.

[20] *Jennings* v. *Public Mutual Casualty Co.* (U. S. D. C. E. D. Mo., Sept. 19, 1947).

[21] *Kan* v. *Tsang* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Calif., Nov. 13, 1947).

Decisions of State Courts

Arizona—Unemployment Compensation After Strike Ceases. The Arizona unemployment compensation law denies unemployment compensation to workers whose unemployment is due to a work stoppage caused by a labor dispute. The Arizona Supreme Court recently decided [22] that strikers are disqualified to receive such benefits only so long as the work stoppage is current. Once the strikers have been replaced and the employer has resumed operations, a work stoppage within the meaning of the statute no longer exists and the displaced employees become eligible for unemployment compensation benefits.

Kentucky—Compulsory Payment for Voting Time Unlawful. A Kentucky statute requires an employer to permit an employee to absent himself from work for 4 hours on election day in order to vote and makes it a misdemeanor for the employer to deduct from the wages of any employee who exercises such statutory right. The State constitution provides that the employer must permit the employee to so absent himself but is silent with respect to payment of wages for such time. In two cases [23] the Kentucky high court held that the provision of the statute compelling the employer to pay for the time spent by the employee in voting violated both the Kentucky State and the United States Constitutions since it (1) arbitrarily required employers to pay for work which is not performed, (2) discriminatorily required employers to subsidize the voting privilege of their employees, and (3) did not constitute a reasonable exercise of the police power. The court's basic position was that this particular statutory provision deprived the employer of his property without due process of law.

New Jersey—Injunction Against Mass Picketing. A jurisdictional dispute between carpenters and iron workers engaged on a construction project resulted in a walk-out by the carpenters. Some time later the carpenters, deciding to return to work, found their access to the project successfully barred by the iron workers' mass picket line. The carpenters obtained an injunction against

[22] *Garrison* v. *Pirron* (Ariz. Sup. Ct., Oct. 14, 1947).

[23] *Illinois Central R. R. Co.* v. *Kentucky* (Ky. Ct. of App., June 3, 1947) and *International Shoe Co.* v. *Kentucky* (Ky. Ct. of App., June 3, 1947).

ch activities from the State court.[25] In granting e injunction the court ruled that mass picketing gendering violence authorizes the court, despite e New Jersey Anti-Injunction Act of 1941, to ercise its inherent equity power to give protecn to the right to work which is a property right. e assertion that the union seeking such proction was responsible for starting the dispute d, hence, by its own conduct induced the taliatory action of which it complained, did not eclude the union from securing the protection r which it asked.

hio—Picketing a Residence Not Protected as Free peech. A State court[26] has again held that icketing unaccompanied by physical violence is ot *absolutely* protected by the constitutional right free speech. The employers sought to enjoin eir striking employees from picketing the homes nd residences of nonstriking employees, and the njunction was granted. The facts indicated that he pickets walked in front of the nonstrikers' omes, carrying placards referring to the nontrikers as "scabs" and accusing some of them of aving crossed the picket line. The picketing, it as found, conveyed no information about the trike or the labor dispute out of which the strike rose, but was intended to intimidate and coerce he nonstrikers into joining the strikers. What he United States Supreme Court had protected s an expression of free speech in the *Thornhill* ase,[27] the court declared, was picketing for the "dissemination of information surrounding the facts of a labor dispute." The language of the Supreme Court in the *Wohl* case[28] was quoted with approval: "A State is not required to tolerate in all places and under all circumstances even peaceful picketing by an individual."

But the Ohio court went further. It declared that, even if the purpose of the picketing had been to disseminate information surrounding the facts of a labor dispute, the picketing of private residences should, nevertheless, be restrained, because the allowable area of economic conflict should not be extended to invading the privacy of the home.

Pennsylvania — Non-Communist Affidavit and Strike. A union whose members are employed as operators in wire and radio communication refused to submit the non-Communist affidavits required under the Taft-Hartley Act. As a result it was denied certification as bargaining representative by the National Labor Relations Board. Upon refusal of the employer (a local broadcasting company) to bargain with the union, a strike was called which the court enjoined. In sustaining the injunction, a lower Pennsylvania court held[30] (1) that a strike by a union refusing to submit non-Communist affidavits to the National Labor Relations Board was unlawful; and (2) that a strike accompanied by secondary picketing, stranger picketing, and residential picketing as well as false placards, constituted an unfair labor practice under the State Labor Relations Act and was therefore not protected by the State Anti-Injunction Act.

Texas—Picketing and Free Speech. A Texas court recently sustained the issuance of a temporary injunction[31] prohibiting a union from engaging in peaceful picketing to force the employer to enter into a collective agreement with the union. Prior to the picketing, the employer had entered into a bargaining agreement with another labor organization which, though not a certified representative, nevertheless represented the large majority of his employees. The picketing, the court found, resulted in substantial losses in receipts and earnings by both the employer and his employees. The court reasoned that the employees had acquired a property right as a result of the contract between their chosen union and their employer and that this right was constitutionally protected from interference; and that the employer could not lawfully be compelled to break a contract which he had with some third party. Therefore, the court held, the granting of a temporary injunction to protect these rights, pending a determination of the issue on its merits did not violate the constitutional rights of the pickets to free speech.

[25] *Hansen* v. *Local No. 373 of Perth Amboy* (N. J. Chancery Ct., Oct. 30, 1947).

[26] *Pipe Machinery Co.* v. *DeMore* (Ohio Ct. of App. (8th Dist.), Oct. 27, 1947).

[27] *Thornhill* v. *Alabama*, 310 U. S. 88.

[28] *Bakery & Pastry Drivers* v. *Wohl*, 315 U. S. 769.

[30] *Scranton Broadcasters* v. *American Communications Association* (Pa., Ct. of Com. Pleas., Lackawanna County, Nov. 12, 1947).

[31] *International Association of Machinists* v. *Downtown Employees Association* (Texas Ct. of Civ. App. (1st Sup. Jud. Dist.), July 31, 1947).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events[1]

October 6, 1947

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor opened at San Francisco. (Source: American Federationist, Nov. 1947, p. 3; for discussion, see MLR, Nov. 1947, p. 527.)

October 7

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of Northern Virginia Broadcasters, Inc., and both the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and its local No. 1215, overruled the interpretation of its General Council regarding the application of the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for Sept. 19, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947, and discussion on p. 565 of same issue). The ruling, signed by a majority of the Board, states that the registration and non-Communist requirements of the law are met when the local union involved and the national body to which it is directly affiliated have signed, whether or not the top-level parent body (e. g. AFL or CIO) has met such requirements. (Source: NLRB release R-7, Oct. 7, 1947.)

October 10

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR issued General Order No. 33 whereby an Office of International Labor Affairs was created within his office. This action was taken "in order to promote economy within the Department and to insure the effective operation of the Department's international activities." (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Oct. 10, 1947.)

October 13

THE NINTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of the Congress of Industrial Organizations opened at Boston. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 20, 1947, and daily press; for discussion, see MLR, Nov. 1947, p. 531.)

October 14

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9898, suspend the 8-hour law as it applies to laborers and mechan employed by the Departments of the Army and the Force on certain public works. The suspension or supersedes Executive Order No. 9290 of December 1942 (see Chron. item for Dec. 28, 1942, MLR, Feb. 19 and discussion on p. 257 of same issue) and is to rem in effect until July 1, 1948. (Source: Federal Regist Vol. 12, p. 6781.)

October 18

AFTER AN 18-DAY STOPPAGE, the pilots and co-pilots repr sented by the International Air Line Pilots Associati (AFL) resumed operations on the American Overse Airlines.

On October 20, an agreement was reached whereb second pilots were granted minimum pay of $350 a mon and Constellation captains with 8 years' service a flying the scheduled maximum 85 hours a month abo $1,300. The agreement climaxed nearly 2 years of negoti tion. (Source: BLS records; for discussion, see MLR Nov. 1947, p. 566.)

October 26

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. announced the abolition o the profit-sharing plan introduced in 1934 (for discussion see MLR, May 1938, p. 1177) for its production worker because it "no longer served its purpose."

On October 27, the announcement was made that th management would voluntarily establish a pension pla whereby the profit-sharing plan would be "far more tha compensated for from the standpoint of regularity an total returns." (Source: Daily press.)

October 28

THE NLRB ANNOUNCED the issuance of its first unfai labor practice decisions in two cases which were pendin decision on August 22, the date when amendments to th National Labor Relations Act became effective (see Chron item for Aug. 22, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947). The NLRB ruled (1) that such amendments did not impair th Board's power to adjudicate unfair labor practices awaiting decision on August 22, and (2) that in such pending case where the complaint was issued prior to that date th Board has the power to remedy any unfair labor practice whether or not the charging union has complied with th registration and affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The cases were (1) *Marshall and Bruce Co.* v. *Nashville Bindery Workers Union No. 83*, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders (AFL) and (2) *Pioneer Electric Co.* v. *United Steelworkers of America, Stove Division, Local No. 1981* (CIO).

[1] The following chronology of labor events covers two and a half months instead of the calendar quarter, as was formerly the practice. By ending the reporting with mid-December instead of the end of the month, it was possible to publish the chronology in the January issue of the Monthly Labor Review rather than in the February issue. In future, the report is to be a monthly feature of the Review and will, of course, start with the middle of the month.

October 29

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, in accordance with instructions in Executive Order No. 9808 (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1946, MLR, Feb. 1947) submitted its report to the President. The Committee stated that "The National Government of the United States must take the lead in safeguarding the civil rights of all Americans." Recommended action included "The enactment of a Federal Fair Employment Practice Act prohibiting all forms of discrimination in private employment, based on race, color, creed, or national origin." (Source: To Secure These Rights: The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Washington, 1947, and White House release, Oct. 29, 1947.)

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD ruled unanimously in the Kinsman Transit Co. case that a union which is not in compliance with the registration and non-Communist affidavit requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, this issue) cannot appear on the ballot in an election sought by a complying union. Thus, the Lake Sailors' Union (independent) was only permitted to vote for or against representation by the Seafarers International Union of North America, Great Lakes District (AFL) which was in compliance with the filing requirements. The inclusion of the Lake Sailors' Union name on the ballot was stated to be contingent on compliance with its registration and non-Communist affidavit requirement before November 1, 1947 (see Chron. item for Sept. 19, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947). (Source: NLRB release R-11, Oct. 29, 1947.)

October 30

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment meeting in Geneva achieved its second objective (for first, see Chron. item for Aug. 22, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947) when 23 nations signed trade agreements for the downward revisions of tariffs. Six countries—Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States—also signed a protocol to make the action effective on January 1, 1947. (Source: White House release, Oct. 29, 1947, and daily press.)

November 9

THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION made public the names of the 20 members of the Loyalty Review Board provided for by Executive Order No. 9835 (see Chron. item for Mar. 21, 1947, MLR, May 1947) prescribing procedures for the administration of a Federal employees loyalty program. (Source: U. S. Civil Service Commission release, Nov. 7, 1947.)

THE ELEVENTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) convened at Atlantic City. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 17, 1947, and daily press; for discussion, see MLR, Nov. 1947, p. 525.)

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November 13

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9905, designated six Cabinet officers to be members of the National Security Resources Board provided for under the terms of the National Security Act of July 26, 1947. The Board—consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor—among other things is to be responsible for the preparation and accumulation of factual data necessary to the formulation of plans, policies, and programs concerning the coordination of military, industrial, and civilian mobilization, for submission to the President. (Source: White House release, Nov. 13, 1947, and Federal Register, Vol. 12, p. 7613.)

THE 20-WEEK STRIKE of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) against the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. (U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary) ended with an agreement providing for a wage increase of 12 cents an hour, thereby ending the Nationwide shipyard strike which started in June and involved 74,000 to 75,000 workers at its height. (Source: CIO News, July 28, p. 6, and Nov. 24, 1947, p. 7, and BLS records.)

On June 26, the strike had started, when more than 40,000 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) stopped work in 10 East Coast shipyards. (Source: CIO News, June 30, 1947, p. 8.)

On July 7, some 67,000 workers on three coasts, were reported idle as workers in additional yards joined the walk-out. The Todd Shipyards Corp. continued negotiations with its employees who had extended their contract to July 23.

On July 28, an agreement was reached between the Todd Shipyards Corp. and their employees, who had suspended operations for a few days. An increase in wages of 12 cents an hour and improvements in vacation provisions and working conditions were authorized. (Source: Daily press; for discussion, see MLR, Aug. 1947, p. 204.)

On November 8, the 136-day strike ended which had involved about 30,000 workers employed at shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. (see MLR, Dec. 1947, p. 636.) The settlement also provided for an hourly wage increase of 12 cents. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 17, 1947, p. 2 and daily press.)

November 14

TWO OF THE "operating" railroad unions—the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (independent) and the Order of Railway Conductors of America (independent)—and management announced a wage increase of 15½ cents an hour, retroactive to November 1. The increase is the same as that granted to "nonoperating" unions (see Chron. item for Aug. 4, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947). Four changes were also made in rules covering the two operating unions. (Source: Labor, Nov. 22, 1947, p. 1.)

On September 30, the five "operating" railroad brotherhoods had served notice on the individual railroads demanding a 30-percent wage increase for over 350,000 employees, to become effective on November 1, 1947. (Source: Labor, Oct. 4, 1947, p. 1.)

November 17

THE PRESIDENT addressed the Congress, stating that it had been convened to consider two major problems. He said: "The future of the free nations hangs in the balance. The future of our own economy is in jeopardy." The President recommended emergency aid to Europe and domestic anti-inflation measures. He added, "I shall shortly submit to the Congress my recommendations concerning the long-range European recovery program." (Source: Congressional Record, Nov. 17, 1947, p. 10704; for discussion, see p. 40, this issue.)

On June 5, Secretary of State Marshall had outlined the basis for the economic recovery of Europe in an address delivered at Harvard University.

On September 22, Volume 1, General Report of the Committee of European Economic Cooperation signed by the 16 nations participating in the European conference was presented to the United States.

On October 19, Secretary of the Interior Krug, chairman of the President's Government Committee on Resources, released the official summary of the report on National Resources and Foreign Aid. The report concluded "that on the whole our national resources, if intelligently utilized, are physically sufficient to support a considerable foreign aid program, while preserving the national security and the American standard of living."

On October 28, the Council of Economic Advisers reported to the President on the Impact of the Foreign Aid Program Upon the Domestic Economy. The report concluded "that there is no question of our general financial capacity to support such a program."

On November 7, the Select Committee on Foreign Aid (established by a resolution introduced by Congressman Herter) released the agreed points on principles of foreign aid.

On November 8, Secretary of Commerce Harriman, chairman of the President's Committee on Foreign Aid, released the official summary of European Recovery and American Aid. In the report, aid is viewed "as a spark which can fire the engine." (Sources: 80th Cong. 1st Sess., European Recovery Program, Nov. 10, 1947, and White House release, Oct. 31, 1947.)

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT in the case of Virginia *Manufacturing Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board* denied a rehearing of the NLRB ruling whereby the company was required to reinstate two foremen. This action was taken despite the fact that the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 does not include foremen among the "employees" covered by the terms of the law (see Chron. item for Sept. 4, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947). (Source: U. S. Law Week, 16 LW, p. 3162 and daily press.)

December 9

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR convened the fourteenth national conference on labor legislation in Washington, D. C. Forty-three States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were represented. (Source: Daily press; for discussion, see p. 28 of this issue.)

December 12

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the United Mine Workers of America voted to discontinue affiliation of the union with the American Federation of Labor. The UMWA had reaffiliated with the AFL on January 24, 1946 (see Chron. item for Jan. 24, 1946, MLR, May 1946) after having been outside that organization for over 9 years. (Source: Daily Press; for discussion, see p. 1 of this issue.)

December 15

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, in the case of 22 Negro locomotive firemen regarding the agreement between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (independent) and 13 Southeastern railroads, denied a rehearing of the decision by the United States Circuit Court of Baltimore whereby it was held that a railroad union that does not admit Negroes to membership must nevertheless protect from racial discrimination all workers affected by its contracts. (Source: Daily press.)

Publications of Labor Interest

Special Review

Labor Relations and Human Relations. By Benjamin M. Selekman. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 255 pp. $3.

This book is the product of long years of practical experience by the author in applying the "clinical method" of analyzing the human element in industrial relations, as impartial arbitrator in a number of important industries and as professor of industrial relations in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

Although of comparatively recent origin and suffering badly from lack of experience by labor and management, collective bargaining is nevertheless regarded by Professor Selekman as a firmly established institution thoroughly integrated in the American industrial scene. Furthermore, he accepts labor's pressure for better working conditions and a higher standard of living as a normal manifestation of the American way of life, even if the pressure takes such explosive forms as industry-wide strikes, inter-union rivalries, and continuous organizing campaigns, as witnessed in the year since VJ-day. "Against the programs of Communist Russia or even of west-European socialism, the pressure of unions in the United States for progressive improvement in the status of the 'common man' still fits squarely within the traditional American creed."

The book is divided into three sections. The first section describes and analyzes human behavior and emotional reactions among the workers, and in management when a union first enters the plant to organize the workers and later attempts peacefully or otherwise to induce management to sign the first collective-bargaining contract. The second section deals with changes in the types of human relations required to carry out the provisions of the contract on a daily give-and-take basis, including their interpretation, and the handling of the large number of grievances which arise daily in the course of plant operation. The third section describes kinds and types of leaders needed for successful human relations in the industrial field and methods of training for such leadership. Separate chapters, entitled (1) Wanted: Mature Managers and (2) Wanted: Mature Labor Leaders, analyze in substantial detail the "emotional maturity" needed by all representatives of management, from the bench foreman to the top executive, and by all representatives of labor, from the shop committeeman to the union president.

Many labor and industrial leaders come close to fulfilling the criteria set up by Professor Selekman. Others will no doubt follow suit and, as a result, cooperation rather than conflict may in time become the outstanding and predominant characteristic pattern of industrial relations in the United States.

Cooperative Movement

The Cooperative Challenge. By Bertram B. Fowler. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1947. 265 pp. $2.75.

Describes various aspects of the cooperative movement—cooperative discussion groups, development of petroleum cooperatives from a single local association in 1921 to an international trading association in 1946, electricity cooperatives, farmers and organized labor in the cooperative movement, cooperative medical care, cooperative burial associations, etc. The last chapter is a friendly but critical analysis of the whole consumers' cooperative movement in the United States, showing its faults and weaknesses.

Report on Cooperatives by the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, 1947. 124 pp.

Gives data on the growth of cooperatives in Pennsylvania and in the United States, and on taxation of cooperatives by the Federal Government and by the governments of Pennsylvania and other States. Concludes that no broad tax exemption has been granted in Pennsylvania. No recommendations are made.

The Taxation of Farmers' Cooperative Associations. Washington, U. S. Treasury Department, Division of Tax Research, 1947. 60 pp.; processed.

Presents statistics showing the extent of development of farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations, explains their present status as regards the Federal income tax and its (negligible) effect on their competitive position, and discusses the various tax-base changes that have been suggested. Makes no recommendations as to policy.

Notícia do Cooperativismo Brasileiro. By Valdiki Moura. Washington, Pan American Union, Division of Labor and Social Information, 1947. 47 pp., illus.; processed. In Portuguese. 50 cents.

Includes detailed statistics for the various types of cooperatives in individual Provinces of Brazil.

Cooperative Sweden. Edited by Anders Hedberg. Stockholm, [Kooperativa Förbundet?], 1947. 30 pp., charts, illus.

Shows by means of pictures, with brief descriptive captions, the various activities of the Swedish cooperative wholesale, Kooperativa Förbundet, and its member associations.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

The Handicapped

A Directory of Agencies and Organizations Concerned with Rehabilitation and Services to the Handicapped. Compiled by Howard A. Rusk, M.D., and Eugene J. Taylor. New York, New York Times, 1947. 133 pp. 10 cents.

Purposes and activities of the organizations listed are described.

Disability: Who Makes up the Great Army of Disabled? Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1947. 11 pp., charts. (Publication No. 31.)

Deals largely with temporary illness.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons, [Great Britain]. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1946. 20 pp. 4d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Report of the committee appointed in January 1943 to coordinate the work of departments responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of disabled persons, covering medical rehabilitation, neuro-psychiatric service, vocational training, and "resettlement" in industry after training.

Health Insurance

Budgeting the Costs of Illness. By H. Ladd Plumley. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 66 pp. (Studies in Individual and Collective Security, No. 1.) 50 cents.

Covers various types of voluntary plans providing sickness benefits.

Compulsory Health Insurance. By Elizabeth W. Wilson. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1947. 138 pp., bibliographies, charts. (Studies in Individual and Collective Security, No. 3.) $1.

Recent Federal legislative proposals are appraised, primarily in terms of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills, as to administration, cost, and medical adequacy, prefaced by an outline of official spadework from 1912 to 1944. Pros and cons of the movement are summarized.

Report on Sickness Benefits. By State Advisory Council, Division of Employment Security of Massachusetts. Boston, 1947. 119 pp., charts. (Senate No. 470.)

Second survey by the Council of private sickness compensation in Massachusetts industry, with recommendations for an official program. Types of payments (pay roll, group insurance, benefit society) and responsibility for cost are variously analyzed.

Erkända Sjukkassor år 1945. Stockholm, Pensionsstyrelsen, 1947. 78 pp., map.

Report on operation of sickness insurance funds in Sweden in 1945. A French translation of the table of contents and a résumé in French are provided.

Housing

Housing: Puny Giant. New York, Dow, Jones & Co. Inc., 1947. 48 pp.

Reproduces a series of articles, from the Wall Street Journal, based on an investigation by the Journal to find out why there are too few houses and why they cost too much. Waste in the building industry is estimated at billion dollars for 1947. Such waste is attributed to labor, business, and politicians.

Better Homes for Negro Farm Families. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1947. 26 pp., illus.

Handbook for teachers, outlining an educational program in housing.

The Neighborhood Unit Plan, its Spread and Acceptance—A Selected Bibliography with Interpretative Comments. Compiled by James Dahir. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1947. 91 pp. $1.

Materials brought together in this bibliography deal with the means of and experience with correcting the customary procedure of erecting housing with little regard to the grouping of people into neighborhoods for constructive social living. Both United States and foreign examples of neighborhood units are cited.

Housing and Community Planning in Canada. (*In* Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Institute of Public Affairs, Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 1947, pp. 217-263. 30 cents.)

Report of the Department of Health for Scotland for the Period July 1945 to December 1946. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947. 122 pp. (Cmd. 7188.) 2s. 6d. net.

Part II, on housing and environmental services, shows accomplishments in the provision of both temporary and permanent housing and also in the use of non-traditional materials and methods.

Byggnadsverksamheten i Sverige år 1945. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1947. 62 pp., charts.

Report on residential and nonresidential building construction in Sweden. One of the tabulations shows the distribution of material, wage, and other costs, 1939–47. A French translation of the table of contents and a résumé in French are provided.

Industrial Hygiene

The Industrial Hygiene Problem in Florida. By Industrial Hygiene Division of U. S. Public Health Service, Florida State Board of Health, and Florida Industrial Commission. [Tallahassee, Industrial Commission], 1946. 61 pp.

Report on a survey covering 905 establishments, with 64,528 employees, in manufacturing, nonmetallic mining, and service industries. Shows number of workers potentially exposed to specified substances in the principal industry groups, and percent of exposed workers protected

control measures. Coverage by medical and related vices, sickness and accident benefits, safety organiza-, and other plant facilities, is also shown, by industry.

Union Contract and Industrial Hygiene. By Bernard S. Coleman. (*In* American Journal of Public Health, New York, November 1947, pp. 1449–1454, bibliography. 70 cents.)

Quotes some collective-agreement provisions as to nt industrial hygiene.

Proceedings of a Conference on Industrial Ophthalmology, Sponsored by Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in Cooperation with National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, May 7–11, 1946. New York, Columbia University Press, 1947. 291 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. $2.50.

Subjects of papers reproduced include techniques for ual job analysis and determining of visual skills, screen- methods, illumination and color, hazards and protec- e devices, and injuries and their treatment.

Dry Cleaning with Synthetic Solvents. By Lillian Gordon. (*In* National Safety News, Chicago, October 1947, pp. 98, 99, et seq., illus. 60 cents.)

Account of modern dry-cleaning methods in which chlorinated solvents are used, and of equipment designed to protect the workers against vapor hazards.

Health Maintenance in the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Industry. By Harry F. Wilson, M.D. [Columbia, South Carolina State Board of Health, Division of Industrial Health?], 1947. 5 pp.; processed.

Discusses toxic, heat, and explosion hazards, makes recommendations, and lists services offered by the Division of Industrial Health.

Dust Problems in the Mines of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region. By Leland H. Johnson. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1947. 34 pp., diagrams, illus. (Technical Paper No. 704.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Review of the Literature Relating to Affections of the Respiratory Tract in Individuals Exposed to Cotton Dust. By B. H. Caminita and others. Washington, Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service, 1947. 86 pp. (Public Health Bull. No. 297.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Surveys and other data regarding the health of cotton workers in various countries are summarized and clinical aspects of occupational diseases are discussed.

Industrial Injuries and Compensation

Production with Safety. By A. L. Dickie. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 242 pp., forms. $2.50.

Dramatizes a plant accident-prevention program for foremen through the experiences of an imaginary safety engineer. A list of visual aids, with running time and source, is appended.

Accident Hazards and Costs in the Construction Industry. New York, [State Department of Labor], Workmen's Compensation Board, 1947. 46 pp., charts; processed. (Research and Statistics Bull. No. 2.)

Based on an analysis of accident-compensation cases closed by the Board, the report presents statistics on causes and nature of injuries, types of construction involved, occupations and wages of the injured, and compensation costs, in 1945, with comparative data for earlier years in some instances.

Safety in Lacquer Plants. By Charles L. Jones. Wilmington, Del., Hercules Powder Co., 1946. 119 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus.

Deals primarily with the physical facilities and plant procedures necessary for reducing fire and explosion hazards. Discusses workers' protective equipment.

Mine Safety. By L. B. Wheildon. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1947. 14 pp. (Vol. II, 1947, No. 13.) $1.

Brief account of the movement for Federal enforcement of mine-safety regulations, following the Centralia mine disaster of March 1947, with related background material.

Seguridad en el Manejo de Cargas. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1947. 21 pp., charts, illus. Free.

Spanish translation of Division of Labor Standards special bulletin No. 11, dealing with causes of and methods for eliminating injuries resulting from manual weight lifting.

Analysis of Occupational Disease Compensation Statutes and Developments in 1947 Sessions of State Legislatures, Prepared for [Industrial Hygiene] Foundation Members. By Theodore C. Waters. Pittsburgh, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 1947. 11 pp.; processed.

Lists occupational diseases made compensable in Iowa, Nevada, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas, with special provisions for silicosis.

State Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1947. By Alfred Acee. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1908; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, October 1947.) Free.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance—Monopoly or Free Competition? By Frank Lang. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1947. 239 pp., charts, illus. $4.

Account of the part currently played in the workmen's-compensation field by private insurance companies, with emphasis on administration of benefits, medical and rehabilitation services, accident prevention, and costs.

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining by Foremen. By J. Carl Cabe. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1947. 27 pp. (I.L.I.R. Publications, Series A, Vol. 1, No. 4.) Free.

Negotiating the Collective Bargaining Agreement. By Richard C. Smyth and M. J. Murphy. (*In* Personnel Journal, Swarthmore, Pa., October 1947, pp. 136–143; November 1947, pp. 184–198. 75 cents each.)

Government Seizure in Labor Disputes. By Ludwig Teller. (*In* Harvard Law Review, Cambridge, Mass., September 1947, pp. 1017–1059; also reprinted.)

Review of experience in the United States with Government seizure of businesses to secure continued operation during labor disputes.

Policy Declarations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., July 1947. 135 pp.

A policy statement on industrial relations, adopted in 1947, is included.

Collective Agreements in the Fishing Industry in Canada, 1947. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, October 1947, pp. 1426–1444.)

Industry Reports

Labor Standards and Metal Mining. By Tell Ertl and Thomas T. Read. New York, King's Crown Press, 1947. 81 pp., illus.; processed. $1.50.

Study of effects of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 on the nonferrous metal mining industry.

Das Recht des Bergmanns. By Gerhard Boldt. Recklinghausen, Germany, Verlag Bitter & Co., 1947. 320 pp. (Soziale Forschung und Praxis, Band 1.)

Survey of labor problems in the German mining industry, dealing with such issues as labor contracts, protection of labor, and labor organizations.

Board of Trade Working Party Reports: Lace. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947. 163 pp., charts, illus. 3s. 6d. net.

Statistics on the labor force and employment in the British lace industry in 1946 and earlier years are included.

Report of the Working Party on the Recruitment and Training of Nurses, [Great Britain]. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1947. 122 pp., charts. 2s. 6d. net.

International Labor Organization

Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference of the International Labor Organization, New Delhi, 1947: Report I, Problems of Social Security; Report II, Labor Policy in General Including the Enforcement of Labor Measures; Report III, Program of Action for the Enforcement of Social Standards Embodied in Conventions and Recommendations Not Yet Ratified or Accepted; Report IV, The Economic Background of Social Policy Including Problems of Industrialization. New Delhi, International Labor Office, 1947. 123, 335, 106, 221 pp. 75 cents, $1.75, 75 cents, $1.25, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.

The report of the director-general of the International Labor Office, prepared for this conference, has been published in a separate unnumbered pamphlet (1947, 34 pp. 25 cents).

Labor and Employer Organizations

Brief History of the American Labor Movement. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 19 pp. processed. Free.

Employers' Associations and Collective Bargaining. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 3 parts, 201 pp.; processed. Free.

Preliminary draft describing types, structure, and activities of multi-employer bargaining groups, issued for the information of employer associations and labor organizations.

Foremen's Unions—A New Development in Industrial Relations. By J. Carl Cabe. Urbana, University of Illinois, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1947. 74 pp., bibliography. (Bull. No. 65.) 50 cents.

The author examines the changing status of the foreman in unionized industry; the reasons for and historical development of unions of foremen, and their status under Federal labor legislation and Supreme Court decisions, and the significance and consequence of foreman unionization.

XXVI• Congrès National de Paris, Confédération Générale du Travail, du 8 au 12 Avril 1946—Compte Rendu Sténographie des Débats. Paris, Confédération Générale du Travail, [1946?]. 656 pp.

Report of proceedings at first postwar congress of the principal French labor federation, which announced a membership of 5½ millions at the time of the congress in April 1946. Resolutions were adopted in support of the World Federation of Trade Unions and for increased production through modernization of French industry. The Congress appealed to French workmen to unite in a single labor organization; on its part, the CGT promised complete freedom of expression within its ranks.

British Trade Unions. By N. Barou. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1947. 271 pp. 7s. 6d. net.

Condensed survey of British trade unions, with a foreword by G. D. H. Cole stressing new issues and new viewpoints. In addition to reviewing the structure, composition, finances, and activities of the unions, and the extent of trade-union organization, the author describes machinery for collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes, and reviews trends in disputes and wages.

Report of Proceedings at the 79th Annual Trades Union Congress, Held at Southport, September 1–5, 1947. London, Trades Union Congress, 1947. 624 pp.

The Trade Unions in Switzerland. By Eduard Weckerle. Berne, Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, September 1947. 66 pp., maps.

According to this study, membership in the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions rose from about 27,000 in the early 1900's to 312,935 in 1945; in 1944 it accounted for about two-thirds of organized labor in Switzerland. Dur-

...g and shortly after World Wars I and II, Federation membership expanded sharply, the increase from 1914 to 1918 being 172 percent and from 1938 to 1945, 40 percent.

Labor Legislation

General Statement as to the Effect of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 on the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (Title 29, Chapter V, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 790). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, Office of the Administrator, November 1947. 38 pp. Free.

This interpretative statement was published in the Federal Register of November 18, 1947.

The Taft-Hartley Act. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, November 1947. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 18.) 10 cents.

Union Unfair Labor Practices Under the Taft-Hartley Act. By James F. Foley. (*In* Virginia Law Review, Charlottesville, November 1947, pp. 697–729. $1.)

Plant-Protection Employees under Current Federal Labor Legislation. By Fred Witney. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1947. 19 pp. (I.L.I.R. Publications, Series A, Vol. 1, No. 3.) Free.

Labor Laws of the State of Oklahoma, Edition 1947. [Oklahoma City, Department of Labor], 1947. 143 pp.

Virginia Labor Legislation—A brief Digest. By Arthur M. Whitehill, Jr. Charlottesville, University of Virginia, Bureau of Population and Economic Research, 1947. 30 pp.

Workers' Protection Act in Norway—A Survey. Oslo, Chief Inspectorate of Labor, 1947. 58 pp.

Occupations

How to Organize and Manage a Small Business. By Nelms Black. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1947. 367 pp., bibliography, forms. $3.

Creative Careers in Home Economics. By Hazel T. Craig. New York, Practical Home Economics, 1947. 32 pp., bibliography, illus. Rev. ed. 40 cents.

Careers for Youth in Life Insurance. By Helen M. Thal. New York, Institute of Life Insurance, Educational Division, 1947. 71 pp., bibliography, illus. 25 cents.

Practical Nursing: An Analysis of the Practical Nurse Occupation with Suggestions for the Organization of Training Programs. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1947. 144 pp., illus. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Getting a Job in Television. By John Southwell. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1947. 120 pp., bibliography, diagrams. $2.

Following a brief general discussion of television, the author outlines jobs in this field and tells how and where to go about getting them.

Population

A Chapter in Population Sampling. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1947. 141 pp. $1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

This technical monograph deals with the theory of stratified areal sampling in the field of population; however, other applications may be made. Appendixes cover instructions to census takers; the technique of inflating a sample; and methods and results of a sample census of population, labor force, families, and housing taken in the Los Angeles area in April 1944.

Workers and Dependents in Urban Families. By Jacob Fisher. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1947. 37 pp.; processed. (Bureau Memorandum No. 64.)

Presents estimates of distribution of workers and dependents among families of differing size and composition, and of influence of age, sex, and marital status of the family head upon average number of workers and dependents per family.

British Immigration Policy. (*In* Planning, a broadsheet issued by P E P (Political and Economic Planning), London, July 4, 1947, pp. 17–36. Reprints are available from New Republic, New York, at 25 cents each.)

Discusses Britain's short-term needs for imported foreign labor and long-term needs for immigration, in terms of population trends; and effects of the war on supply of and demand for labor and on productivity. Makes suggestions for a national policy with respect to immigration and emigration, and describes governmental measures regarding admission of aliens, naturalization, and recruitment of Poles and displaced persons.

Premiers Résultats du Recensement Général de la Population Effectué le 10 Mars 1946. Paris, Ministère de l'Économie Nationale, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Direction de la Statistique Générale, 1947. 61 pp., maps, charts.

Foreløpige Resultater av Folketellingen i Norge 3. Desember 1946. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1947. 28 pp., map. 1 kr.

Preliminary results of Norwegian population census of December 3, 1946.

Folkmängden inom Administrativa Områden den 31 December 1946. Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyrån, 1947. 49 pp.

Results of Swedish population census of December 31, 1946. A French translation of the table of contents and a résumé in French are provided.

Production and Productivity of Labor

Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Copper Mining, 1935–46. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 4 pp.; processed. Free.

Similar reports are also available for anthracite, iron, and lead and zinc mining.

Trends in Output and Employment. By George J. Stigler. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1947. 61 pp., charts. (Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Series, No. 4.) $1.

Summarizes various studies by the National Bureau of Economic Research relating to production, employment, and output per worker from 1899 to 1939 in manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and gas and electric utilities, and an unpublished study of steam railroads.

Production Incentive Conference. Melbourne, Institute of Industrial Management, [1947?]. 112 pp., charts.

Proceedings of the "first Australian one-day top management conference," held by the Institute of Industrial Management at the University of Melbourne in December 1946.

Social Security

Buying Your Own Life Insurance. By Maxwell S. Stewart. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1947. 32 pp., bibliography, charts. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 134.) 20 cents.

Discusses savings-bank life insurance, now sold "over the counter" by banks in Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut.

Gegenwartsprobleme der Sozialversicherung. By Dr. Schieckel. Munich, Richard Pflaum Verlag, 1947. 142 pp. (Neue Soziale Praxis, Heft 2.)

Survey of social-security programs in various countries, particularly the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, and a discussion of current attempts to reform the German social-security system.

Social Security in France. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, July 1947, pp. 81–88. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of I. L. O.)

An Outline Survey on Soviet Social Services, with Bibliographical References. (*In* American Review on the Soviet Union, New York, October 1947, pp. 27–75. $1.)

Description of the development, basic principles, and present framework of social services in the Soviet Union. Under the headings of social insurance, social assistance, and medical help, the present system for the provision of social security is described in considerable detail, covering the period from November 15, 1921. The social-insurance budget for the year 1940 is included.

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Protection for Seamen—A Record of Administrative Planning and Legislation. Albany, New York State Department of Labor, 1946. 100 pp., bibliography. (Placement and Unemployment Insurance Series, Special Bull. No. 4.)

Review of efforts to obtain unemployment insurance for seamen, effected under the Federal Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

Arbejdsløshedsloven, [Denmark], 1947. [Copenhagen, Arbejds- og Socialministeriet], 1947. 43 pp. (Udgivet af Socialt Tidsskrift.)

Indberetning til Arbejds- og Socialministeriet om Arbejdsanvisningen og Arbejdsløshedsforsikringen i Regnskabsaaret 1945–46 (fra 1. April 1945 til 31. Marts 1946). Copenhagen, [Arbeids- og Socialministeriet?], 1947. 58 pp.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1946. Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Government Printer, [1947?]. 87 pp. In English and Afrikaans. 2s. 6d.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Wage Structure: Gas Utilities, 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947. 21 pp., chart; processed. (Series 2, No. 54.) Free.

Other reports recently issued in this series give data for foundries, 1946; machinery manufacturing industries, 1946; glassware, 1947; and metal furniture, 1947.

Personnel in Local Offices of State Public Assistance Agencies, 1946: Part I, Salaries. By Vivian B. Norman and Dorothy R. Bucklin. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1947. 60 pp., charts; processed. (Public Assistance Report No. 12.)

Data from this report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 13).

Salary Study of Public Health Nurses, 1947. (*In* Public Health Nursing, New York, October 1947, pp. 525–528. 45 cents.)

Railroad Men and Wages. By J. Elmer Monroe. Washington, [Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Railway Economics], 1947. 155 pp., bibliography, charts. Free.

Summary of data going back in some instances to 1920. The volume makes extensive use of information presented on behalf of the carriers to various Presidential emergency boards.

The Teachers' Pay Situation in New Jersey. By Homer E. Scace. Newark, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, 1947. 23 pp., chart; processed.

Research study on teacher compensation, with special reference to factors influencing rates of pay and trends over a 30-year period (1914–45).

Wage Rates, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories and Agricultural Implements Industries, [Canada]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, October 1947, pp. 1532–1538.)

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Pay Rolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

A: Employment and Pay Rolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1947											1946	
	November [2]	October [2]	September [2]	August [2]	July [2]	June [2]	May	April	March	February	January	December	November
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force [3]	61,510	62,219	62,130	*63,017	64,035	64,007	61,760	60,650	59,960	59,630	59,510	60,320	60,980
Civilian labor force	60,216	60,892	60,784	*61,665	62,664	62,609	60,290	59,120	58,390	58,010	57,790	58,430	58,970
Unemployment	1,621	1,687	1,912	*2,096	2,584	2,555	1,960	2,420	2,330	2,490	2,400	2,120	1,930
Employment	58,595	59,204	58,872	*59,569	60,079	60,055	58,330	56,700	56,060	55,520	55,390	56,310	57,040
Nonagricultural	50,609	50,583	50,145	*50,594	50,013	49,678	49,370	48,840	48,820	48,600	48,890	49,100	49,140
Worked 35 hours or more	42,616	43,102	42,796	*41,068	39,602	41,747	41,330	40,120	40,680	40,750	41,500	42,120	41,800
Worked 15-34 hours	5,147	4,534	3,988	*4,574	4,630	4,532	4,780	4,820	4,880	4,690	4,280	4,290	4,730
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	1,470	1,391	1,312	*1,224	1,150	1,243	1,550	1,570	1,500	1,440	1,400	1,350	1,270
With a job but not at work [5]	1,376	1,556	2,050	*3,726	4,631	2,156	1,710	2,330	1,760	1,720	1,710	1,340	1,340
Agricultural	7,985	8,622	8,727	*8,975	10,066	10,377	8,960	7,860	7,240	6,920	6,500	7,210	7,900
Worked 35 hours or more	5,709	6,867	7,297	*6,734	8,067	8,326	6,940	5,520	4,750	4,320	4,040	5,150	6,020
Worked 15-34 hours	1,781	1,383	1,077	*1,687	1,653	1,700	1,660	1,770	1,790	1,890	1,700	1,450	1,560
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	298	204	1e5	*193	171	187	210	260	300	280	300	320	160
With a job but not at work [5]	198	167	187	*362	174	165	150	310	400	430	460	290	160
Males													
Total labor force [3]	44,426	44,754	44,881	*45,874	46,213	45,839	44,620	44,310	43,990	43,700	43,560	43,860	43,940
Civilian labor force	43,148	43,443	43,551	*44,540	44,861	44,460	43,170	42,800	42,440	42,100	41,860	41,990	41,950
Unemployment	1,176	1,183	1,393	*1,518	1,789	1,707	1,420	1,900	1,850	2,010	1,950	1,690	1,520
Employment	41,972	42,260	42,158	*43,022	43,071	42,753	41,750	40,900	40,590	40,090	39,910	40,300	40,430
Nonagricultural	35,323	35,340	35,202	*35,452	34,937	34,729	34,340	33,970	34,030	33,830	34,060	34,010	34,050
Worked 35 hours or more	31,020	31,476	31,232	*30,302	29,041	30,639	30,160	29,260	29,400	29,280	29,910	30,290	30,140
Worked 15-34 hours	2,709	2,212	2,094	*2,506	2,555	2,333	2,350	2,530	2,680	2,540	2,290	2,120	2,390
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	622	630	522	*487	446	469	690	730	660	670	660	600	590
With a job but not at work [5]	972	1,022	1,355	*2,156	2,895	1,288	1,140	1,450	1,290	1,340	1,290	1,000	930
Agricultural	6,649	6,920	6,955	*7,570	8,134	8,024	7,410	6,930	6,560	6,260	5,850	6,290	6,380
Worked 35 hours or more	5,236	5,913	6,175	*6,191	7,130	7,187	6,400	5,260	4,600	4,190	3,850	4,860	5,360
Worked 15-34 hours	1,038	736	523	*937	775	588	770	1,230	1,380	1,460	1,330	950	780
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	194	128	87	*141	98	101	130	190	230	230	250	220	90
With a job but not at work [5]	180	142	169	*303	130	148	110	250	350	380	420	260	150
Females													
Total labor force [3]	17,084	17,465	17,249	*17,143	17,822	18,168	17,140	16,340	15,970	15,930	15,950	16,460	17,040
Civilian labor force	17,068	17,449	17,233	*17,125	17,803	18,149	17,120	16,320	15,950	15,910	15,930	16,440	17,020
Unemployment	445	504	519	*578	795	848	540	520	480	480	450	430	410
Employment	16,623	16,944	16,714	*16,547	17,008	17,302	16,580	15,800	15,470	15,430	15,480	16,010	16,610
Nonagricultural	15,286	15,243	14,943	*15,142	15,076	14,949	15,030	14,870	14,790	14,770	14,830	15,090	15,090
Worked 35 hours or more	11,596	11,626	11,564	*10,766	10,561	11,108	11,170	10,860	11,280	11,470	11,590	11,830	11,660
Worked 15-34 hours	2,438	2,322	1,894	*2,068	2,075	2,199	2,430	2,290	2,200	2,150	2,080	2,170	2,340
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	848	761	790	*737	704	774	860	840	840	770	740	750	680
With a job but not at work [5]	404	534	695	*1,570	1,736	868	570	880	470	380	420	340	410
Agricultural	1,336	1,702	1,772	*1,405	1,932	2,353	1,550	930	680	660	650	920	1,520
Worked 35 hours or more	473	954	1,122	*543	937	1,139	540	260	150	130	190	290	660
Worked 15-34 hours	743	647	554	*750	878	1,112	890	540	410	430	370	500	780
Worked 1-14 hours [4]	104	76	78	*52	73	86	80	70	70	50	50	100	70
With a job but not at work [5]	18	25	18	*59	44	17	40	60	50	50	40	30	10

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

[2] Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

* Revised.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers[1] in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division

[In thousands]

Industry division	1947											1946		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
Total estimated employment	43,444	43,298	43,036	42,624	42,201	42,363	41,919	41,824	42,043	41,849	41,803	42,928	42,439	42,042	30,267
Manufacturing	15,861	15,832	15,798	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	15,271	17,381	10,078
Mining	897	894	894	896	866	893	884	856	879	880	883	874	883	917	845
Contract construction[2]	1,854	1,895	1,904	1,894	1,847	1,768	1,685	1,619	1,534	1,502	1,527	1,644	1,713	1,567	1,150
Transportation and public utilities	4,071	4,102	4,114	4,144	4,140	4,115	3,970	3,836	4,020	4,011	4,014	4,071	4,101	3,619	2,912
Transportation	2,866	2,904	2,909	2,927	2,928	2,920	2,890	2,870	2,856	2,853	2,863	2,919	2,955	2,746	2,080
Communication	713	707	713	722	721	712	605	496	699	697	692	691	687	488	391
Other public utilities	492	491	492	495	491	483	475	470	465	461	459	461	459	385	441
Trade	9,076	8,880	8,684	8,586	8,558	8,582	8,545	8,552	8,565	8,507	8,552	9,234	8,898	7,322	6,705
Finance	1,588	1,586	1,583	1,602	1,590	1,567	1,561	1,554	1,555	1,546	1,544	1,546	1,543	1,401	1,362
Service	4,669	4,662	4,634	4,619	4,686	4,711	4,590	4,552	4,565	4,561	4,527	4,573	4,555	3,786	3,228
Government	5,428	5,447	5,425	5,288	5,281	5,399	5,447	5,426	5,415	5,367	5,384	5,638	5,475	6,049	3,987
Federal	1,751	1,744	1,761	1,796	1,828	1,886	1,905	1,923	1,945	1,952	1,963	2,236	2,065	2,875	808
State and local	3,677	3,703	3,664	3,492	3,453	3,513	3,542	3,503	3,470	3,415	3,421	3,402	3,410	3,174	3,089

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

[2] These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, and force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or public bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment series appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear in every third issue thereafter.

TABLE A–3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers[1] in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group

[In thousands]

Major industry group	1947											1946		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
All manufacturing	15,861	15,832	15,798	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	15,372	15,348	15,271	17,381	10,078
Durable goods	7,986	7,938	7,881	7,795	7,691	7,863	7,781	7,892	7,892	7,857	7,781	7,731	7,721	10,297	4,357
Nondurable goods	7,875	7,894	7,917	7,800	7,542	7,465	7,456	7,537	7,618	7,618	7,591	7,617	7,550	7,084	5,720
Iron and steel and their products	1,873	1,874	1,862	1,854	1,826	1,839	1,829	1,842	1,840	1,832	1,823	1,787	1,800	2,034	1,171
Electrical machinery	757	749	738	731	729	746	718	732	775	777	773	771	763	914	355
Machinery, except electrical	1,539	1,535	1,530	1,522	1,491	1,528	1,532	1,536	1,522	1,512	1,504	1,489	1,479	1,585	690
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	570	548	533	520	517	583	587	601	596	599	603	600	592	2,951	193
Automobiles	993	984	987	953	970	967	926	987	971	965	924	943	954	845	466
Nonferrous metals and their products	466	465	461	456	452	467	479	491	496	498	494	493	488	525	283
Lumber and timber basic products	749	751	749	748	724	730	715	690	673	660	654	652	659	589	465
Furniture and finished lumber products	537	532	524	517	503	510	507	516	524	523	514	504	497	429	385
Stone, clay, and glass products	502	500	497	494	479	493	488	497	495	491	492	492	489	422	349
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	1,354	1,333	1,306	1,287	1,273	1,293	1,310	1,336	1,355	1,362	1,354	1,353	1,340	1,330	1,235
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,338	1,344	1,312	1,281	1,196	1,195	1,192	1,222	1,277	1,274	1,244	1,229	1,209	1,080	894
Leather and leather products	411	408	406	401	390	387	385	398	404	405	403	403	398	378	383
Food	1,638	1,698	1,822	1,791	1,665	1,557	1,516	1,505	1,487	1,485	1,513	1,548	1,544	1,418	1,192
Tobacco manufactures	104	103	100	99	97	97	96	95	100	103	104	105	104	103	105
Paper and allied products	469	467	462	461	454	462	461	465	467	467	465	465	461	389	320
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	708	706	700	697	693	692	690	689	687	687	683	688	679	549	561
Chemicals and allied products	759	755	746	730	733	726	744	747	750	747	741	732	728	873	421
Products of petroleum and coal	233	233	233	234	235	231	228	223	224	222	222	221	222	170	147
Rubber products	276	273	267	268	265	272	276	289	293	295	294	296	294	231	150
Miscellaneous industries	585	574	563	551	541	553	558	568	574	571	568	577	571	563	311

[1] Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers[1] in Manufacturing Industries, by State

[In thousands]

Region and State	1947										1946			Annual average 1943
	Oct.	Sept.	August	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	
New England:	113.1	114.7	114.5	111.5	107.9	108.0	108.6	115.3	118.0	117.9	117.8	117.1	117.7	144.4
Maine	82.9	82.1	80.7	77.6	79.3	78.7	81.1	83.0	83.5	82.4	83.0	81.6	79.0	77.0
New Hampshire	39.7	39.9	40.2	39.2	39.4	39.4	42.0	42.9	43.2	43.3	43.1	41.8	42.1	41.3
Vermont	741.6	732.5	720.4	707.2	724.7	734.3	749.9	763.5	765.5	761.6	766.9	762.1	754.1	835.6
Massachusetts	152.9	148.1	143.0	141.4	147.6	147.7	150.6	153.8	154.0	153.6	154.4	152.0	150.5	169.4
Rhode Island	414.3	411.1	407.8	404.6	414.1	417.0	420.1	424.2	425.2	422.0	420.6	416.1	410.9	504.2
Connecticut														
Middle Atlantic:	1,922.8	1,900.1	1,870.8	1,801.9	1,841.6	1,858.0	1,893.4	1,934.5	1,939.1	1,922.9	1,930.3	1,939.6	1,928.9	2,115.7
New York	751.4	749.2	735.9	719.6	745.2	727.0	738.5	768.6	768.4	770.3	768.0	757.7	753.2	951.1
New Jersey	1,519.1	1,505.5	1,491.7	1,471.8	1,487.1	1,494.5	1,507.7	1,511.8	1,513.1	1,518.8	1,515.1	1,511.7	1,458.1	1,579.3
Pennsylvania														
East North Central:	1,244.7	1,244.0	1,238.1	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,238.7	1,254.6	1,255.4	1,251.3	1,242.7	1,231.1	1,238.3	1,230.5	1,368.3
Ohio	562.7	580.0	552.8	550.0	553.2	550.1	554.4	555.8	556.2	549.6	544.2	538.4	538.3	633.1
Indiana	1,257.0	1,249.0	1,237.8	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,232.0	1,248.2	1,249.4	1,251.1	1,244.4	1,236.0	1,229.6	1,203.4	1,263.7
Illinois	1,021.9	1,023.3	1,004.6	997.0	1,013.1	980.3	1,035.4	1,046.7	1,038.5	1,027.8	1,032.8	1,041.6	1,033.3	1,181.8
Michigan	432.7	442.2	442.1	451.8	430.4	425.8	429.8	429.3	424.6	420.7	422.5	420.1	412.8	442.8
Wisconsin														
West North Central:	199.0	209.9	201.6	205.1	194.5	193.5	195.1	197.8	199.1	199.0	200.1	200.2	196.0	215.1
Minnesota	148.7	149.4	149.1	147.4	146.5	145.0	146.6	147.0	149.4	148.8	146.9	144.0	132.0	161.7
Iowa	362.6	356.8	356.6	352.9	355.5	351.3	355.9	355.8	359.8	355.3	357.9	356.0	343.7	412.9
Missouri	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.6
North Dakota	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	10.5	8.4	10.3
South Dakota	45.1	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.5	44.0	39.6	60.8
Nebraska	79.8	79.4	80.0	80.7	81.0	79.5	79.3	77.8	78.1	78.9	79.6	79.3	74.0	144.2
Kansas														
South Atlantic:	45.6	48.2	48.4	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.9	45.0	44.6	45.3	45.2	45.0	45.1	55.2
Delaware	229.3	232.4	228.2	217.4	224.3	228.9	228.4	236.2	237.3	237.9	241.3	240.7	238.6	348.8
Maryland	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.0	16.7	15.6
District of Columbia	217.7	214.5	211.5	208.2	207.9	209.4	209.1	210.1	210.1	211.4	213.3	212.6	211.4	231.9
Virginia	133.6	132.8	132.5	131.0	132.6	131.5	133.0	131.9	132.0	131.9	131.9	133.4	131.4	132.2
West Virginia	373.6	367.7	366.1	364.7	365.6	366.4	372.7	376.0	375.7	373.9	371.5	•367.0	•363.7	399.9
North Carolina	194.8	192.3	192.0	191.5	188.9	188.7	189.7	189.8	189.5	188.5	188.0	186.7	183.3	191.8
South Carolina	253.9	251.9	248.5	238.2	246.2	249.7	253.9	254.0	255.9	257.9	260.0	263.6	261.5	302.9
Georgia	80.6	78.6	76.8	76.0	77.1	76.6	81.9	86.8	88.1	90.6	90.4	89.4	79.6	136.0
Florida														
East South Central:	130.3	128.2	125.8	122.4	123.6	123.9	130.7	129.1	129.9	129.1	129.1	127.4	122.2	131.7
Kentucky	253.8	251.8	250.8	246.2	245.2	245.7	249.2	249.9	250.9	250.0	247.7	248.6	245.0	255.9
Tennessee	220.9	217.5	219.8	221.4	224.5	223.4	224.0	224.3	225.0	224.7	222.9	221.6	215.2	258.5
Alabama	94.3	95.0	95.3	91.4	90.9	88.5	90.4	92.1	93.5	92.7	91.5	90.5	87.3	95.1
Mississippi														
West South Central:	76.0	74.9	74.0	71.0	71.5	71.4	72.7	67.9	67.6	67.4	70.0	70.1	69.7	76.7
Arkansas	143.5	142.7	142.6	140.9	138.6	136.6	135.2	133.2	132.4	132.7	133.6	132.5	128.8	166.1
Louisiana	55.7	55.2	55.2	53.8	53.5	53.0	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.6	55.2	55.8	52.6	99.7
Oklahoma	339.9	337.8	341.5	335.1	339.3	324.5	325.9	324.8	326.0	324.8	329.8	328.9	•316.1	424.8
Texas														
Mountain:	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.6	17.9	18.1	18.0	15.7
Montana	20.4	19.3	19.5	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.9	20.1	21.9	21.7	15.9
Idaho	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.7	7.0	6.7	5.1
Wyoming	60.6	57.9	56.6	55.9	54.6	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.5	56.0	56.2	58.7	56.9	67.5
Colorado	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	7.9
New Mexico	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.5	12.7	19.4
Arizona	32.0	30.1	26.3	29.1	24.9	24.1	23.5	23.0	22.5	23.0	24.5	25.4	26.2	33.5
Utah	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	7.9
Nevada														
Pacific:	179.6	191.7	185.0	176.5	179.3	168.4	164.3	163.0	159.7	159.5	160.9	165.2	174.1	285.6
Washington	117.2	122.2	122.4	116.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	114.4	115.2	116.1	118.0	118.4	122.2	192.1
Oregon	734.3	744.1	759.9	703.6	689.1	692.7	698.7	691.7	693.6	696.9	705.9	705.4	725.5	1,165.5
California														

[1] Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month of publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, or cooperating State agency listed below:

Cooperating State Agencies

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 111, Phoenix.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1.
Florida—Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Administration, State Office Bldg., Atlanta 3.
Illinois—Department of Labor, Division of Statistics and Research, Chicago 6.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Kansas—Kansas State Labor Department, Topeka.
Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Department of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston 33.
Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1101 Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana, Helena.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Jersey—Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New York—Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, 342 Madison Ave., New York 17.
North Carolina—North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma—Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, American National Bldg., Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Phila. 1. (Manufacturing) Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg. (Nonmanufacturing).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Division of Census and Statistics, Providence 2.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Cotton States Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Office of Unemployment Compensation and Placement, P. O. Box 367, Olympia.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.

•Revised.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
All manufacturing	12,876	12,854	12,829	12,640	12,294	12,404	12,341	12,524	12,614	12,593	12,511	12,514	12,449	14,560	8,192
Durable goods	6,574	6,528	6,477	6,401	6,307	6,488	6,426	6,528	6,532	6,502	6,429	6,393	6,379	8,727	3,611
Nondurable goods	6,302	6,326	6,352	6,239	5,987	5,916	5,915	5,996	6,082	6,091	6,082	6,121	6,070	5,834	4,581
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products	1,592	1,589	1,580	1,572	1,547	1,562	1,555	1,567	1,567	1,562	1,552	1,521	1,535	1,761	991
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		502.4	500.0	502.9	498.1	497.0	491.1	486.5	482.3	483.3	479.7	467.0	481.5	516.7	388.4
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		83.7	83.2	84.1	83.7	85.3	85.7	86.5	87.1	87.1	86.2	84.4	84.1	81.5	58.4
Malleable-iron castings		26.8	26.5	26.4	25.1	26.5	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.4	25.1	24.2	24.8	26.5	18.0
Steel castings		49.0	49.1	48.6	47.6	48.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.8	50.5	51.5	51.2	83.0	30.1
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		20.8	20.6	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.8	19.2	19.4	16.7	16.5
Tin cans and other tinware		46.3	47.7	47.1	43.9	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.3	32.4	21.8
Wire drawn from purchased rods		30.5	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.7	26.3	30.7	29.7	30.2	30.5	29.9	29.9	36.0	22.0
Wirework		40.2	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.2	41.4	42.3	39.7	41.9	40.5	40.9	32.8	30.4
Cutlery and edge tools		24.1	23.5	23.1	21.3	23.3	25.6	27.0	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.3	21.8	15.4
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files and saws)		24.6	24.3	24.1	23.7	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.0	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.4	27.8	15.3
Hardware		49.6	48.7	47.4	48.6	49.5	50.1	50.4	50.9	50.6	50.1	49.6	49.5	45.3	35.7
Plumbers' supplies		28.6	28.4	28.6	28.5	29.2	30.0	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.1	29.8	29.2	23.0	21.6
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		67.7	67.2	64.4	61.7	63.0	63.0	62.8	64.2	63.5	62.8	60.8	62.0	55.6	46.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		45.7	45.4	45.5	44.8	47.6	48.5	50.5	52.5	52.5	52.6	51.0	51.4	59.3	30.3
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		85.5	85.2	83.2	81.4	82.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	85.5	84.9	84.5	83.7	89.3	55.6
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		59.0	59.5	59.6	58.5	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.8	57.9	57.5	57.1	56.9	71.0	35.5
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		10.4	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	12.8	7.7
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		20.8	21.0	21.1	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.2	21.0	29.1	14.3
Forgings, iron and steel		27.1	26.9	26.9	26.6	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.3	26.9	26.7	26.7	40.2	18.4
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		13.6	13.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.8	25.8	8.4
Screw-machine products and wood screws		26.1	26.1	26.2	26.7	27.7	28.0	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3	49.6	16.9
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	7.8	6.1
Firearms		14.1	13.7	13.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.2	66.1	5.0
Electrical machinery	584	577	567	559	557	574	554	567	599	601	598	597	590	741	259
Electrical equipment		312.3	309.8	305.7	306.5	314.7	307.8	312.1	316.8	318.1	315.7	314.8	310.9	460.3	180.8
Radios and phonographs		86.3	82.5	80.3	77.6	81.8	85.7	89.4	92.0	92.5	92.8	93.5	91.5	114.7	43.5
Communication equipment		79.0	77.5	77.3	78.0	80.9	67.7	70.8	91.6	92.2	92.4	92.6	92.2	110.4	32.1
Machinery, except electrical	1,194	1,190	1,185	1,175	1,152	1,185	1,194	1,197	1,189	1,181	1,173	1,161	1,150	1,293	529
Machinery and machine-shop products		377.8	378.3	376.0	373.3	381.8	383.6	386.0	385.6	385.1	381.9	379.6	377.7	490.4	202.3
Engines and turbines		43.0	43.2	43.3	43.0	43.1	44.4	44.9	45.6	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.6	68.8	18.7
Tractors		57.2	56.4	55.0	56.3	56.9	55.5	55.0	54.7	55.0	54.8	54.5	53.7	52.4	31.3
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		51.1	51.3	50.5	49.0	51.4	50.2	49.5	46.9	46.8	46.1	44.8	43.5	37.7	27.8
Machine tools		51.4	51.7	51.9	50.1	53.4	55.1	57.2	58.0	59.0	59.8	60.6	60.3	109.7	36.6
Machine-tool accessories		41.8	42.1	42.5	42.1	44.9	46.2	47.8	49.0	50.1	51.3	51.5	51.8	88.4	25.1
Textile machinery		38.9	37.0	36.0	36.1	38.7	38.4	37.8	37.6	37.1	36.4	35.3	34.7	28.5	21.9
Pumps and pumping equipment		54.7	56.1	55.7	56.4	58.6	59.0	59.6	59.8	59.4	58.8	58.9	58.3	76.8	24.2
Typewriters		24.4	23.9	23.4	14.3	18.1	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.3	22.2	12.0	16.2
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines		42.4	41.6	40.5	37.5	37.7	40.7	40.5	39.8	38.7	37.6	37.3	36.4	34.8	19.7
Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic		15.1	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.5	12.6	13.3	7.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		12.4	12.0	11.9	11.9	10.7	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.7	7.8
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		77.7	78.1	77.8	76.4	78.3	74.3	72.9	70.7	67.1	68.2	65.2	64.2	54.4	35.2
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	443	424	409	397	395	463	466	477	471	472	474	473	464	2,508	159
Locomotives		25.9	25.1	24.4	23.8	24.3	23.8	25.1	26.0	26.9	26.6	27.1	27.1	34.1	6.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		55.2	55.4	54.6	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.6	54.0	53.5	51.2	50.8	50.3	60.5	24.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		133.9	130.6	130.7	129.3	133.9	138.2	141.9	141.2	141.9	143.9	144.7	146.3	794.9	39.7
Aircraft engines		26.2	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.1	28.0	28.6	29.5	29.0	29.3	233.5	8.9
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		103.5	95.2	87.1	87.7	140.4	140.3	143.9	140.4	140.7	142.4	142.8	133.8	1,225.2	69.2
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		14.2	13.9	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.0	7.0
Automobiles	797	795	798	772	785	789	751	807	798	791	755	774	778	714	402
Nonferrous metals and their products	399	397	394	390	386	401	412	424	430	432	428	426	422	449	229
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		39.2	39.3	39.4	40.4	40.1	39.6	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.2	40.2	39.3	56.4	27.6
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum		52.3	52.5	52.8	53.8	57.1	59.8	61.7	62.4	63.7	63.0	62.8	62.0	75.8	38.8
Clocks and watches		27.8	27.5	26.9	24.6	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.1	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.5	25.2	20.3
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.4	15.9	14.5
Silverware and plated ware		17.0	16.6	16.2	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	15.1	11.8	12.1
Lighting equipment		29.7	30.0	30.0	31.0	31.6	32.3	32.4	33.0	33.0	32.3	31.6	31.2	24.3	20.5
Aluminum manufactures		42.5	41.8	40.5	39.6	43.2	46.2	48.9	50.6	50.8	51.1	51.3	50.9	79.4	23.5
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		25.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	*25.7	25.4	25.9	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.9	27.2	29.5	18.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
Durable goods—Continued															
Lumber and timber basic products [2]	680	681	679	679	658	665	651	627	611	598	592	592	599	535	420
Sawmills and logging camps		550.3	549.7	551.5	531.3	534.7	523.8	502.8	488.5	477.0	471.1	472.8	479.5	435.8	313.7
Planing and plywood mills		130.9	129.1	127.1	126.5	128.6	126.1	124.7	122.7	121.1	120.7	119.3	119.1	99.2	79.1
Furniture and finished lumber products [2]	453	446	438	433	419	426	425	433	440	441	432	425	419	366	328
Mattresses and bedsprings		34.9	33.3	31.5	28.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	31.6	31.4	31.2	30.6	31.5	21.7	20.5
Furniture		238.6	233.1	230.3	223.9	227.0	225.9	229.2	233.6	235.1	230.1	227.2	223.5	200.0	177.9
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		36.0	35.8	35.6	35.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	35.9	35.2	35.1	34.3	34.2	35.4	28.3
Caskets and other morticians' goods		19.4	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.6	18.7	14.2	13.9
Wood preserving		17.9	18.2	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.8	16.5	12.4	12.6
Wood, turned and shaped		31.6	31.4	31.5	30.2	30.2	30.5	33.5	33.8	34.4	32.7	31.9	30.7	26.4	24.6
Stone, clay, and glass products [2]	432	429	427	424	411	423	418	429	427	424	425	424	422	360	294
Glass and glassware		119.7	118.6	118.2	113.1	120.3	122.1	122.8	121.8	119.7	122.7	122.4	122.9	99.8	71.4
Glass products made from purchased glass		12.2	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	11.3	10.0
Cement		36.8	37.0	36.8	35.7	35.3	29.7	35.4	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.2	34.7	27.1	24.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		75.5	75.3	75.1	73.3	73.0	72.1	72.3	71.1	70.5	70.4	69.3	69.4	52.5	58.0
Pottery and related products		56.1	55.9	56.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.2	56.2	56.2	55.3	55.0	54.1	45.0	33.8
Gypsum		6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	4.5	4.9
Wall board, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	8.1
Lime		9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.5
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		18.4	18.5	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.4	16.9	17.3	17.2	12.5	18.5
Abrasives		16.6	16.9	16.2	17.0	18.7	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.1	20.0	23.4	7.7
Asbestos products		21.3	21.0	20.6	19.5	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.6	22.0	15.9
Nondurable goods															
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [2]	1,238	1,217	1,192	1,172	1,158	1,179	1,197	1,223	1,242	1,247	1,242	1,242	1,230	1,237	1,144
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		508.2	498.9	494.1	492.6	501.7	509.0	516.8	519.0	520.2	518.3	516.3	512.3	526.3	418.4
Cotton smallwares		13.7	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.7	14.6	15.0	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.8	17.8	14.1
Silk and rayon goods		105.7	103.3	101.5	99.9	101.7	103.1	105.4	106.7	106.8	107.1	106.9	105.9	104.1	126.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		170.9	168.7	162.9	158.1	162.9	164.3	169.9	175.1	179.4	180.2	181.7	179.2	174.1	157.7
Hosiery		133.4	130.2	128.2	125.9	124.4	128.8	134.8	138.2	138.0	136.8	135.9	134.7	125.9	168.0
Knitted cloth		11.2	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.9	12.6	11.5
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		30.8	29.6	27.9	27.0	28.0	29.6	31.6	33.8	34.6	34.9	36.4	36.1	34.8	29.7
Knitted underwear		46.9	45.6	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.2	43.6	43.5	42.8	42.0	41.3	40.8	44.9	40.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		85.1	83.0	81.2	80.2	83.4	84.2	85.1	86.2	86.2	85.7	84.3	83.8	80.2	70.6
Carpets and rugs, wool		33.6	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.4	31.2	30.5	29.9	29.5	28.7	24.5	27.0
Hats, fur-felt		13.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.6	11.0	15.4
Jute goods, except felts		3.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8
Cordage and twine		15.4	14.7	14.9	14.8	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.0	18.3	12.8
Apparel and other finished textile products [2]	1,171	1,181	1,149	1,122	1,040	1,040	1,037	1,066	1,120	1,119	1,090	1,079	1,063	958	790
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		307.0	299.4	294.7	278.2	284.5	280.5	283.5	287.5	287.8	284.6	282.7	279.8	265.9	229.6
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		79.3	77.2	75.1	71.7	74.3	73.2	73.3	74.1	73.7	71.4	70.5	68.9	67.2	74.0
Underwear and neckwear, men's		17.3	17.2	16.6	15.4	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.1	18.5	18.3	18.8	18.6	16.3	17.0
Work shirts		15.8	15.9	15.6	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.7	16.5	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.4	18.5	14.1
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		462.3	452.1	440.4	400.2	389.1	389.3	407.5	442.3	439.4	421.8	414.4	406.8	345.3	286.2
Corsets and allied garments		18.6	18.0	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.5	18.8
Millinery		25.2	23.8	23.6	20.5	20.2	20.3	22.0	26.2	26.0	24.2	22.5	20.2	23.3	25.5
Handkerchiefs		5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.7	5.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		31.2	28.9	27.3	23.2	22.5	22.2	22.3	23.5	24.8	25.7	26.9	29.5	25.2	17.8
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.		31.6	30.6	29.4	26.6	28.6	29.3	29.0	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.6	29.3	24.0	11.2
Textile bags		28.1	27.8	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.8	28.3	29.4	29.7	29.3	29.8	28.9	19.6	12.6
Leather and leather products [2]	369	366	364	360	349	346	345	358	363	364	362	362	357	340	347
Leather		46.9	46.7	46.0	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.3	45.8	45.4	43.3	46.5	50.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		19.6	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.7	19.2	20.0
Boots and shoes		225.8	225.1	223.4	216.8	214.4	212.6	220.7	224.4	224.2	222.6	221.7	218.6	205.6	230.9
Leather gloves and mittens		13.1	12.8	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.7	13.9	15.4	10.0
Trunks and suitcases		14.4	13.5	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.7	14.8	13.7	8.3
Food [2]	1,197	1,255	1,376	1,344	1,223	1,114	1,077	1,068	1,055	1,059	1,098	1,139	1,141	1,056	855
Slaughtering and meat packing		183.0	182.0	182.9	182.3	176.4	172.9	167.8	172.5	178.2	184.4	179.7	163.2	174.0	135.0
Butter		34.9	35.8	37.8	38.8	38.4	37.4	35.5	34.0	33.3	32.8	34.7	35.8	33.2	20.1
Condensed and evaporated milk		20.5	21.2	22.7	23.5	23.5	22.4	21.4	20.3	19.9	19.3	19.0	19.3	19.9	10.9
Ice cream		27.8	31.1	32.8	33.4	33.1	30.0	27.6	25.4	24.4	23.9	24.3	24.7	23.0	17.6
Flour		39.8	39.0	39.3	39.4	37.9	36.9	38.5	33.8	38.7	38.9	39.0	39.1	32.9	27.8
Feeds, prepared		28.9	29.6	29.9	29.6	29.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	27.5	27.8	26.9	27.5	25.0	17.3
Cereal preparations		13.0	14.0	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.9	13.1	12.6	12.5	13.0	13.7	13.9	11.4	8.4
Baking		224.5	219.8	218.0	216.6	213.2	211.4	212.2	209.8	208.5	212.3	215.1	211.9	211.3	190.4
Sugar refining, cane		20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.0	17.8	16.3	18.0	18.3	15.5	16.7	15.9
Sugar, beet		26.0	11.9	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	11.0	19.3	27.1	10.1	11.6
Confectionery		76.4	68.3	62.8	57.9	60.2	62.0	64.2	63.7	62.5	64.6	65.9	63.7	59.5	55.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic		35.7	39.1	39.7	35.5	32.2	30.0	28.5	27.2	26.8	26.9	27.5	27.5	32.2	23.8
Malt liquors		74.7	76.2	76.0	74.0	70.6	66.9	64.9	63.3	62.7	62.8	64.0	63.0	54.3	40.5
Canning and preserving		237.3	379.0	349.7	246.2	155.3	135.7	135.4	129.4	137.9	158.4	194.8	215.6	188.5	150.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
Tobacco manufactures	90	88	86	85	84	84	83	82	86	89	90	92	91	91	91
Cigarettes		33.4	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.4	34.1	34.5	34.5	33.9	27.4
Cigars		41.6	40.3	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	40.1	42.1	41.8	42.9	42.3	42.7	58.9
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.4	5.2
Paper and allied products[2]	387	385	381	380	373	381	381	385	387	387	386	387	383	324	265
Paper and pulp		196.9	197.0	196.6	194.2	194.7	193.2	192.3	193.5	193.4	192.4	191.8	190.0	160.3	127.6
Paper goods, other		58.8	57.4	56.7	56.4	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.0	57.9	57.7	58.0	57.9	50.2	37.7
Envelopes		12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.8	10.2	6.7
Paper bags		17.9	17.7	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.4	19.5	19.8	20.0	19.7	19.2	13.1	11.1
Paper boxes		98.1	96.0	95.6	92.6	97.0	98.2	101.6	102.7	102.7	103.0	104.3	103.2	89.6	69.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries[2]	435	433	429	426	422	423	422	421	421	420	417	420	415	331	326
Newspapers and periodicals		144.6	144.4	143.0	142.2	142.0	141.2	139.9	138.7	137.3	135.3	136.7	135.0	113.0	118.7
Printing, book and job		180.7	177.5	175.7	176.4	175.8	175.1	176.3	176.7	177.9	178.0	178.0	176.5	138.7	127.0
Lithographing		32.8	32.5	32.6	31.5	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.5	32.7	32.5	25.9	26.1
Bookbinding		38.5	38.2	38.3	37.0	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.5	36.9	36.4	29.4	28.6
Chemicals and allied products	575	572	563	547	547	543	561	565	569	568	564	555	550	734	288
Paints, varnishes, and colors		36.7	36.5	36.2	35.9	37.0	37.4	37.3	37.3	36.8	36.3	36.4	35.9	29.5	26.2
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		51.3	51.4	50.9	51.3	52.3	53.3	53.9	54.3	54.0	54.2	53.8	53.5	45.5	27.4
Perfumes and cosmetics		10.4	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.5	12.4	11.5	10.4
Soap		16.1	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.1	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.0
Rayon and allied products		59.2	58.8	58.0	58.0	50.0	58.5	58.3	58.4	59.1	58.9	58.6	58.9	52.1	48.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified		123.4	123.6	124.6	125.8	126.7	125.4	125.3	124.6	124.2	124.3	122.9	120.5	116.7	69.6
Explosives and safety fuses		13.9	13.8	13.8	12.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.4	12.9	12.7	90.5	7.2
Compressed and liquefied gases		6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	4.0
Ammunition, small-arms		7.0	6.9	4.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	154.1	4.1
Fireworks		2.8	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.5	28.2	1.2
Cottonseed oil		19.5	15.2	10.9	9.7	9.9	11.0	13.0	15.0	16.5	17.3	18.9	20.5	17.7	15.2
Fertilizers		22.8	22.9	21.5	20.4	21.5	25.6	27.4	28.8	27.9	25.6	23.1	22.1	22.7	18.6
Products of petroleum and coal	162	162	162	163	163	160	158	154	155	155	154	155	155	125	106
Petroleum refining		101.0	102.0	103.0	103.0	101.4	100.4	97.6	98.7	98.5	98.3	99.4	99.1	80.6	72.8
Coke and byproducts		27.5	27.2	27.1	27.1	26.7	26.3	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.6	25.0	25.7	24.6	21.7
Paving materials		2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.4
Roofing materials		13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7	9.6	8.0
Rubber products[2]	224	220	215	215	212	219	223	234	238	240	240	242	240	194	121
Rubber tires and inner tubes		114.4	112.5	116.6	115.1	117.7	119.3	123.1	125.5	126.6	127.7	129.0	129.2	90.1	54.2
Rubber boots and shoes		21.7	21.0	18.9	20.1	21.4	22.8	23.5	23.8	23.8	23.2	23.0	22.4	23.8	14.6
Rubber goods, other		84.0	81.9	79.6	76.8	79.5	81.0	87.3	88.3	89.5	89.6	89.9	88.8	79.9	51.9
Miscellaneous industries	454	446	435	425	416	427	431	440	446	443	439	448	445	445	244
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment		28.0	27.7	27.5	27.5	28.1	27.6	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.4	27.0	86.7	11.9
Photographic apparatus		38.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	37.4	36.7	36.2	35.9	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.5	17.7
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods		27.5	27.5	27.6	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.0	33.3	11.9
Pianos, organs, and parts		16.1	15.2	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.6	13.3	13.8	12.2	7.5
Games, toys, and dolls		42.3	41.0	38.6	36.1	34.8	33.9	33.7	32.6	30.9	29.9	33.8	35.0	19.1	19.1
Buttons		12.1	11.6	11.4	10.7	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.3	16.5	14.1	14.6	14.2	13.1	11.2
Fire extinguishers		2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.3	1.6

[1] Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering production and related workers. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau has not prepared estimates for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated by note 2, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

[2] Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Major industry groups	Mimeographed release	Monthly Labor Review
Food	Nov. 1947	Dec. 1947
Miscellaneous industries	Nov. 1947	Dec. 1947
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	Dec. 1947	Jan. 1948

*Revised.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries[1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
All manufacturing	157.2	156.9	156.6	154.3	150.1	151.4	150.6	152.9	154.0	153.7	152.7	152.8	152.0	177.7
Durable goods	182.1	180.8	179.4	177.3	174.7	179.7	178.0	180.8	180.9	180.1	178.0	177.0	176.7	241.7
Nondurable goods	137.6	138.1	138.7	136.2	130.7	129.1	129.1	130.9	132.8	133.0	132.8	133.6	132.5	127.4
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products	160.6	160.2	159.3	158.5	156.1	157.5	156.8	158.0	158.1	157.5	156.5	153.4	154.9	177.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		129.3	128.7	129.5	128.2	128.0	126.4	125.3	124.2	124.4	123.5	120.2	124.0	133.0
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		143.2	142.3	143.9	143.3	146.0	146.7	148.1	149.1	149.1	147.4	144.5	144.0	139.4
Malleable-iron castings		148.6	146.8	146.3	139.1	146.9	143.2	142.1	142.3	141.1	139.2	134.1	137.5	146.8
Steel castings		162.8	163.1	161.5	158.1	161.7	164.4	164.3	164.4	165.4	167.7	171.3	170.3	275.8
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		126.1	125.0	124.0	122.2	123.7	124.2	120.5	122.4	121.8	120.0	116.2	117.6	100.8
Tin cans and other tinware		145.7	150.1	148.1	138.1	133.4	131.7	132.0	129.4	130.1	131.0	130.5	129.9	102.0
Wire drawn from purchased rods		139.0	137.1	138.6	137.7	139.9	119.6	139.6	135.0	137.3	138.8	135.9	136.3	163.8
Wirework		132.3	134.4	131.3	130.4	130.3	129.0	136.4	139.3	130.6	137.7	133.4	134.6	108.0
Cutlery and edge tools		156.1	152.2	149.5	138.4	151.4	165.8	175.2	180.8	180.7	180.5	179.8	177.3	141.3
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		160.7	158.9	157.5	154.5	164.6	161.6	174.0	176.2	174.6	174.1	175.0	172.4	181.5
Hardware		139.2	136.7	134.1	136.3	138.9	140.5	141.3	142.8	141.9	140.4	139.0	139.0	127.1
Plumbers' supplies		116.1	115.4	115.9	115.5	117.8	121.8	124.9	123.8	124.7	122.2	120.8	118.6	93.5
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified		146.8	145.6	139.6	133.7	136.6	136.6	136.1	139.3	137.6	136.2	131.7	134.4	120.6
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		150.6	149.7	150.0	147.8	157.2	159.9	166.5	173.1	173.2	173.5	168.3	169.7	195.6
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		153.9	153.4	149.8	146.5	148.9	150.9	152.8	154.9	153.9	152.9	152.2	150.7	160.5
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work		166.1	167.5	167.8	164.8	165.3	166.1	165.9	165.6	162.9	162.0	160.8	160.3	200.0
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		134.0	131.1	129.1	122.6	120.3	117.1	126.8	129.7	130.7	131.3	130.2	131.0	164.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		145.4	146.6	147.7	144.4	148.1	150.0	151.4	150.6	151.5	150.7	148.3	147.1	203.1
Forgings, iron and steel		176.6	175.1	174.9	173.3	176.7	174.0	177.7	178.3	177.8	175.0	173.9	173.9	261.3
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		162.7	157.8	156.8	148.1	151.5	160.3	162.4	158.8	165.2	161.9	158.0	164.8	308.4
Screw-machine products and wood screws		154.5	154.3	154.8	157.6	163.7	165.6	171.9	173.6	174.5	173.9	173.0	173.2	292.9
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		97.6	100.5	101.5	102.2	100.7	104.1	104.6	101.4	99.7	102.9	100.1	103.8	129.1
Firearms		281.7	274.4	271.4	286.7	283.3	282.8	287.0	283.7	286.6	282.8	280.6	284.0	1321.8
Electrical machinery	225.5	222.8	218.9	215.6	215.0	221.5	213.8	218.7	231.3	232.0	230.8	230.6	227.6	285.9
Electrical equipment		172.7	171.4	169.1	169.6	174.1	170.3	172.7	175.3	176.0	174.6	174.1	172.0	254.6
Radios and phonographs		198.4	189.7	184.7	178.3	188.1	196.9	205.4	211.5	212.7	213.3	215.0	210.2	263.7
Communication equipment		245.8	241.2	240.8	243.0	251.9	210.7	220.3	285.2	287.0	287.6	288.4	287.0	343.6
Machinery, except electrical	225.9	225.1	224.3	222.4	217.4	224.2	225.9	226.6	225.1	223.5	222.0	219.6	217.7	244.7
Machinery and machine-shop products		186.7	187.0	185.9	184.5	188.7	189.6	190.8	190.6	190.3	188.8	187.6	186.7	242.4
Engines and turbines		230.6	231.4	232.1	230.7	231.3	238.3	240.6	244.4	243.8	243.5	244.5	244.5	368.6
Tractors		182.7	180.2	176.0	180.0	181.9	177.6	176.0	174.8	175.9	175.2	174.2	171.6	167.5
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		183.6	184.5	181.6	176.3	184.9	180.6	177.9	168.6	168.4	165.7	161.0	156.3	135.7
Machine tools		140.4	141.2	141.6	136.8	145.9	150.5	156.1	158.4	161.1	163.2	165.3	164.6	299.5
Machine-tool accessories		166.1	167.5	169.0	167.3	178.4	183.4	190.0	194.8	199.2	204.0	204.8	205.9	351.3
Textile machinery		177.4	168.9	164.3	164.9	176.7	175.3	172.6	171.7	169.5	166.2	161.4	158.5	130.1
Pumps and pumping equipment		225.8	231.4	229.6	232.6	242.0	243.3	245.8	246.6	245.1	242.7	243.1	240.6	317.0
Typewriters		150.6	147.6	144.1	88.4	111.7	146.7	144.4	144.0	142.0	139.8	137.2	137.2	73.8
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines		215.5	211.2	206.0	190.7	191.6	206.9	205.7	202.4	196.8	191.2	189.3	185.2	177.0
Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic		202.3	197.6	200.0	193.6	198.6	193.9	190.1	184.5	178.4	169.6	166.8	168.2	178.8
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		157.9	152.7	152.0	151.4	136.1	134.4	146.7	144.5	142.1	138.6	136.2	133.6	136.6
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		221.0	222.2	221.2	217.4	222.6	211.4	207.4	201.0	190.8	194.1	185.6	182.6	154.9
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	279.1	267.2	257.4	250.0	248.9	291.8	293.7	300.8	296.7	297.6	298.4	298.2	292.4	1580.1
Locomotives		400.5	388.1	377.2	368.0	376.0	367.4	388.0	402.3	416.3	410.9	418.8	419.4	526.8
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		225.1	225.8	222.8	224.8	223.9	224.9	226.6	220.3	218.2	208.6	207.2	205.2	246.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		337.5	329.1	329.3	326.0	337.4	348.4	357.6	355.8	357.6	362.8	364.8	368.8	2003.5
Aircraft engines		294.8	299.2	299.9	301.1	302.5	303.4	315.8	314.9	321.8	331.4	326.2	329.8	2625.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		149.4	137.5	125.8	126.6	202.7	202.7	207.8	202.8	203.3	205.7	206.2	193.2	1769.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		203.8	200.0	195.3	186.0	190.8	183.6	184.0	184.0	179.4	175.1	173.6	168.1	143.7
Automobiles	198.2	197.7	198.3	192.0	195.9	196.2	186.5	200.5	198.2	196.6	187.7	192.3	193.3	177.5
Nonferrous metals and their products	173.9	173.3	171.7	170.0	168.6	175.1	179.6	184.8	187.5	188.5	186.9	185.8	184.0	196.0
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		141.9	142.2	142.8	146.3	145.0	143.2	147.6	148.2	148.5	145.5	145.4	142.1	204.3
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals except aluminum		134.7	135.2	136.1	138.6	147.2	154.0	158.8	160.7	164.0	162.2	161.7	159.7	195.2
Clocks and watches		137.2	135.7	132.8	121.2	134.6	135.9	138.0	138.5	140.7	139.3	139.1	140.5	124.2
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		122.1	118.6	115.1	111.3	114.1	115.8	118.9	122.8	123.5	124.0	123.9	120.3	110.5
Silverware and plated ware		140.0	136.8	133.9	127.5	130.8	130.6	130.2	130.5	129.8	128.5	125.5	124.5	96.9
Lighting equipment		145.2	146.7	146.6	151.4	154.4	157.5	158.0	161.0	161.0	157.9	154.4	152.5	118.9
Aluminum manufactures		180.5	177.7	172.1	168.3	183.7	196.1	207.8	214.9	215.6	217.2	217.7	216.3	337.4
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		137.0	133.0	133.5	133.2	*137.2	135.5	138.2	140.9	141.2	140.8	143.7	145.2	157.2
Lumber and timber basic products[2]	161.7	162.1	161.6	161.5	156.5	158.2	154.8	149.1	145.4	142.3	140.9	140.8	142.4	127.3
Sawmills and logging camps		175.5	175.3	175.8	169.4	171.5	167.0	160.3	155.7	152.1	150.2	150.7	152.9	139.0
Planing and plywood mills		165.5	163.2	160.7	160.0	162.6	159.4	157.7	155.1	153.1	152.6	150.9	150.5	122.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Furniture and finished lumber products [2]	138.2	136.1	133.5	131.9	127.8	129.8	129.5	131.8	134.2	134.5	131.8	129.6	127.7	111.7
Mattresses and bedsprings	.....	170.3	162.3	153.5	139.2	145.7	145.2	144.8	154.4	153.2	152.3	149.3	153.6	105.9
Furniture	.....	134.1	131.0	129.4	125.9	127.6	127.0	128.9	131.3	132.1	129.3	127.7	125.6	112.4
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	.....	127.1	126.3	125.6	123.8	127.6	128.3	128.9	126.6	124.1	123.8	121.1	120.7	128.0
Caskets and other morticians' goods	.....	139.6	140.6	139.2	137.4	138.1	138.8	140.6	144.3	143.0	142.8	141.0	134.7	102.4
Wood preserving	.....	142.4	145.1	150.4	149.4	147.9	144.7	144.6	142.1	143.3	140.4	134.0	131.6	98.7
Wood, turned and shaped	.....	128.5	127.9	128.2	123.0	122.9	124.3	136.2	137.5	140.0	133.0	129.9	124.9	107.4
Stone, clay, and glass products [2]	147.1	146.0	145.5	144.6	140.2	144.6	142.6	146.0	145.3	144.5	144.9	144.4	143.9	122.8
Glass and glassware	.....	167.7	166.3	165.7	158.5	168.6	171.1	172.2	170.8	167.8	171.9	171.5	172.2	136.9
Glass products made from purchased glass	.....	121.5	120.1	120.2	123.5	124.3	127.6	132.8	133.7	133.4	131.7	129.3	127.1	113.1
Cement	.....	151.1	152.1	151.1	146.5	145.0	121.8	145.5	143.3	143.6	143.9	144.6	142.6	111.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	.....	130.1	129.7	129.4	126.3	125.8	124.3	124.5	122.5	121.4	121.3	119.4	119.5	90.5
Pottery and related products	.....	166.0	165.2	165.9	160.4	164.1	165.6	166.0	166.1	166.2	163.6	162.5	160.0	132.9
Gypsum	.....	128.7	124.2	123.5	124.2	121.7	118.2	119.6	119.1	123.0	123.9	124.8	124.1	91.2
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	.....	151.2	149.4	145.3	141.3	137.6	135.9	132.8	133.7	136.4	136.3	136.8	135.7	127.2
Lime	.....	95.8	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.3	97.6	95.3	95.3	94.2	93.6	95.2	98.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	.....	99.2	99.9	99.4	90.5	88.9	89.5	96.2	95.6	94.2	91.4	93.6	93.2	67.4
Abrasives	.....	215.2	217.9	208.8	220.0	242.2	250.4	253.7	260.0	260.3	262.0	260.0	259.0	202.2
Asbestos products	.....	134.4	132.0	129.9	122.7	130.2	131.3	132.5	134.5	135.0	136.2	136.4	136.0	138.2
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures [2]	108.2	106.4	104.2	102.5	101.2	103.1	104.6	106.9	108.6	109.1	108.6	108.6	107.6	108.2
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	.....	121.5	119.3	118.1	117.7	119.9	121.7	123.5	124.1	124.4	123.9	123.4	122.5	125.8
Cotton smallwares	.....	97.2	95.2	93.3	93.3	97.2	103.6	106.9	111.2	113.2	114.8	113.6	112.0	126.6
Silk and rayon goods	.....	83.5	81.6	80.2	79.0	80.3	81.5	83.2	84.3	84.4	84.6	84.4	83.6	82.2
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	.....	108.4	107.0	103.3	100.3	103.3	104.2	107.8	111.1	113.8	114.3	115.3	113.6	110.4
Hosiery	.....	79.4	77.5	76.3	74.9	74.0	76.7	80.2	82.2	82.2	81.4	80.9	80.2	74.9
Knitted cloth	.....	97.1	95.2	94.2	89.6	91.1	93.2	98.0	102.8	103.7	104.1	108.2	111.6	109.4
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	.....	103.5	99.5	94.0	90.7	94.2	99.7	106.3	113.7	116.5	117.5	122.3	121.4	117.2
Knitted underwear	.....	115.3	111.9	110.5	107.0	107.5	106.2	107.1	106.8	105.1	103.1	101.4	100.2	110.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	.....	120.5	117.6	114.9	113.5	118.0	119.2	120.5	122.0	122.1	121.3	119.4	118.6	113.6
Carpets and rugs, wool	.....	124.4	121.7	119.7	117.9	118.2	117.3	116.2	115.4	112.6	110.5	109.1	106.1	90.8
Hats, fur-felt	.....	88.4	85.8	86.3	83.3	85.0	82.9	77.7	89.8	90.3	90.5	89.5	88.3	71.3
Jute goods, except felts	.....	79.5	76.6	78.1	107.5	111.0	113.3	112.4	114.4	114.0	111.3	108.2	107.0	110.6
Cordage and twine	.....	120.4	115.3	116.5	116.0	121.1	123.7	127.2	129.0	131.1	131.3	134.6	133.1	143.4
Apparel and other finished textile products [2]	148.3	149.6	145.6	142.2	131.7	131.7	131.4	135.0	141.9	141.7	138.0	136.6	134.6	121.4
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	.....	113.7	130.4	128.3	121.1	123.9	122.2	123.5	125.2	125.3	123.9	123.1	121.8	115.8
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	.....	107.2	104.4	101.6	96.9	100.5	98.9	99.1	100.2	99.6	96.5	95.3	93.1	90.9
Underwear and neckwear, men's	.....	102.0	101.4	97.9	91.0	99.2	102.4	105.9	107.0	108.8	107.9	111.1	109.6	96.3
Work shirts	.....	111.7	112.4	110.7	99.1	102.1	108.2	111.0	116.9	118.7	115.6	112.8	108.7	131.3
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	.....	161.5	158.0	153.9	139.8	138.9	136.0	142.4	154.5	153.5	147.4	144.8	142.1	120.8
Corsets and allied garments	.....	99.0	95.8	93.4	90.1	94.2	94.2	93.9	93.1	90.5	89.7	90.1	88.2	88.1
Millinery	.....	98.9	93.4	92.6	80.4	79.3	79.3	86.4	102.6	101.9	95.0	88.2	79.2	91.5
Handkerchiefs	.....	100.9	98.3	90.6	82.9	90.8	93.1	94.8	96.4	95.2	91.6	91.1	87.1	113.1
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	.....	175.6	162.6	153.9	130.4	126.9	124.7	125.7	132.5	139.5	144.6	151.6	166.2	141.9
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	.....	283.4	274.0	263.5	238.5	256.2	262.0	259.4	257.0	257.0	260.2	265.4	262.6	214.9
Textile bags	.....	224.6	220.1	216.5	230.0	214.6	220.6	224.3	233.4	235.4	232.7	236.1	228.9	155.7
Leather and leather products [2]	106.4	105.6	104.8	103.8	100.6	99.8	99.4	103.0	104.7	104.9	104.4	104.4	102.9	91.8
Leather	.....	93.7	93.3	91.9	90.7	91.0	91.6	92.6	92.0	92.6	91.6	90.7	86.6	92.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	98.1	96.9	96.3	94.4	90.1	91.7	97.3	101.3	100.8	101.8	103.0	103.6	96.0
Boots and shoes	.....	97.8	97.5	96.7	93.9	92.9	92.1	95.6	97.2	97.1	96.4	96.0	94.7	89.0
Leather gloves and mittens	.....	130.6	128.1	126.8	118.9	121.0	120.4	123.2	126.8	128.3	130.8	137.1	139.5	153.7
Trunks and suitcases	.....	172.5	162.6	153.1	141.0	147.0	145.8	158.6	163.9	164.7	166.5	176.7	178.1	161.2
Food [2]	140.1	146.9	161.1	157.3	143.1	130.3	126.0	125.0	123.5	123.9	128.4	133.3	133.5	123.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	.....	135.5	134.7	135.5	135.0	130.6	128.0	124.3	127.7	131.9	136.5	133.0	120.9	128.9
Butter	.....	173.3	178.0	188.0	192.7	190.9	185.9	176.4	169.1	165.4	163.0	172.7	178.1	165.2
Condensed and evaporated milk	.....	188.9	194.5	208.8	216.3	216.3	205.7	196.9	186.2	182.6	177.8	174.7	177.2	182.6
Ice cream	.....	157.8	176.8	185.9	189.4	187.8	170.6	156.9	144.3	138.4	135.4	137.9	140.4	130.7
Flour	.....	143.3	140.4	141.6	142.0	136.4	133.0	138.7	139.8	139.5	140.1	140.5	140.7	118.5
Feeds, prepared	.....	167.1	171.2	173.1	171.4	168.0	159.1	162.3	164.8	159.5	161.1	155.9	159.5	145.0
Cereal preparations	.....	155.7	168.0	169.7	156.5	146.2	142.3	157.0	150.3	150.0	155.5	164.3	165.8	136.0
Baking	.....	117.9	115.5	114.5	113.7	112.0	111.0	111.4	110.2	109.5	111.5	113.0	111.3	111.0
Sugar refining, cane	.....	129.0	131.2	131.2	130.9	128.3	123.9	119.7	112.3	102.6	113.7	115.6	97.8	105.1
Sugar, beet	.....	224.4	102.9	90.2	69.7	61.6	56.0	47.6	46.4	52.0	94.7	166.3	233.1	86.8
Confectionery	.....	137.2	122.6	112.8	103.9	108.0	111.2	115.3	114.3	112.2	114.9	118.2	114.3	106.7
Beverages, nonalcoholic	.....	149.7	164.1	166.4	149.1	135.0	125.8	119.8	113.9	112.4	112.8	115.2	115.2	135.1
Malt liquors	.....	184.6	188.4	187.9	182.8	174.6	165.4	160.5	156.5	154.9	155.3	158.1	155.8	134.1
Canning and preserving	.....	157.9	252.1	232.7	163.8	103.3	90.3	90.1	86.1	91.8	105.4	129.6	143.4	123.4
Tobacco manufactures	96.5	95.1	92.3	91.6	89.8	90.2	88.4	87.5	92.2	95.4	96.1	98.3	97.6	97.2
Cigarettes	.....	121.7	118.7	120.0	120.1	121.5	119.8	119.8	119.9	121.9	124.2	125.9	125.7	123.8
Cigars	.....	81.7	79.1	77.3	74.5	74.7	72.7	71.8	78.9	82.8	82.1	84.3	83.0	83.9
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	.....	79.5	77.4	76.8	74.9	74.1	73.2	71.2	76.5	78.4	82.1	85.4	87.0	91.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

(1939 average=100)

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Paper and allied products [2]	145.7	145.0	143.5	143.0	140.7	143.4	143.5	145.0	145.9	145.9	145.6	145.7	144.3	122.2
Paper and pulp	-------	142.9	142.9	142.7	140.9	141.3	140.3	139.6	140.4	140.4	139.6	139.2	137.9	116.3
Paper goods, other	-------	155.8	152.1	150.3	149.5	153.6	153.4	154.1	153.7	153.5	153.0	153.6	153.4	133.1
Envelopes	-------	140.6	137.4	136.0	132.7	136.6	137.6	137.6	138.0	137.7	137.0	137.7	135.4	116.9
Paper bags	-------	160.7	159.2	161.6	160.5	164.0	168.1	174.4	175.8	177.7	180.0	176.9	172.4	118.0
Paper boxes	-------	141.5	138.5	137.9	133.6	139.9	141.6	146.6	148.2	148.1	148.5	150.4	148.8	129.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [3]	132.8	132.0	130.7	129.8	128.8	129.1	128.6	128.5	128.2	128.1	127.2	127.9	126.6	100.8
Newspapers and periodicals	-------	121.8	121.7	120.5	119.8	119.7	119.0	117.9	116.9	115.7	114.0	115.2	113.7	93.2
Printing, book and job	-------	141.6	139.1	137.7	138.2	137.8	137.2	138.1	138.4	139.4	139.5	139.5	138.3	108.7
Lithographing	-------	124.8	123.8	124.0	119.8	123.3	124.6	124.5	124.7	124.9	123.7	124.7	123.6	98.5
Bookbinding	-------	149.3	148.0	148.7	143.6	145.6	145.3	144.7	143.7	142.6	141.7	143.1	141.1	114.1
Chemicals and allied products	199.5	198.4	195.2	189.7	189.8	188.5	194.8	196.2	197.5	197.1	195.6	192.5	190.9	254.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors	-------	130.4	129.8	128.6	127.7	131.6	132.9	132.7	132.4	130.6	129.0	129.2	127.7	104.8
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	-------	187.3	187.6	185.6	187.2	190.9	194.4	196.7	198.2	196.9	197.9	196.4	195.4	166.1
Perfumes and cosmetics	-------	100.6	94.2	90.3	87.1	89.9	89.3	93.5	99.7	103.3	105.6	110.8	120.0	110.5
Soap	-------	118.5	115.9	112.8	113.1	114.7	112.2	112.4	113.2	111.2	107.1	105.5	101.3	98.0
Rayon and allied products	-------	122.7	121.8	120.1	120.1	103.6	121.3	120.8	121.0	122.3	122.0	121.3	121.9	107.9
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	-------	177.4	177.6	179.2	180.8	182.1	180.3	180.1	179.1	178.6	178.6	176.7	173.3	167.7
Explosives and safety fuses	-------	191.5	190.5	190.0	176.6	190.9	191.8	192.1	191.0	188.3	184.9	177.4	174.6	1248.4
Compressed and liquefied gases	-------	154.9	158.7	161.8	156.4	159.6	155.4	152.6	149.7	151.1	147.9	144.0	146.0	160.2
Ammunition, small-arms	-------	164.6	161.3	102.6	159.4	163.4	161.7	157.6	156.0	155.4	155.9	155.8	159.8	3614.0
Fireworks	-------	245.6	210.8	175.2	205.3	247.6	253.5	243.8	228.5	231.0	258.9	298.7	305.9	2434.9
Cottonseed oil	-------	128.4	100.2	71.9	63.6	65.2	72.3	85.3	99.0	108.3	114.1	124.4	134.7	116.7
Fertilizers	-------	121.6	121.8	114.6	108.6	114.4	136.3	146.2	153.4	148.8	136.6	122.8	117.7	120.9
Products of petroleum and coal	153.2	152.8	153.4	154.1	153.7	150.8	149.3	145.4	145.9	146.0	145.4	146.1	146.6	117.6
Petroleum refining	-------	138.7	140.0	141.5	141.4	139.2	137.9	134.0	135.4	135.2	135.0	136.4	136.0	110.6
Coke and byproducts	-------	126.9	125.3	125.0	125.1	123.2	121.4	119.2	119.1	120.2	117.9	115.3	118.4	113.6
Paving materials	-------	95.8	97.7	93.5	79.2	73.8	77.1	76.3	72.5	68.2	67.4	67.6	72.5	64.3
Roofing materials	-------	164.5	163.9	162.7	163.1	157.9	155.3	152.7	150.5	152.9	154.4	155.8	157.2	119.2
Rubber products	185.2	182.0	178.1	177.8	175.2	180.7	184.5	193.5	196.5	198.2	198.8	200.1	198.8	160.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes	-------	211.0	207.5	214.9	212.3	217.0	220.0	227.0	231.4	233.3	235.5	237.9	238.3	166.1
Rubber boots and shoes	-------	146.1	141.6	127.2	135.1	143.9	153.6	158.4	160.1	160.2	156.5	154.8	151.0	160.5
Rubber goods, other	-------	162.0	157.8	153.5	148.0	153.2	156.3	168.4	170.2	172.6	172.8	173.4	171.3	154.1
Miscellaneous industries	185.6	182.3	177.8	173.5	170.1	174.4	176.3	179.8	182.1	180.9	179.3	183.2	182.0	181.7
Instruments (professional and scientific) and fire-control equipment [3]	-------	247.4	245.0	243.4	243.1	248.1	244.4	249.9	249.9	250.0	249.2	251.3	239.0	766.4
Photographic apparatus	-------	218.8	216.1	216.5	217.0	211.3	207.6	204.7	203.2	201.3	200.6	200.2	199.5	200.9
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	-------	231.6	231.6	231.8	234.6	242.7	247.1	249.4	253.2	256.1	257.3	257.1	225.3	280.3
Pianos, organs, and parts	-------	206.2	194.7	187.2	191.6	195.1	193.5	193.8	196.2	191.4	186.9	170.1	176.5	156.2
Games, toys, and dolls	-------	221.4	214.4	202.1	188.8	182.0	177.3	176.5	170.6	161.4	156.3	177.0	183.2	199.7
Buttons	-------	107.7	103.4	101.9	95.4	104.7	109.1	114.8	118.5	120.3	125.6	130.2	126.3	116.6
Fire extinguishers	-------	273.2	277.6	277.3	284.9	289.0	283.4	291.9	310.6	312.7	294.0	299.5	289.8	913.1

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–5.
[3] Revised.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries[1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
All manufacturing	344.8	341.6	336.9	323.3	314.2	319.6	312.2	310.7	314.1	310.6	307.3	306.2	298.2	334.4
Durable goods	384.5	379.6	372.2	356.9	350.1	365.9	353.8	349.9	349.9	344.6	340.0	337.3	331.1	469.5
Nondurable goods	306.1	304.5	302.4	290.4	279.1	274.2	271.5	272.3	279.2	277.4	275.3	275.8	266.0	202.3
Durable goods														
Iron and steel and their products	333.4	329.0	325.7	314.4	304.4	316.1	306.7	297.5	294.2	287.9	287.9	276.2	280.8	311.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		249.9	252.9	250.4	235.3	247.0	236.2	219.8	212.8	209.3	208.9	193.9	208.7	222.3
Gray-iron and semisteel castings		324.4	321.9	303.3	313.7	326.3	325.8	317.6	320.0	317.1	317.1	307.8	299.6	256.7
Malleable-iron castings		357.1	339.4	312.5	314.9	329.2	324.7	313.4	310.0	307.5	302.8	283.8	294.4	273.4
Steel castings		333.0	326.4	313.2	315.1	321.8	316.6	308.9	304.6	293.0	302.8	315.4	315.5	484.4
Cast-iron pipe and fittings		303.9	292.7	281.5	292.3	310.7	309.7	281.7	287.5	282.1	286.7	259.9	262.4	174.2
Tin cans and other tinware		325.8	343.3	331.1	294.7	263.7	250.4	248.5	243.3	238.7	242.8	244.5	232.6	161.6
Wire drawn from purchased rods		263.9	256.2	251.5	238.1	263.7	219.3	247.6	237.1	241.1	247.7	239.6	240.7	255.3
Wirework		285.4	286.2	267.8	270.8	270.3	255.5	270.5	279.8	254.9	273.8	261.7	261.7	202.6
Cutlery and edge tools		368.4	355.9	329.6	311.1	350.0	370.4	388.2	408.0	407.0	405.1	404.7	389.9	279.8
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)		347.7	343.6	325.9	315.0	347.7	340.0	361.4	362.8	355.6	361.3	360.8	348.8	334.1
Hardware		316.8	304.6	288.5	297.2	304.8	306.3	301.2	300.2	298.6	291.9	286.2	281.5	245.8
Plumbers' supplies		242.4	230.6	220.7	231.2	231.7	230.1	238.3	234.7	229.6	237.6	226.7	216.2	158.6
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified		327.9	313.8	280.9	274.9	282.6	279.4	276.8	281.8	274.0	277.9	264.8	265.0	206.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings		317.7	311.1	289.2	295.9	321.0	312.7	327.0	336.2	331.8	331.2	312.7	328.4	353.8
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		351.2	344.6	327.6	318.6	325.8	329.1	323.5	325.0	313.9	318.3	320.9	303.2	300.6
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork		342.9	335.2	335.5	317.0	325.5	315.2	307.2	305.8	293.2	287.9	293.0	275.3	364.3
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim		286.0	276.8	263.4	242.2	252.2	247.9	254.3	263.0	253.4	253.8	257.4	250.2	292.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		306.5	292.5	291.3	281.5	303.7	302.3	289.5	284.5	287.2	277.4	272.9	270.3	374.5
Forgings, iron and steel		381.8	359.3	331.3	337.8	359.9	346.2	350.3	356.2	351.7	341.0	333.2	323.6	497.6
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted		338.6	314.1	308.2	297.7	300.5	302.7	290.5	289.9	293.6	292.9	285.8	295.5	578.5
Screw-machine products and wood screws		334.2	326.1	317.9	327.8	345.5	346.1	355.5	362.7	354.8	355.0	351.3	349.6	548.0
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums		236.7	257.6	251.6	251.6	215.2	251.4	249.8	240.7	237.0	232.4	231.9	237.2	242.3
Firearms		615.4	605.7	581.1	615.2	616.9	604.5	594.6	598.0	584.2	573.5	568.0	569.9	2881.7
Electrical machinery	462.8	455.9	442.2	420.3	422.3	432.6	407.1	396.6	429.6	422.9	425.6	430.2	416.0	488.0
Electrical equipment		349.6	344.4	330.4	333.0	343.8	327.8	317.0	322.3	315.2	317.2	317.0	308.3	444.7
Radios and phonographs		445.3	419.8	385.0	386.4	390.1	413.0	409.1	419.7	415.7	423.2	447.7	427.3	472.3
Communication equipment		486.4	459.3	438.5	437.0	445.0	349.3	350.0	524.3	528.1	530.3	535.8	521.3	503.1
Machinery, except electrical	450.4	448.2	442.6	426.1	419.2	434.6	429.5	423.0	416.6	409.6	406.6	399.9	390.1	443.7
Machinery and machine-shop products		373.6	372.0	360.2	356.1	367.9	362.6	357.6	354.9	352.0	350.3	346.7	336.8	430.9
Engines and turbines		493.4	507.3	513.1	493.6	502.7	502.2	495.4	497.5	493.1	491.7	500.8	492.4	758.3
Tractors		328.5	318.2	303.1	311.2	310.2	302.8	288.3	277.2	273.6	273.3	271.3	269.9	256.7
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors		394.4	387.3	370.1	361.5	371.9	344.3	333.2	312.5	308.3	294.9	291.1	280.7	256.0
Machine tools		253.9	254.2	250.8	239.9	262.6	263.6	269.7	275.6	278.9	282.7	290.7	285.5	503.9
Machine-tool accessories		291.9	293.5	280.3	282.3	305.4	311.6	320.4	326.7	332.5	342.7	351.0	343.4	577.8
Textile machinery		372.7	357.6	326.6	349.6	326.6	363.7	351.8	353.2	347.3	337.3	321.7	301.1	230.1
Pumps and pumping equipment		474.9	488.0	475.1	479.2	494.4	490.7	485.2	489.6	485.3	466.5	467.8	451.1	648.8
Typewriters		337.5	317.6	306.2	185.1	235.3	309.1	295.4	287.7	282.6	276.2	270.1	279.0	143.8
Cash registers, adding and calculating machines		449.5	436.4	400.7	374.4	394.2	417.3	415.5	401.1	388.5	355.7	347.2	352.0	341.6
Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic		424.6	395.0	388.9	391.7	404.2	392.7	377.5	355.6	323.5	326.8	306.2	291.7	301.5
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial		364.8	343.9	319.6	327.8	297.4	280.2	296.0	296.0	287.6	278.1	273.0	260.5	282.3
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		436.9	421.3	404.1	422.1	427.5	394.5	387.9	359.4	325.0	345.7	306.4	301.9	264.5
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	544.0	535.2	501.5	482.9	483.0	560.3	561.3	565.3	556.9	558.2	562.6	571.2	531.1	3080.3
Locomotives		870.1	875.3	811.9	760.3	774.7	757.0	705.4	723.7	827.2	797.2	876.0	836.8	1107.3
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad		487.8	465.9	436.3	482.1	471.1	465.2	457.7	446.0	440.2	411.2	408.8	406.6	457.9
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines		663.1	624.4	637.6	622.4	621.5	639.2	657.2	662.2	667.8	668.7	683.3	680.4	3496.3
Aircraft engines		499.9	501.3	486.7	485.1	481.5	477.0	487.6	479.9	506.8	535.0	533.7	484.3	4528.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		297.8	266.1	241.8	243.1	394.3	395.6	399.1	386.0	377.9	395.8	399.1	336.8	3594.7
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts		432.2	404.9	392.8	379.4	383.6	363.1	349.0	349.5	327.6	318.5	346.7	318.4	253.6
Automobiles	388.1	380.3	373.5	338.7	348.8	357.0	329.0	343.4	347.7	337.3	321.1	328.9	325.7	321.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	357.9	353.2	343.6	329.7	326.6	346.2	349.0	354.0	359.0	360.0	354.8	356.3	345.3	354.5
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals		291.9	298.7	289.2	296.5	296.3	285.4	282.7	281.9	278.9	269.7	271.2	256.8	353.9
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum		257.0	254.4	248.1	260.1	279.7	283.4	294.6	299.4	307.0	301.4	301.9	290.0	353.4
Clocks and watches		316.1	307.5	289.8	261.8	299.5	296.0	299.1	301.1	306.2	296.0	306.3	309.6	238.4
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings		254.2	233.7	208.8	193.3	212.4	215.4	220.2	232.8	233.9	236.8	250.5	231.0	165.1
Silverware and plated ware		324.5	314.7	287.6	281.0	290.4	287.4	284.1	286.5	279.5	279.2	275.8	261.4	165.4
Lighting equipment		284.9	278.5	271.2	273.2	293.7	300.5	283.6	288.9	297.5	285.7	272.5	271.2	207.2
Aluminum manufactures		340.7	321.5	308.3	298.7	327.0	348.1	369.1	382.9	375.0	381.8	384.5	373.7	591.6
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified		293.1	278.1	279.2	276.2	*285.5	278.7	274.6	273.4	275.3	277.4	281.9	278.0	277.7
Lumber and timber basic products[3]	388.6	385.5	385.7	387.3	359.8	374.9	351.4	323.4	310.1	310.7	292.4	290.6	284.7	215.1
Sawmills and logging camps		420.6	425.8	430.4	397.4	412.2	384.7	350.5	334.5	333.4	309.2	306.9	305.7	238.3
Planing and plywood mills		386.6	373.3	365.8	345.1	366.5	350.5	333.9	323.3	318.9	311.5	308.6	291.3	197.8
Furniture and finished lumber products[3]	322.1	318.5	305.0	293.3	281.4	290.4	285.1	286.8	292.0	292.0	283.1	279.1	268.5	183.9
Mattresses and bedsprings		378.7	356.0	323.0	287.3	291.6	282.0	281.7	303.6	306.8	308.4	306.9	305.8	165.7
Furniture		315.0	297.9	284.7	274.4	284.7	278.9	282.2	288.8	289.1	278.8	273.4	263.7	185.3
Wooden boxes, other than cigar		308.8	305.0	304.7	301.8	313.4	304.0	298.4	284.7	281.0	278.5	279.7	266.3	215.8
Caskets and other morticians' goods		281.4	283.4	271.6	260.6	275.8	278.0	273.5	281.7	276.6	274.8	271.9	248.2	159.3
Wood preserving		384.2	393.7	404.2	392.7	391.2	387.6	370.3	355.6	343.3	347.7	326.1	314.6	181.9
Wood, turned and shaped		287.8	281.2	281.4	268.5	272.3	274.9	289.6	293.4	299.5	283.0	280.9	263.1	175.5
Stone, clay, and glass products[3]	316.3	311.2	306.0	301.7	285.9	298.2	286.9	288.8	285.7	278.4	280.0	281.6	274.8	189.1
Glass and glassware		342.7	340.7	334.1	312.8	341.1	333.0	334.7	328.5	313.2	326.2	326.7	319.4	208.3
Glass products made from purchased glass		264.5	251.5	246.4	247.2	259.5	259.4	262.5	264.6	269.3	267.4	264.4	252.6	165.9
Cement		294.7	298.3	297.0	283.5	278.9	202.5	248.1	240.3	238.3	234.3	247.6	244.4	156.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta		301.2	295.0	289.1	276.4	278.9	276.4	257.0	253.0	247.2	247.1	245.3	242.2	135.8
Pottery and related products		342.7	326.5	330.4	308.6	322.4	323.8	317.1	315.2	304.4	294.6	299.1	286.2	191.9
Gypsum		278.1	258.3	260.4	260.2	243.6	228.4	230.6	235.9	239.3	244.0	245.1	241.5	151.7
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		368.4	357.8	353.9	333.6	327.6	315.6	305.9	296.0	308.3	291.0	300.1	290.1	223.8
Lime		258.9	245.5	243.3	237.7	244.6	239.2	231.5	223.1	217.6	210.2	219.7	221.4	171.6
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		183.5	180.9	176.4	156.7	155.3	158.7	166.7	164.8	158.3	153.1	158.0	151.5	90.8
Abrasives		407.0	418.2	375.6	386.0	413.8	440.6	442.6	462.4	450.9	482.9	459.9	440.8	480.2
Asbestos products		305.6	299.2	301.7	293.2	305.2	299.8	301.4	308.2	307.6	305.6	300.0	293.4	254.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures	280.8	264.9	256.3	240.1	237.5	242.5	248.3	255.4	265.0	262.0	254.3	253.7	246.0	178.9
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	.....	329.1	317.4	305.7	302.6	307.5	317.3	329.2	336.6	322.8	317.7	314.0	305.9	215.9
Cotton smallwares	.....	213.6	210.6	195.4	200.5	204.9	222.1	229.8	243.7	247.8	249.7	241.8	229.9	214.6
Silk and rayon goods	.....	227.6	220.2	208.5	203.0	206.0	212.9	213.3	221.5	219.3	213.2	209.4	202.4	138.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	.....	270.4	268.5	233.6	243.0	252.5	252.6	260.6	274.7	288.1	263.6	264.6	253.7	199.5
Hosiery	.....	177.2	166.4	158.6	148.5	143.2	152.6	159.5	172.7	172.0	169.8	171.8	167.6	109.6
Knitted cloth	.....	214.4	207.8	204.1	192.8	192.7	196.7	205.6	223.8	225.3	215.7	225.0	235.7	174.7
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves	.....	239.0	217.2	200.6	188.4	199.3	213.1	228.3	252.0	258.5	258.9	271.7	273.5	192.7
Knitted underwear	.....	282.8	274.3	258.0	250.2	253.5	252.9	248.6	251.2	242.5	234.1	234.6	225.5	183.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	.....	271.3	269.5	248.7	241.1	260.8	260.3	265.1	268.7	267.1	264.5	258.4	246.9	174.9
Carpets and rugs, wool	.....	288.7	276.5	246.3	254.6	251.6	245.7	240.4	235.8	227.3	222.9	226.7	215.6	145.2
Hats, fur-felt	.....	185.9	177.2	171.4	171.8	180.5	168.7	159.9	192.3	195.5	198.0	209.4	202.8	121.8
Jute goods, except felts	.....	168.7	163.7	162.0	232.2	260.0	271.8	262.3	270.7	271.1	254.2	250.1	241.7	196.4
Cordage and twine	.....	282.0	258.6	256.0	252.7	259.8	271.3	286.8	289.2	290.0	287.8	294.6	283.4	240.3
Apparel and other finished textile products [2]	319.6	336.0	318.5	302.3	278.9	274.9	272.1	279.8	317.7	314.1	300.6	292.7	283.2	188.2
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	.....	302.3	284.9	264.8	260.0	273.0	270.5	267.1	281.3	280.8	277.2	278.4	271.9	174.9
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	.....	258.9	243.2	225.5	219.3	229.0	228.8	227.3	233.7	234.0	225.9	230.3	217.7	143.6
Underwear and neckwear, men's	.....	268.2	256.6	236.3	230.8	248.3	249.9	256.8	275.6	274.1	270.8	280.2	285.7	166.5
Workshirts	.....	260.4	266.9	263.6	*247.2	237.5	253.6	257.7	274.3	283.9	273.7	280.2	262.0	220.4
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	.....	349.5	334.7	323.1	283.1	264.1	260.3	277.7	340.0	344.8	322.3	296.3	284.9	184.4
Corsets and allied garments	.....	218.5	203.1	192.3	187.4	200.4	198.0	197.8	196.6	191.2	183.5	186.6	182.8	137.1
Millinery	.....	195.2	173.1	171.2	*145.5	128.4	119.2	137.7	197.2	201.9	169.6	140.4	117.2	123.3
Handkerchiefs	.....	252.8	239.4	210.6	196.7	207.4	221.7	212.2	228.0	221.4	201.4	220.4	204.5	184.0
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	.....	417.2	374.0	334.7	283.9	253.9	257.4	252.9	285.2	298.7	310.7	330.0	368.1	230.2
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc	.....	632.2	604.6	573.5	496.7	553.4	560.8	530.1	515.8	518.2	522.0	545.6	543.1	370.3
Textile bags	.....	472.6	458.8	443.6	438.2	422.4	427.8	449.9	459.5	467.8	473.1	464.0	432.3	233.0
Leather and leather products [2]	235.4	234.9	231.6	220.4	214.2	211.5	207.0	214.6	222.2	223.0	220.8	218.3	201.6	154.2
Leather	.....	199.1	198.5	189.8	187.2	185.2	183.7	183.7	185.2	185.8	179.4	174.5	160.1	140.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	189.6	191.4	189.8	182.4	172.9	170.0	179.2	190.5	189.1	192.0	191.8	183.5	142.2
Boots and shoes	.....	223.8	221.5	209.9	200.7	201.7	197.0	205.3	213.7	214.2	212.8	209.3	190.8	142.0
Leather gloves and mittens	.....	264.8	253.5	242.3	227.2	226.9	223.4	227.1	236.2	238.2	248.4	261.0	272.2	239.4
Trunks and suitcases	.....	381.8	335.9	309.1	274.3	298.1	281.6	312.7	320.9	327.6	321.3	353.1	348.3	240.3
Food	300.6	308.8	331.6	325.6	295.8	267.8	252.8	243.1	239.3	242.5	256.4	263.3	252.0	180.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	.....	271.7	271.9	270.0	280.9	259.9	249.4	227.2	232.6	254.0	285.7	252.0	226.1	188.6
Butter	.....	349.5	364.8	391.3	387.7	391.5	365.8	342.7	323.5	314.7	309.4	325.9	318.4	231.0
Condensed and evaporated milk	.....	402.5	419.8	446.0	470.6	474.1	440.9	410.8	380.2	369.0	356.4	337.8	331.9	268.5
Ice cream	.....	288.5	326.2	346.0	343.7	335.0	295.9	272.0	251.7	243.0	240.4	245.0	239.9	170.6
Flour	.....	338.7	334.7	336.1	326.1	302.4	274.8	289.0	298.9	293.5	305.4	303.7	288.8	182.9
Feeds, prepared	.....	357.3	382.9	364.1	366.8	359.5	326.7	323.7	349.3	317.0	323.4	302.2	308.3	230.0
Cereal preparations	.....	300.3	337.5	361.2	329.9	290.9	277.5	296.8	294.7	288.6	295.6	307.9	306.2	223.3
Baking	.....	230.8	223.2	218.4	218.0	213.1	208.4	203.4	200.7	201.7	207.8	215.6	205.3	153.0
Sugar refining, cane	.....	279.1	278.7	284.2	275.0	279.2	229.4	239.3	208.1	177.8	184.2	220.1	162.3	152.8
Sugar, beet	.....	450.8	214.3	286.7	131.3	118.6	99.6	86.1	84.7	100.0	170.6	366.9	470.3	119.6
Confectionery	.....	312.2	271.3	233.4	211.4	229.0	232.0	233.4	233.6	229.0	227.5	241.3	225.7	157.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic	.....	256.7	293.3	298.0	257.4	226.1	203.9	191.3	176.9	174.1	175.1	179.5	172.7	163.2
Malt liquors	.....	344.1	370.3	365.1	349.6	318.6	287.8	269.6	256.2	249.2	251.0	267.3	260.2	180.5
Canning and preserving	.....	434.2	676.8	653.7	401.8	249.3	217.8	211.7	197.4	207.2	236.6	302.5	311.5	216.0
Tobacco manufactures	216.3	214.5	204.9	203.0	200.0	194.8	182.8	181.6	193.1	201.0	209.4	222.0	212.7	151.0
Cigarettes	.....	252.8	243.7	248.5	253.7	239.6	220.9	218.4	226.8	233.6	241.5	254.7	247.1	172.0
Cigars	.....	190.6	179.8	173.5	163.4	168.0	163.9	160.3	176.3	186.2	195.2	206.7	194.3	139.7
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff	.....	172.8	167.5	164.2	164.6	147.7	125.7	139.4	144.4	144.0	155.8	166.8	166.7	131.1
Paper and allied products [2]	319.6	314.4	308.5	300.6	298.7	298.0	291.1	290.9	290.9	288.1	285.1	284.5	276.6	184.6
Paper and pulp	.....	317.3	317.0	312.3	309.6	302.1	289.4	284.4	281.4	279.8	274.3	272.7	267.0	181.6
Paper goods, other	.....	319.1	309.3	292.7	297.2	301.8	306.8	301.9	302.2	297.9	298.0	300.4	288.5	193.2
Envelopes	.....	279.8	273.7	258.8	250.7	265.2	262.9	260.9	260.6	258.6	255.5	255.8	248.5	165.7
Paper bags	.....	250.0	333.9	337.6	338.6	340.9	338.4	343.6	354.2	353.8	363.6	352.2	333.0	183.4
Paper boxes	.....	304.2	291.5	280.1	273.6	283.8	282.9	290.3	294.9	289.4	290.2	294.5	285.4	189.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [2]	252.3	247.9	245.0	235.5	233.6	235.9	234.2	230.7	227.7	221.8	219.6	223.9	214.0	124.7
Newspapers and periodicals	.....	221.6	221.6	214.0	208.9	210.0	209.3	202.1	197.2	191.2	185.2	189.7	182.0	111.7
Printing, book and job	.....	272.8	266.6	254.8	258.9	258.1	255.4	255.2	253.5	248.4	249.4	253.7	241.4	137.3
Lithographing	.....	227.3	225.5	215.7	207.4	216.6	216.1	219.9	219.1	212.6	214.7	216.3	208.3	126.9
Bookbinding	.....	326.3	322.9	311.9	299.2	324.7	320.2	312.5	309.0	298.7	301.0	306.9	291.0	174.8
Chemicals and allied products	406.2	400.5	395.1	380.4	378.7	373.3	381.5	378.3	377.5	372.6	362.9	357.0	345.0	422.5
Paints, varnishes, and colors	.....	235.4	233.2	232.0	229.1	233.9	234.1	231.7	230.6	222.0	216.4	214.7	208.2	152.9
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	.....	383.6	373.3	362.5	347.6	354.6	358.7	359.8	362.9	362.7	352.8	351.3	341.9	233.4
Perfumes and cosmetics	.....	190.6	174.3	163.6	159.3	168.9	166.1	171.3	185.0	188.3	190.3	203.2	215.5	147.0
Soap	.....	255.7	252.0	233.4	223.3	233.2	217.2	215.9	214.8	208.3	199.2	195.7	170.8	146.1
Rayon and allied products	.....	244.6	246.8	239.9	238.2	205.3	239.0	239.2	236.4	236.0	219.7	216.3	215.2	162.5
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	.....	335.5	336.2	336.8	341.8	338.9	334.9	329.5	326.8	323.5	321.0	313.4	301.3	273.5
Explosives and safety fuses	.....	354.1	356.6	353.4	324.9	341.1	333.8	310.6	315.3	307.9	320.3	299.2	282.7	1918.5
Compressed and liquefied gases	.....	283.4	290.2	286.2	277.3	284.7	269.5	265.9	253.9	258.4	248.1	247.4	242.5	264.3
Ammunition, small-arms	.....	387.2	376.3	204.2	355.7	358.9	351.7	336.4	333.2	334.1	332.3	326.7	332.3	6769.3
Fireworks	.....	734.1	568.7	441.6	528.1	685.3	686.6	715.6	628.4	623.7	661.1	788.6	824.6	5981.9
Cottonseed oil	.....	359.1	263.6	185.4	162.1	169.0	184.7	208.8	253.9	280.7	295.0	326.8	341.3	201.5
Fertilizers	.....	319.9	335.1	304.6	288.0	301.8	365.0	381.0	385.0	360.6	327.6	304.9	276.6	225.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–7: Indexes of Production-Worker Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Products of petroleum and coal	305.0	297.9	302.4	297.2	295.6	286.2	275.7	265.2	262.1	256.8	253.9	250.9	252.6	184.3
Petroleum refining	------	258.7	266.4	262.2	265.4	253.8	243.8	236.8	234.9	228.8	227.5	230.2	226.9	172.3
Coke and byproducts	------	273.3	267.4	263.6	248.3	256.2	248.0	230.6	229.3	230.5	222.6	196.7	216.2	177.4
Paving materials	------	210.6	218.9	197.6	169.5	159.0	147.6	144.2	121.4	114.5	116.1	129.6	135.0	107.0
Roofing materials	------	378.1	369.3	363.7	357.7	339.5	336.3	323.4	312.8	314.0	313.5	309.8	313.8	197.2
Rubber products[2]	383.3	375.6	369.0	357.4	352.7	361.9	367.2	383.9	374.3	385.0	386.3	392.2	377.4	263.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes	------	398.0	397.9	396.0	*389.5	396.1	399.3	414.2	397.3	413.3	416.3	425.3	414.7	265.7
Rubber boots and shoes	------	331.7	314.4	268.4	290.0	317.1	331.2	333.3	321.7	328.5	322.5	318.0	295.4	268.8
Rubber goods, other	------	352.3	338.3	321.5	304.9	320.1	325.5	348.4	348.7	354.4	354.5	359.9	340.4	255.8
Miscellaneous industries[2]	393.7	383.4	368.1	347.5	341.2	355.4	356.6	361.0	367.6	360.0	356.7	363.3	354.0	322.7
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	------	478.9	469.3	460.3	453.3	468.3	441.2	454.0	452.3	448.8	451.2	456.3	422.1	1356.9
Photographic apparatus	------	405.1	394.3	385.1	385.9	392.2	383.0	376.2	375.0	343.0	348.0	345.2	344.2	311.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	------	443.5	442.3	426.5	433.7	462.8	461.0	449.4	461.8	459.7	472.2	472.3	458.0	439.0
Pianos, organs, and parts	------	445.8	431.4	384.8	402.7	417.5	418.5	408.1	412.3	416.1	407.7	330.4	367.2	295.1
Games, toys, and dolls	------	519.0	482.2	431.4	410.1	395.0	386.1	380.9	372.1	339.0	323.5	389.2	405.3	169.7
Buttons	------	245.8	230.2	220.7	209.2	228.3	234.7	247.3	261.2	270.8	278.0	294.2	287.1	204.1
Fire extinguishers	------	555.4	558.9	583.7	600.0	586.5	552.1	527.1	565.7	562.9	582.9	598.1	586.4	1622.9

[1] See footnote 1, table–A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table–A–5.
* Revised.

TABLE A–8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1943	1939
Mining:[2]															
Anthracite	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.5	65.2	66.5	67.1	66.4	67.7	68.7	69.1	68.7	68.7	71.2	82.8
Bituminous coal	335	333	331	328	304	329	326	308	332	335	336	326	334	386	371
Metal	77.9	77.5	77.9	79.0	78.6	79.8	78.9	79.0	78.2	77.3	76.9	76.0	75.2	96.4	88.2
Iron	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.0	28.4	28.4	27.3	26.4	26.6	27.5	32.2	20.1
Copper	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.3	22.5	31.4	23.8
Lead and zinc	14.3	13.8	13.9	14.8	14.6	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.1	15.5	19.0	15.5
Gold and silver	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	24.8
Miscellaneous	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	6.6	4.0
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railways[3]	1,341	1,359	1,364	1,381	1,383	1,375	1,365	1,345	1,325	1,324	1,332	1,353	1,382	1,355	988
Street railways and busses[4]	249	249	251	253	254	253	253	254	254	254	254	252	253	227	194
Telephone	614	609	613	616	614	605	596	404	599	594	588	586	583	402	318
Telegraph[5]	36.6	36.9	37.6	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.3	37.9	38.3	39.4	40.4	40.9	46.9	37.6
Electric light and power	268	267	268	269	267	263	258	256	254	252	250	252	250	211	244
Service:															
Hotels (year-round)	378	380	379	379	382	385	382	379	378	380	378	384	388	344	323
Power laundries[6]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	260	226
Cleaning and dyeing[6]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	80.7	67.5

[1] Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.
[2] Includes production and related workers only.
[3] Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railways include those with over $1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[4] Includes private and municipal street railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.
[5] Includes all land line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.
[6] The change in definition from "wage earner" to "production worker" in the power laundries and cleaning and dyeing industries results in the omission of driver-salesmen. This causes a significant difference in the data. New series are being prepared.

TABLE A–9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average 1943
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	
Mining:														
Anthracite	80.9	80.9	80.7	81.4	78.7	80.3	81.1	80.1	81.8	82.9	83.4	83.0	82.9	88.0
Bituminous coal	90.5	89.9	89.2	88.4	82.1	88.7	88.1	83.0	89.7	90.4	90.8	88.1	90.0	104.1
Metal	88.3	87.9	88.3	89.5	89.1	90.4	89.4	89.6	88.6	87.6	87.2	86.2	85.2	109.3
Iron	144.9	147.0	147.3	148.3	148.0	147.2	143.8	141.3	135.5	131.5	131.4	132.4	136.1	160.9
Copper	102.8	102.0	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.8	100.2	101.5	101.6	101.5	100.4	97.8	94.6	131.8
Lead and zinc	91.7	88.9	89.6	95.1	93.8	102.9	102.9	104.4	106.1	106.9	106.4	103.4	99.4	122.1
Gold and silver	31.3	30.8	31.4	31.6	31.1	30.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	31.3	30.7	29.6	29.4
Miscellaneous	57.1	55.7	56.6	57.9	57.7	58.0	56.5	57.0	56.9	55.2	54.7	59.6	60.9	164.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.3	106.0	105.7	104.3	103.1	98.7	97.1	96.9	99.7	101.2	96.2
Crude petroleum production [2]	94.3	94.5	95.7	97.4	97.2	95.5	93.3	92.6	92.0	91.7	92.1	92.6	93.0	81.6
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railways [3]	135.8	137.6	138.1	139.8	140.0	139.2	138.2	136.1	134.2	134.0	134.9	136.9	139.9	127.3
Street railways and busses [4]	128.7	128.8	129.6	130.7	130.9	130.4	130.7	130.9	131.0	131.1	130.9	130.1	130.6	117.0
Telephone	193.4	191.6	192.9	193.8	193.3	190.4	159.2	127.2	188.4	186.9	185.2	184.6	183.4	126.7
Telegraph [5]	97.2	98.1	99.8	100.5	101.5	102.3	102.8	104.5	100.7	101.8	104.6	107.4	108.7	124.7
Electric light and power	109.7	109.4	109.9	110.2	109.3	107.5	105.7	104.8	104.0	103.2	102.5	103.0	102.5	86.1
Trade: [6]														
Wholesale	116.5	115.5	113.3	112.2	111.1	110.5	109.7	110.5	111.7	111.9	112.2	114.4	112.7	96.9
Retail	119.8	115.7	112.3	110.0	110.2	111.4	111.3	111.5	111.2	109.6	110.5	126.5	117.4	99.9
Food	116.1	115.0	112.6	114.7	113.0	113.7	113.9	113.7	112.8	111.2	108.5	111.9	108.6	106.2
General merchandise	143.6	131.3	122.6	115.7	116.7	120.6	121.2	122.9	122.5	119.5	125.6	171.0	145.2	116.9
Apparel	124.0	119.1	113.4	103.4	106.8	115.0	114.3	114.7	113.4	107.9	110.0	135.5	124.1	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings	92.4	89.5	87.5	85.9	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	84.4	84.3	84.3	90.4	85.5	67.7
Automotive	107.6	105.6	104.8	105.1	104.2	100.6	99.4	98.7	97.8	98.2	98.3	100.2	98.4	63.0
Lumber and building materials	126.4	126.9	124.6	123.1	121.4	119.4	117.5	116.3	115.5	113.9	113.4	116.1	115.1	91.4
Service:														
Hotels (year-round)	117.1	117.7	117.4	117.5	118.3	119.4	118.4	117.5	117.3	117.7	117.3	119.1	120.2	106.6
Power laundries	106.9	108.5	109.6	110.2	112.8	112.2	110.2	109.1	108.7	109.5	111.0	110.9	109.9	115.3
Cleaning and dyeing	116.0	120.0	118.6	117.4	123.4	127.7	123.7	121.5	118.8	117.0	118.2	120.9	123.0	119.6

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] Does not include well drilling or rig building.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–8.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] Includes nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors only.

TABLE A–10: Indexes of Pay Rolls (Weekly) in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1947											1946		Annual average 1943
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	
Mining:														
Anthracite	199.1	224.1	211.1	216.6	171.8	194.6	186.3	155.5	206.2	184.7	202.0	212.3	182.3	133.9
Bituminous coal	275.2	275.2	270.2	264.4	194.9	252.3	244.6	189.8	245.6	248.7	265.4	258.3	233.1	187.7
Metal	181.6	179.5	179.0	178.3	171.9	181.8	172.1	164.7	162.6	162.0	156.8	159.3	146.9	166.9
Iron	299.3	303.0	298.7	300.7	295.4	309.4	284.7	254.1	246.7	240.3	229.4	239.7	238.6	247.0
Copper	222.9	220.8	223.2	217.0	209.6	214.1	201.8	197.3	196.8	198.0	193.6	192.2	170.0	212.8
Lead and zinc	217.0	206.0	203.6	207.8	198.0	228.1	223.3	224.7	222.2	226.2	221.7	220.1	192.1	209.0
Gold and silver	53.4	51.6	52.0	51.7	46.8	49.5	49.3	50.5	50.7	51.0	48.3	49.8	44.5	36.9
Miscellaneous	104.8	101.9	102.5	104.6	99.1	100.3	95.8	92.1	92.1	85.3	85.5	93.3	99.9	258.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic	250.2	261.2	258.5	259.6	251.2	251.3	241.7	233.2	213.7	205.6	204.8	221.9	222.4	162.2
Crude petroleum production [2]	179.0	169.9	175.6	173.4	173.9	175.3	163.4	162.3	154.5	152.9	153.8	147.1	151.0	115.9
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railways	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Street railways and busses [4]	223.6	223.2	224.1	225.2	222.1	222.1	220.0	218.8	218.6	219.5	216.1	213.6	210.9	155.7
Telephone	321.5	314.2	312.3	306.2	302.2	292.5	202.9	136.1	267.2	269.4	267.5	264.5	273.0	144.9
Telegraph [5]	206.8	208.1	211.8	213.5	215.2	218.8	226.9	239.3	198.0	201.5	189.1	190.5	194.2	159.3
Electric light and power	187.6	182.8	183.1	182.9	178.4	177.5	168.2	166.5	160.8	163.7	159.5	161.6	157.6	108.2
Trade: [6]														
Wholesale	213.6	208.9	203.3	198.2	196.5	198.0	191.4	190.8	191.6	190.4	189.7	197.2	189.7	127.9
Retail	216.5	206.9	202.5	197.6	198.5	201.6	195.3	192.9	190.1	187.5	187.2	212.2	191.7	120.6
Food	220.0	213.8	209.3	212.2	213.8	212.1	206.0	202.8	199.9	197.1	189.4	194.6	185.7	129.2
General merchandise	251.1	224.5	219.8	212.0	214.1	218.9	212.3	210.4	205.6	201.4	208.4	277.2	225.0	135.9
Apparel	222.7	213.1	203.4	182.9	192.0	207.4	200.9	200.7	194.6	184.1	188.2	230.2	207.6	133.9
Furniture and housefurnishings	177.3	167.6	159.8	155.1	155.8	157.4	151.9	148.1	146.6	143.8	144.1	165.7	148.6	86.5
Automotive	198.6	193.8	188.5	188.5	184.8	184.3	177.7	175.2	171.7	172.7	170.4	178.8	169.3	84.7
Lumber and building materials	233.5	238.4	232.5	229.0	218.8	219.4	209.9	204.0	201.3	197.7	193.4	200.5	191.9	120.7
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) [7]	228.6	227.1	222.4	221.0	222.0	226.4	221.1	219.4	216.8	216.6	215.1	218.8	218.5	138.7
Power laundries	199.7	204.5	208.2	203.9	210.3	211.1	203.8	200.5	196.9	196.1	201.8	201.0	191.5	149.5
Cleaning and dyeing	213.8	221.6	220.7	208.9	228.2	241.9	231.5	221.7	214.7	204.7	213.8	219.5	217.0	165.2

[1] See footnote 1, table A–8.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–9.
[3] Not available.
[4] See footnote 4, table A–8.
[5] See footnote 5, table A–8.
[6] See footnote 6, table A–9.
[7] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE A–11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations [3]
		Total	Defense agencies [4]	Post Office Department [5]	All other agencies			
All areas (including outside continental United States)								
[illegible]	968,572	935,469	207,978	319,474	408,017	5,373	2,260	25,470
[illegible]	3,183,235	3,138,838	2,304,752	364,092	469,994	6,171	2,636	35,590
[illegible]: November	2,400,321	2,357,755	1,229,705	426,177	701,873	6,896	3,079	32,591
December	2,614,144	2,572,000	1,176,596	715,421	679,983	6,806	3,061	32,277
[illegible]: January	2,279,045	2,237,128	1,129,710	426,818	680,600	6,864	3,066	31,987
February	2,256,834	2,214,638	1,104,137	425,754	684,747	7,080	3,069	32,047
March	2,247,289	2,205,082	1,091,197	426,978	686,907	7,039	3,061	32,107
April	2,215,389	2,173,262	1,058,678	429,507	685,077	7,174	3,072	31,881
May	2,193,091	2,151,264	1,028,043	435,423	687,798	7,246	3,071	31,510
June	2,168,896	2,127,715	996,238	437,303	694,174	7,215	3,061	30,905
July	2,103,246	2,062,275	936,533	439,617	686,125	7,254	3,074	30,643
August	2,067,249	2,026,071	923,080	442,289	660,702	7,230	3,404	30,544
September	2,020,914	1,980,084	906,989	425,449	647,646	7,184	3,406	30,240
October	2,002,448	1,962,042	901,197	425,005	635,840	7,118	3,430	29,858
November	2,006,496	1,966,339	905,251	429,789	631,299	7,068	3,453	29,636
Continental United States								
[illegible]	926,636	897,579	179,380	318,802	399,397	5,373	2,180	21,504
[illegible]	2,913,534	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,889
1946: November	2,084,062	2,049,287	949,115	424,785	675,387	6,896	3,010	24,869
December	2,307,993	2,273,572	906,763	713,160	653,649	6,806	2,992	24,623
1947: January	1,982,584	1,948,312	868,473	425,425	654,414	6,864	2,998	24,410
February	1,971,647	1,937,231	854,850	424,339	658,042	7,080	3,001	24,335
March	1,964,820	1,930,725	844,818	425,567	660,340	7,039	2,993	24,063
April	1,942,834	1,909,052	822,597	428,090	658,365	7,174	3,004	23,604
May	1,924,560	1,890,920	796,135	433,996	660,789	7,246	3,003	23,391
June	1,905,068	1,871,898	769,268	435,831	666,799	7,215	2,993	23,962
July	1,848,469	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,987
August	1,815,925	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,230	3,332	22,953
September	1,781,773	1,748,530	704,575	424,005	619,950	7,184	3,334	22,725
October	1,764,444	1,731,411	699,815	423,473	608,123	7,118	3,358	22,557
November	1,771,440	1,738,587	706,418	428,252	603,917	7,068	3,381	22,404

[1] Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) the Panama Railroad Company is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (6) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

[1] From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1941 and 1943. From July 1943 through December 1946 employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States.

[3] Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama Railroad Company. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

[4] Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and, until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[5] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action

TABLE A–12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group[1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive[2]				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations[3]
		Total	Defense agencies[4]	Post Office Department[5]	All other agencies			
	All areas (including outside continental United States)							
1939	$1,757,292	$1,692,825	$357,628	$586,346	$748,851	$14,765	$6,691	$43,011
1944[6]	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,299
1946: November	530,854	521,717	261,404	96,174	164,139	2,127	1,193	5,817
December	581,890	572,642	269,854	137,277	165,511	2,166	1,190	5,892
1947: January	538,717	529,195	250,359	97,186	181,650	2,369	1,222	5,931
February	491,355	482,099	228,314	94,525	159,260	2,308	1,090	5,858
March	511,076	501,713	240,257	97,001	164,455	2,365	1,140	5,858
April	509,340	499,795	233,632	96,441	169,722	2,440	1,178	6,027
May	514,037	504,727	235,118	95,256	174,353	2,439	1,181	6,091
June	511,962	502,739	235,838	93,505	173,396	2,425	1,149	5,649
July	495,324	485,774	207,224	96,591	181,959	2,483	1,329	5,739
August	464,741	455,369	197,723	96,145	161,501	2,421	1,259	5,692
September	472,184	462,839	198,793	96,485	167,561	2,448	1,284	5,613
October	499,559	490,101	214,651	99,713	175,737	2,457	1,334	5,667
November	448,971	439,764	185,173	101,000	153,591	2,457	1,191	5,559
	Continental United States							
1944[6]	$7,628,017	$7,540,825	$5,553,166	$862,271	$1,125,388	$18,127	$8,878	$60,187
1946: November	488,250	479,844	225,897	95,876	158,071	2,127	1,160	5,119
December	534,974	526,438	230,411	136,878	159,149	2,166	1,155	5,215
1947: January	492,977	484,126	211,846	96,863	175,417	2,369	1,183	5,299
February	449,318	440,749	192,880	94,212	153,657	2,308	1,055	5,206
March	466,248	457,677	202,387	96,681	158,609	2,365	1,104	5,102
April	465,026	456,217	196,550	96,125	163,542	2,440	1,143	5,226
May	469,766	461,145	198,394	94,936	167,815	2,439	1,145	5,037
June	465,789	457,229	197,216	93,185	166,828	2,425	1,114	5,021
July	452,089	443,174	171,966	96,260	174,948	2,483	1,292	5,141
August	423,336	414,670	164,302	95,819	154,549	2,421	1,223	5,023
September	429,642	420,958	164,115	96,137	160,706	2,448	1,248	4,988
October	457,944	449,085	180,915	99,356	168,814	2,457	1,297	5,105
November	413,728	405,131	157,069	100,639	147,423	2,457	1,154	4,986

[1] Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2, table A–11, for derivation of the employment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–11.

[4] See footnote 4, table A–11.

[5] Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

[6] Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group [1]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department [4]	All other agencies		
	Employment [5]								
	143,548	13,978	129,570	123,773	18,761	5,099	99,913	5,373	424
	300,907	15,867	285,040	278,363	144,319	8,273	125,771	6,171	506
November	249,811	17,606	232,205	224,742	79,085	7,521	138,136	6,896	567
December	252,539	17,582	234,957	227,582	78,383	11,036	138,163	6,806	569
January	246,528	17,795	228,733	221,293	75,676	7,819	137,798	6,864	576
February	245,769	17,912	227,857	220,206	75,284	7,618	137,304	7,080	571
March	244,991	18,012	226,979	219,367	75,304	7,552	136,511	7,039	573
April	243,715	17,981	225,734	217,984	75,052	7,466	135,466	7,174	576
May	241,053	18,024	223,029	215,210	73,309	7,413	134,488	7,246	573
June	237,850	18,512	219,338	211,554	71,175	7,309	133,070	7,215	569
July	230,360	17,616	212,726	204,831	67,968	7,093	129,838	7,254	573
August	223,727	17,806	205,921	198,099	65,062	7,342	125,695	7,230	592
September	221,721	17,933	203,788	196,033	64,651	7,120	124,262	7,184	571
October	221,130	18,197	202,933	195,239	64,505	7,284	123,450	7,118	576
November	221,379	18,279	203,100	195,448	64,548	7,281	123,619	7,068	584
	Pay rolls [in thousands]								
	$305,741	$25,226	$280,515	$264,541	$37,825	$12,524	$214,192	$14,765	$1,209
	737,792	32,884	704,908	685,510	352,008	20,070	313,432	17,785	1,613
November	64,607	4,090	60,517	58,194	20,758	2,261	35,175	2,127	196
December	67,555	4,189	63,366	60,993	20,205	3,202	37,586	2,166	207
January	70,448	4,326	66,122	63,538	21,003	3,102	39,433	2,369	215
February	62,981	4,067	58,914	56,417	19,062	2,268	35,087	2,308	189
March	64,999	4,140	60,859	58,295	19,653	2,272	36,370	2,365	199
April	66,094	4,233	61,861	59,219	19,443	2,254	37,522	2,440	202
May	67,026	4,251	62,775	60,135	19,295	2,231	38,609	2,439	201
June	63,389	4,204	59,185	56,564	17,837	2,179	36,548	2,425	196
July	64,745	3,381	61,364	58,671	18,632	2,296	38,088	2,483	210
August	60,612	3,188	57,424	54,804	17,860	2,283	34,961	2,421	198
September	63,576	4,270	59,306	56,653	18,031	2,367	36,255	2,448	205
October	65,557	4,497	61,060	58,387	17,495	2,744	38,148	2,457	216
November	58,357	4,214	54,143	51,491	15,616	2,731	33,144	2,457	195

[1] Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment in Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for $1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

[2] Beginning January 1942, data cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

[3] Covers the National Military Establishments, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

[4] For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

[5] Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

TABLE A–14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government [1]

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [2]					Type of pay				
	Total	Army [3]	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls [4]	Mustering out pay [5]	Family allowances [6]	Leave payments [7]
1939	345	191	124	20	10	$331,523	$331,523			
1943	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,173,186	10,140,852		$1,032,334	
1946: November	2,441	1,717	585	117	22	736,851	349,749	$50,617	35,316	$301,169
December	2,204	1,512	562	108	22	757,647	395,144	45,315	33,165	284,023
1947: January	1,987	1,319	539	107	22	745,843	368,484	29,967	29,052	318,340
February	1,906	1,254	525	106	21	664,053	309,929	18,722	28,004	307,398
March	1,834	1,199	508	105	22	669,501	302,464	18,292	26,548	322,197
April	1,777	1,148	504	103	22	593,677	303,395	17,383	28,499	244,400
May	1,703	1,082	501	99	21	369,947	264,701	15,022	25,814	65,410
June	1,631	1,021	495	94	21	335,391	262,505	12,465	24,459	35,962
July	1,592	990	490	93	19	339,128	259,172	12,670	25,036	42,250
August	5,575	972	492	92	19	334,129	248,670	10,498	24,502	50,459
September	1,557	955	491	92	19	332,804	248,928	9,632	24,210	50,034
October	1,543	941	491	92	19	346,961	[8] 262,040	9,954	25,145	49,822
November	1,490	920	459	92	19	303,763	246,170	9,117	23,127	25,349

[1] Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

[2] Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

[3] Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

[4] Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

[5] Represents actual expenditures.

[6] Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

[7] Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of present personnel while on terminal leave is included in the pay roll. Value of bonds (representing face value to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

[8] Includes for first time lump-sum payments for terminal leave, authorized by Public Law 350 (80th Cong.).

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates [1] (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	[2] 5.5		
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.1
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.8
1943	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.2
1939 [3]	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	[2] 5.0		
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.1
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.6
1943	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.8
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.8
Quit: [4]												
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	[2] 3.6		
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1943	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	[2] .4		
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1943	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: [5]												
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	[2] .9		
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1943	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.0
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military: [4]												
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	[2] .1		
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2
1945	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1943	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.6

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For the month of September rates are based on reports from 6,800 establishments employing 4,400,000 workers.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration) and permanent lay-offs.

Table B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries[1]

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous including military	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.
Manufacturing												
Durable goods	5.3	5.9	5.2	6.1	3.5	4.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods	5.8	5.9	5.0	5.8	3.7	4.5	.4	.4	.8	.8	.1	.1
Iron and steel and their products	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	3.6	4.1	.4	.4	.8	.6	.2	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.1	3.0	3.4	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1
Gray-iron castings	7.2	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.4	6.6	1.1	1.2	.7	.7	.1	.1
Malleable-iron castings	6.6	6.3	7.0	6.7	4.9	5.7	.8	.6	1.1	.2	.2	.2
Steel castings	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.4	.5	.5	1.0	.5	.1	.2
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	6.8	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	.1	(3)
Tin cans and other tinware	6.8	7.8	7.3	9.2	4.7	7.0	1.0	.9	1.5	1.1	.1	.2
Wire products	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.9	.4	.3	.4	.4	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.3	3.2	3.3	.6	.6	2.2	1.3	.1	.1
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	4.3	5.2	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.9	.4	.5	.6	.3	.1	.1
Hardware	7.5	7.8	6.0	7.3	4.5	6.0	.8	.6	.6	.6	.1	.1
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment	7.7	8.2	5.8	8.0	3.9	5.6	.7	.9	1.1	1.4	.1	.1
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	5.7	4.5	7.5	6.3	4.3	4.5	.4	.5	2.7	1.2	.1	.1
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing	5.7	7.8	6.5	7.7	4.3	5.9	.6	.7	1.5	.9	.1	.2
Fabricated structural-metal products	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.9	3.3	5.1	.5	.6	1.9	1.1	.2	.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	4.5	2.9	3.3	5.1	2.0	2.3	.2	.3	1.0	2.4	.1	.1
Forgings, iron and steel	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.8	3.2	.3	.5	1.3	.7	.1	.1
Electrical machinery	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.5	2.9	3.6	.5	.3	.9	.5	.1	.1
Electrical equipment for industrial use	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.6	1.9	2.7	.2	.2	.6	.5	.2	.2
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs	7.3	7.2	5.9	6.0	3.6	4.5	1.0	.6	1.2	.7	.1	.2
Communication equipment, except radios	(4)	2.9	(4)	3.4	(4)	2.9	(4)	.2	(4)	.2	(4)	.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.1	4.6	4.2	5.0	2.8	3.7	.4	.4	.9	.8	.1	.1
Engines and turbines	3.5	4.6	4.5	5.4	2.3	3.1	.6	.7	1.5	1.4	.1	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
Machine tools	2.0	2.3	3.9	4.3	1.8	2.4	.3	.2	1.6	1.6	.2	.1
Machine-tool accessories	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.7	2.0	2.6	.3	.5	2.0	2.5	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
General industrial machinery, except pumps	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.9	2.6	3.3	.4	.4	1.0	1.1	.1	.1
Pumps and pumping equipment	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.9	3.1	4.1	.6	.4	1.1	.3	.1	.1
Transportation equipment, except automobiles	7.6	7.8	6.7	8.0	3.5	4.6	.5	.5	2.6	2.8	.1	.1
Aircraft	7.4	6.7	5.9	6.5	3.6	4.7	.3	.3	1.9	1.4	.1	.1
Aircraft parts, including engines	3.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.9	.4	.3	.9	.6	.1	.2
Shipbuilding and repairs	11.9	13.2	11.4	13.9	4.6	5.6	1.0	1.1	5.6	7.1	.2	.1
Automobiles	4.5	6.2	5.4	6.9	3.4	4.7	.5	.5	1.3	1.5	.2	.2
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	4.6	6.2	5.3	7.6	3.4	4.8	.4	.5	1.4	2.1	.2	.2
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	4.5	6.3	5.3	5.9	3.3	4.4	.6	.6	1.2	.7	.2	.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	4.2	5.2	4.7	5.2	2.8	3.6	.5	.4	1.3	1.1	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.6	2.0	2.8	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.4	1.4	1.8	.2	.1	.9	1.4	.1	.1
Lighting equipment	6.1	6.3	8.5	9.4	3.3	4.8	.7	.6	4.5	3.8	(3)	.2
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.0	3.6	4.5	.6	.7	1.3	1.6	.2	.2
Lumber and timber basic products	6.8	9.2	6.2	8.2	5.1	7.3	.4	.5	.6	.3	.1	.1
Sawmills	6.6	8.9	6.2	8.3	5.1	7.4	.4	.5	.6	.4	.1	(3)
Planing and plywood mills	5.8	7.1	4.7	5.7	3.9	5.0	.4	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1
Furniture and finished lumber products	8.5	9.4	7.2	9.2	5.7	7.7	.8	.9	.6	.5	.1	.1
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings	8.4	9.4	6.8	9.2	5.6	7.7	.8	.9	.3	.4	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	5.1	4.5	5.3	5.1	3.2	3.9	.5	.4	1.4	.6	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	5.8	4.0	6.3	4.9	2.6	3.2	.6	.6	2.8	.8	.3	.3
Cement	4.1	4.7	4.6	5.4	3.4	4.5	.6	.6	.3	.1	.3	.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.4	4.3	5.5	1.0	.5	.4	.3	.3	.1
Pottery and related products	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.9	.4	.2	.3	.4	(3)	.1
Textile-mill products	5.9	6.1	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.1	.1
Cotton	6.6	6.8	5.4	6.3	4.5	5.2	.4	.4	.4	.6	.1	.1
Silk and rayon goods	5.3	6.0	4.2	5.0	3.2	4.0	.2	.3	.7	.6	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.6	2.9	3.0	.5	.3	1.0	1.1	.2	.2
Hosiery, full-fashioned	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	(3)	.1
Hosiery, seamless	6.1	6.9	4.3	5.3	3.8	4.6	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2
Knitted underwear	7.4	7.1	4.5	5.8	4.1	5.2	.4	.4	(3)	.1	(3)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	4.7	5.1	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.9	.6	.4	.3	.3	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	6.6	6.9	5.8	5.9	4.9	5.3	.3	.2	.6	.4	(3)	(3)
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats	5.3	5.0	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	(3)	(3)
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments	6.7	7.2	6.2	6.3	5.3	5.6	.3	.2	.6	.5	(3)	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees), in Selected Groups and Industries[1]—Continued

Group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous including military	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Oct.[2]	Sept.
Manufacturing—Continued												
Leather and leather products	4.9	5.6	4.3	5.5	3.8	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	(3)	0.1
Leather	3.4	4.2	3.2	4.0	2.5	3.1	.4	.2	.3	.5	(3)	.2
Boots and shoes	5.1	5.8	4.5	5.6	4.1	5.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	(3)	(3)
Food and kindred products	8.3	7.8	6.7	8.1	4.3	5.4	.6	.7	1.6	1.9	.2	
Meat products	8.5	7.4	7.2	8.6	4.1	4.9	.8	.8	2.1	2.7	.2	
Grain-mill products	5.5	6.5	5.3	7.4	3.3	5.7	.4	.5	1.5	1.0	.1	
Tobacco manufactures	6.3	5.7	4.7	5.1	4.0	4.2	.4	.4	.3	.4	(3)	
Paper and allied products	4.0	4.8	3.9	5.4	2.9	4.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Paper and pulp	3.5	4.1	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.9	.3	.4	.3	.1	.2	
Paper boxes	5.6	6.8	5.3	7.6	4.2	6.4	.6	.8	.4	.3	.1	
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.6	1.6	2.7	.3	.3	.4	.5	.1	
Paints, varnishes, and colors	2.3	3.3	2.4	4.1	1.5	3.3	.3	.4	.6	.3	(3)	
Rayon and allied products	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.1	.2	.1	.2	.4	.1	
Industrial chemicals, except explosives	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.1	1.7	3.0	.3	.3	.5	.7	.1	
Products of petroleum and coal	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.2	.8	1.7	.2	.1	.4	.2	.1	
Petroleum refining	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.0	.7	1.5	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	
Rubber products	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.1	3.5	.3	.3	.5	.4	.1	
Rubber tires and inner tubes	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.6	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	
Rubber footwear and related products	6.3	7.1	5.7	6.7	5.3	6.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	
Miscellaneous rubber industries	6.1	6.4	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.3	.5	.4	.5	.6	.1	
Miscellaneous industries	4.1	4.1	3.8	5.3	2.7	3.8	.3	.3	.7	1.1	.1	
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining*	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.9	4.6	5.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.1	
Iron-ore	2.9	2.6	3.3	4.8	2.1	3.7	.1	.2	.9	.4	.2	
Copper-ore	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.5	6.4	7.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	
Lead- and zinc-ore	6.2	6.7	5.3	8.6	3.7	6.0	.6	.6	.9	1.9	.1	
Coal mining:*												
Anthracite	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.4	(3)	(3)	.8	.4	.1	
Bituminous-coal	4.2	4.3	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	
Public utilities:												
Telephone[4]	(4)	3.2	(4)	3.3	(4)	2.8	(4)	.1	(4)	.3	(4)	
Telegraph	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.6	1.8	2.8	.1	.1	.6	.6	(3)	

[1] Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939, are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Less than 0.05.

[4] Not available.

[4] Labor turn-over rates for the telephone industry, July and August 1947, are as follows:

	Total accession	Separation				
		Total	Quit	Discharge	Lay-off	Miscellaneous including military
July	3.4	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
August	2.4	2.5	2.2	.1	.1	.1

*For the month of September rates are based on reports as follows:
Manufacturing: 6,800 establishments—4,400,000 workers.
Mining: 480 establishments—236,000 workers.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and semi-steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$23.86	37.7	63.3	$26.50	38.0	69.8	$21.78	37.4	58.2	$27.52	37.2	73.9	$29.88	35.3	84.5	$25.93	37.1	69.9
1941: January	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.9	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	40.4	76.9	33.60	40.2	86.9	30.45	41.2	73.9
1946: October	45.73	40.5	113.0	48.90	40.7	120.2	42.45	40.2	105.6	49.86	40.3	123.9	50.39	38.7	130.3	53.36	42.8	124.8
November	45.79	40.2	113.9	48.62	40.2	121.0	42.87	40.3	106.5	49.91	40.0	124.7	50.82	38.8	131.0	52.78	41.8	126.3
December	46.96	40.9	114.8	49.57	40.8	121.6	44.24	41.1	107.7	49.67	39.8	124.8	48.59	37.0	131.4	53.98	42.6	126.6
1947: January	47.10	40.6	116.1	49.60	40.5	122.4	44.47	40.7	109.4	50.64	40.2	126.1	50.89	38.2	133.2	54.43	42.7	127.5
February	47.29	40.4	117.0	49.74	40.5	122.9	44.67	40.4	110.7	50.33	40.0	125.8	50.67	38.5	131.7	54.04	42.1	128.3
March	47.69	40.4	118.0	50.30	40.7	123.6	44.89	40.1	111.9	51.31	40.4	126.9	51.77	38.9	133.3	54.49	42.3	129.0
April	47.50	40.1	118.6	50.34	40.5	124.3	44.40	39.6	112.2	51.78	40.4	128.0	52.83	39.2	134.7	54.57	42.0	130.0
May	48.44	40.1	120.7	51.72	40.5	127.8	44.88	39.7	113.0	53.71	40.3	133.3	56.26	38.9	144.5	56.34	42.6	132.2
June	49.33	40.2	122.6	52.99	40.7	130.3	45.31	39.8	114.0	55.18	40.5	136.3	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	134.5
July	48.98	39.8	123.0	52.19	40.0	130.5	45.61	39.7	115.0	53.67	39.3	136.5	55.23	37.4	147.8	55.64	41.6	134.1
August	49.17	39.8	123.6	52.46	40.0	131.2	45.78	39.5	115.8	54.53	39.6	137.6	58.25	39.2	148.8	53.77	40.3	133.5
September	50.43	40.4	124.9	54.01	40.6	133.0	46.78	40.2	116.5	56.15	40.2	139.7	59.16	38.9	151.5	57.67	42.1	137.1
October	50.98	40.5	125.7	54.66	40.9	133.7	47.17	40.2	117.4	56.50	40.4	139.8	58.56	39.0	150.2	57.77	41.9	137.2

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$24.16	36.0	67.1	$27.97	36.9	75.9	$21.33	36.4	58.1	$23.61	38.8	61.1	$25.96	38.1	68.3	$23.11	39.1	60.1
1941: January	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	65.2
1946: October	52.27	40.9	127.7	50.27	38.9	129.3	45.23	42.3	106.8	44.68	40.8	110.0	48.87	40.9	119.6	46.49	43.0	108.0
November	51.74	40.4	128.2	51.87	39.9	129.8	45.92	43.0	106.7	42.68	39.1	109.7	48.94	40.6	120.5	46.41	42.7	108.6
December	51.35	40.3	127.5	51.72	39.8	130.0	46.17	41.8	110.3	44.79	40.8	110.4	49.28	41.0	120.2	47.50	43.3	109.5
1947: January	52.92	40.9	128.8	50.68	39.0	129.8	49.51	43.9	112.8	44.30	40.0	111.1	50.05	41.3	121.3	47.19	42.7	110.4
February	52.81	40.9	129.0	49.72	38.6	128.8	47.90	42.6	112.4	43.78	39.4	111.7	49.60	41.0	120.8	47.59	42.7	111.3
March	52.72	40.5	130.0	52.23	40.0	130.5	48.71	43.0	113.2	44.95	40.3	111.6	50.50	41.2	122.6	47.85	42.9	111.5
April	53.52	41.0	130.6	53.01	40.4	131.1	48.41	42.4	114.2	44.85	40.1	112.7	49.79	40.7	122.4	46.84	41.6	112.6
May	55.02	41.0	134.1	54.33	40.5	134.2	51.86	43.4	119.3	45.66	40.2	113.8	49.72	39.8	125.0	46.94	41.1	114.1
June	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.5	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	116.4
July	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	115.1
August	51.68	37.7	137.2	54.71	39.1	139.9	46.79	39.9	118.4	53.57	42.5	125.9	51.45	39.2	130.0	46.56	40.2	115.8
September	55.93	40.3	139.3	56.50	39.9	141.5	48.34	40.5	119.9	55.05	43.1	126.9	53.70	40.3	132.3	49.20	42.2	117.1
October	58.13	41.2	141.7	57.72	40.7	142.1	49.71	41.4	120.8	53.74	42.5	127.0	54.48	40.6	132.7	49.57	42.4	117.5

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$24.49	39.7	61.8	$23.13	38.9	59.3	$25.80	38.2	67.6	$25.25	38.1	66.6	$26.19	37.6	69.7	$23.92	38.1	62.7
1941: January	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	66.5
1946: October	49.01	42.9	114.1	46.24	41.9	110.5	48.64	41.4	117.4	48.89	41.0	119.2	51.45	41.1	125.2	46.83	40.7	115.0
November	49.03	42.4	115.8	45.65	41.3	110.6	48.06	40.7	118.3	48.64	40.6	119.9	50.83	40.6	125.3	46.10	39.7	116.1
December	50.02	43.3	115.6	46.42	41.7	111.3	49.68	41.4	120.2	49.61	41.3	120.1	48.78	39.9	122.2	48.30	41.1	117.6
1947: January	50.39	43.3	116.4	47.04	41.6	111.9	51.27	42.3	121.9	50.26	41.1	122.4	50.12	40.7	123.1	47.57	40.5	117.6
February	49.54	42.6	116.4	47.45	41.9	113.1	48.51	39.9	121.5	49.02	40.2	122.0	50.31	40.7	123.5	46.71	39.6	117.9
March	49.93	42.9	116.3	47.29	41.7	113.5	49.90	40.7	122.7	49.79	40.6	122.6	51.02	40.9	124.6	48.14	40.3	119.3
April	50.48	42.9	117.6	47.90	41.5	115.3	50.22	40.6	123.6	50.11	40.7	123.0	51.63	40.6	127.1	48.44	40.3	120.1
May	50.86	42.5	119.8	49.15	41.7	117.9	49.92	40.0	124.7	50.38	40.2	124.9	51.39	40.1	128.2	49.96	40.1	124.7
June	51.22	42.4	120.7	49.53	41.4	119.5	51.81	40.4	128.3	51.00	40.2	126.9	53.72	40.8	131.6	50.34	39.9	126.1
July	49.40	41.0	120.4	49.29	41.0	120.1	52.45	40.3	130.1	50.65	40.0	126.6	52.74	39.6	133.1	50.11	39.3	127.4
August	50.10	41.0	122.1	48.19	40.2	121.0	49.93	38.9	128.5	49.75	39.0	127.5	50.60	38.1	132.9	50.40	39.5	127.6
September	52.39	42.2	124.3	50.43	41.3	122.2	52.38	40.0	131.0	53.32	40.9	130.5	54.54	40.4	135.2	51.72	39.9	129.7
October	52.47	42.1	124.8	51.22	41.7	122.8	54.65	40.7	134.3	55.22	41.6	132.6	55.46	41.1	135.0	52.44	40.4	130.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Iron and steel and their products—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim[2]			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums[2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$27.95	38.5	72.7	-------	-------	-------	$26.04	37.7	69.0	$29.45	38.4	76.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	31.01	41.8	74.3	-------	-------	-------	29.58	41.9	70.6	36.75	45.0	81.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1946: October	49.74	41.0	121.4	$51.58	41.6	124.0	46.89	39.7	117.6	55.86	40.4	138.3	$52.13	43.3	120.4	$47.02	41.1	114.
November	48.06	39.6	121.3	51.45	40.8	126.1	48.87	41.0	118.9	56.22	40.1	140.1	51.50	42.5	121.2	50.16	42.3	118.
December	51.10	41.7	122.5	53.54	42.8	124.9	48.76	40.8	119.2	58.04	40.9	141.8	52.19	42.9	121.6	50.68	42.8	118.
1947: January	49.82	40.5	122.9	51.06	41.8	122.1	48.83	40.2	121.1	59.01	41.3	143.0	52.21	42.7	122.4	48.41	39.9	121.
February	50.40	41.0	123.0	51.21	41.6	123.0	50.46	41.2	122.2	59.78	41.5	144.0	51.99	42.5	122.4	50.95	40.9	124.
March	51.73	41.7	124.0	53.56	42.3	126.8	50.28	40.9	122.7	60.42	41.7	144.8	53.42	43.0	124.3	50.85	41.0	124.
April	51.94	41.7	124.6	52.99	41.5	127.6	50.72	41.4	122.3	59.68	41.3	144.3	52.73	42.5	124.2	51.16	40.9	125.
May	53.07	41.8	126.9	56.06	42.9	130.7	53.51	42.1	126.8	60.22	41.3	145.9	53.37	42.3	126.2	51.75	40.5	127.
June	54.90	42.0	130.6	55.45	42.7	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.93	41.1	150.8	53.79	42.1	127.8	53.49	41.0	130.
July	53.54	40.7	131.6	52.42	40.8	128.6	51.88	40.0	129.5	59.07	39.7	148.9	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	131.
August	55.64	41.7	133.4	54.12	41.2	131.5	52.45	40.0	131.0	57.42	38.7	148.4	52.38	40.8	128.4	53.38	40.3	132.
September	55.87	41.6	134.4	55.75	42.0	132.8	53.08	40.2	131.7	62.38	40.9	152.6	53.91	41.9	128.5	55.08	40.7	135.
October	57.60	42.6	135.2	56.48	42.0	134.4	56.06	41.9	133.5	65.54	41.8	156.9	55.02	42.1	130.6	52.13	39.4	132.

Iron and steel and their products—Con. / Electrical machinery / Machinery, except electrical

Year and month	Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$27.28	41.3	66.0	$27.09	38.6	70.2	$27.95	38.7	72.2	$22.34	38.5	58.1	$28.74	38.3	75.1	$29.27	39.3	74.
1941: January	35.09	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	78.
1946: October	51.10	40.7	125.6	48.28	40.7	118.6	48.92	40.3	121.3	42.88	40.1	107.0	51.36	42.7	120.3	52.57	41.5	126.
November	52.89	40.7	130.1	48.33	40.6	119.1	49.12	40.2	122.1	43.42	40.3	107.6	50.48	42.0	120.3	52.06	40.9	127.
December	53.37	40.5	131.8	49.13	41.1	119.5	49.80	40.7	122.4	44.38	40.9	108.6	51.58	42.7	120.8	52.87	41.4	127.
1947: January	54.15	41.3	131.2	48.63	40.5	119.9	49.64	40.3	123.1	42.33	39.4	107.4	51.48	42.5	121.3	53.12	41.4	128.
February	54.33	41.3	131.5	48.13	40.0	120.3	48.98	39.7	123.2	41.72	38.6	108.0	51.59	42.3	122.2	53.22	41.3	129.
March	55.09	41.7	133.5	49.07	40.5	121.2	50.28	40.4	124.4	42.37	39.1	108.2	51.52	42.1	122.6	53.82	41.5	129.
April	54.62	41.1	133.0	48.36	40.0	121.0	50.22	40.2	125.0	42.31	38.9	108.8	47.84	40.5	117.9	54.25	41.5	130.
May	56.38	41.3	136.6	50.24	39.8	126.4	52.65	40.1	131.4	44.57	39.1	113.9	46.52	39.1	118.9	55.20	41.4	133.
June	57.54	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	136.
July	56.69	41.0	138.4	52.00	39.8	130.8	53.84	40.1	134.4	46.17	39.6	116.6	50.57	38.7	130.6	56.06	40.9	137.
August	56.65	40.8	138.9	51.53	39.2	131.4	53.50	39.6	135.0	44.29	38.0	116.7	51.18	38.9	131.6	55.74	40.5	137.
September	58.51	41.8	140.1	53.44	40.3	132.5	55.05	40.5	136.0	47.24	40.0	118.2	53.45	40.0	133.9	57.40	41.2	139.
October	57.90	41.2	140.5	54.14	40.6	133.2	55.35	40.6	136.4	47.98	40.2	119.3	56.02	41.4	135.4	57.99	41.4	140.

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$28.76	39.4	73.0	$28.67	37.4	76.7	$32.13	38.3	83.9	$26.46	37.0	71.6	$32.25	42.9	75.2	$31.78	40.9	77.
1941: January	34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	75.
1946: October	51.91	41.6	124.5	55.38	41.1	136.5	52.28	40.2	130.2	50.34	40.4	124.5	55.61	42.6	130.6	58.70	42.6	137.
November	51.38	41.1	124.9	55.57	40.5	137.0	52.53	40.3	130.4	49.65	39.8	124.8	55.90	42.3	132.2	58.08	42.1	138.
December	52.62	41.8	125.7	56.88	41.5	137.1	51.99	40.1	129.7	49.75	39.8	125.1	56.66	42.8	132.2	59.71	43.2	138.
1947: January	52.78	41.7	126.4	56.08	41.0	136.8	51.96	39.5	131.5	49.84	39.9	125.0	56.17	42.2	132.6	58.43	42.5	137.
February	52.61	41.5	126.7	56.37	41.1	137.2	51.96	39.8	130.5	51.59	40.6	127.2	56.09	42.3	132.5	58.16	41.8	139.
March	53.10	41.6	127.5	56.92	41.2	138.2	52.99	40.3	131.4	51.78	40.1	129.2	56.46	42.3	133.4	58.40	42.1	138.
April	53.31	41.6	127.9	57.27	41.3	139.4	54.73	40.3	135.8	51.93	40.2	128.9	56.06	42.0	133.4	58.66	41.8	140.
May	54.44	41.6	130.7	58.74	41.2	142.8	56.95	39.9	142.6	53.18	40.0	133.0	57.13	42.1	135.7	58.92	41.7	141.
June	55.53	41.5	133.6	60.20	41.2	146.0	57.57	40.0	144.7	55.87	40.8	136.8	58.31	42.2	138.1	59.14	41.6	143.
July	55.00	40.8	134.9	59.51	40.3	147.7	57.77	40.1	144.0	56.80	41.0	138.5	56.78	41.6	136.6	58.42	41.2	143.
August	55.07	40.9	135.3	61.34	40.9	151.0	57.67	40.0	144.3	56.23	40.8	139.2	57.77	41.4	139.4	57.43	39.9	144.
September	56.41	41.4	137.0	60.82	40.5	150.7	59.11	40.9	144.9	57.97	41.2	141.7	58.69	41.8	140.5	60.67	41.1	147.
October	56.62	41.5	137.7	59.38	39.6	150.3	60.20	41.2	146.5	59.31	41.5	143.9	59.25	41.9	140.8	60.85	41.3	147.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Machinery, except electrical—Continued

Year and month	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers, adding and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic[2]			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment[2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$26.19	39.8	66.0	$23.98	37.3	64.3	$30.38	37.2	81.2									
1941: January	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6									
1946: October	50.26	42.9	117.3	47.89	41.9	114.3	57.34	42.3	136.6	$49.60	42.7	116.1	$52.63	41.2	128.2	$49.71	40.2	123.7
November	49.60	41.8	118.6	48.98	42.1	116.5	58.42	41.8	140.6	45.76	39.6	115.5	52.63	40.8	129.1	47.67	38.4	124.1
December	52.12	43.5	119.9	47.41	40.6	116.9	56.37	40.7	139.1	48.43	41.5	116.8	54.13	41.7	130.2	47.56	38.1	124.9
1947: January	53.15	43.2	122.9	47.56	40.8	116.5	57.14	41.1	139.9	52.31	42.4	122.5	54.02	41.5	130.7	51.59	40.4	126.7
February	53.67	43.1	124.5	47.95	40.9	117.1	60.47	42.7	142.7	49.21	40.4	121.8	54.61	41.6	131.5	48.79	38.2	127.6
March	53.86	43.2	124.8	48.13	40.9	117.6	60.68	42.5	143.9	52.31	42.1	124.1	55.28	42.0	132.1	51.09	40.0	128.1
April	53.14	42.5	125.1	49.29	41.2	119.7	61.83	42.4	146.9	53.91	42.8	125.8	54.46	41.2	132.8	53.42	40.7	131.2
May	54.10	42.6	126.9	50.75	41.6	121.9	61.68	42.3	146.8	54.89	42.5	129.1	56.25	41.7	135.5	53.19	40.4	131.7
June	54.88	42.6	128.9	51.58	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	55.16	41.8	131.8	58.97	41.7	141.5	54.77	40.4	135.6
July	*54.79	41.9	*130.1	52.33	43.7	119.8	60.35	40.6	149.0	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	135.6
August	51.91	40.2	129.1	51.22	40.5	126.5	59.52	40.2	148.7	52.82	40.1	131.6	56.35	40.0	140.9	52.22	38.5	135.6
September	55.30	41.6	132.8	51.91	40.6	128.0	63.21	42.1	151.3	54.17	41.0	132.0	60.72	42.0	145.4	54.18	39.5	137.3
October	54.84	41.4	132.4	54.04	42.0	128.8	63.82	42.3	152.3	57.13	42.4	134.6	62.27	42.5	146.9	56.77	40.8	138.3

Transportation equipment, except automobiles

Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric- and steam-railroad[2]			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$30.51	38.9	78.5	$28.33	36.7	77.1	$26.71	36.0	74.1	$30.34	41.5	74.5	$36.58	44.1	83.5	$31.91	38.0	83.5
1941: January	35.69	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	89.3
1946: October	54.32	40.0	135.9	60.63	41.6	145.6	51.75	41.8	123.9	53.81	40.6	132.6	57.31	42.1	136.3	53.96	37.7	143.2
November	52.37	38.4	136.4	57.22	39.9	143.3	52.46	41.2	127.2	52.53	39.6	132.6	51.06	37.2	137.3	51.47	35.7	144.1
December	55.35	40.6	136.2	59.99	41.5	144.5	52.24	41.5	126.0	53.46	40.4	132.5	56.89	41.9	135.7	57.21	40.0	143.0
1947: January	54.48	40.2	135.6	55.64	39.8	139.7	52.17	40.6	128.3	52.59	39.8	132.1	56.15	41.4	135.7	57.05	40.2	142.0
February	54.34	39.7	136.7	56.97	40.4	141.1	53.42	41.3	129.2	53.41	40.1	133.2	54.77	40.7	134.4	55.37	38.4	144.2
March	54.25	39.8	136.2	51.68	37.4	138.4	53.67	40.8	131.5	53.22	39.8	133.8	53.02	39.4	134.4	56.59	39.9	141.8
April	54.29	39.8	136.3	52.20	37.2	140.2	53.51	40.9	131.0	52.54	39.6	132.6	53.77	39.7	135.3	56.97	39.9	142.6
May	55.31	40.2	137.6	59.09	40.2	146.9	54.80	41.4	132.3	52.42	39.5	132.8	54.77	39.6	138.3	57.91	40.4	143.3
June	55.59	40.1	138.7	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.79	40.7	142.1
July	56.02	40.1	139.5	59.26	39.7	149.4	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.48	39.7	137.2	56.19	39.2	143.5	56.77	39.9	142.1
August	55.75	39.6	140.6	61.75	40.6	152.2	51.89	38.6	134.3	55.30	40.0	138.1	56.58	39.2	144.3	56.93	39.3	144.7
September	56.31	39.6	142.2	64.69	41.3	156.7	54.87	39.9	137.5	54.00	39.2	138.4	58.43	40.0	146.0	57.35	39.2	145.9
October	57.95	40.4	143.4	62.32	40.6	153.4	57.73	41.3	139.7	56.05	40.3	139.0	59.19	40.5	146.1	59.31	39.6	148.9

Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con. / Automobiles / Nonferrous metals and their products

Year and month	Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.: Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			Automobiles			Nonferrous metals and their products: Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying; and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average				$32.91	35.4	92.9	$26.74	38.9	68.7	$26.67	38.2	69.9	$28.77	39.6	72.9	$22.27	37.9	58.7
1941: January				37.69	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
1946: October	$53.24	42.6	125.0	53.41	38.8	137.6	48.92	40.9	119.5	47.80	40.0	119.6	51.93	40.7	127.5	44.81	41.6	107.8
November	52.39	41.2	127.0	53.83	38.6	139.4	49.24	40.9	120.4	48.25	39.8	121.2	52.21	40.6	128.7	45.46	41.6	109.3
December	55.23	43.2	127.8	54.98	39.4	139.5	50.40	41.7	121.0	49.75	41.1	121.5	53.69	41.7	128.6	45.39	41.4	109.6
1947: January	50.29	40.5	124.0	54.13	38.9	139.0	49.91	41.0	121.7	49.39	40.4	122.7	53.45	41.3	129.3	43.83	39.7	110.3
February	50.40	40.1	125.8	54.29	38.8	139.9	50.12	41.0	122.2	50.04	40.6	123.4	53.92	41.5	130.0	44.88	41.0	109.6
March	52.43	41.4	126.7	55.45	39.7	139.6	50.26	41.0	122.6	50.66	40.9	123.9	53.68	41.2	130.2	44.83	40.7	110.1
April	52.36	41.3	126.9	54.14	38.5	140.6	50.30	40.8	123.4	51.05	40.8	125.2	53.45	40.9	130.5	44.71	40.4	110.8
May	54.60	41.8	130.7	55.96	38.3	146.3	51.15	40.6	126.0	52.87	41.4	127.8	53.01	39.8	133.0	45.07	40.1	112.4
June	55.52	41.4	134.1	57.48	38.7	148.5	52.06	40.5	128.6	54.20	41.6	130.3	55.10	39.7	137.9	45.82	40.0	114.5
July	56.35	42.3	133.3	56.44	37.7	149.6	51.12	39.7	128.9	53.89	41.3	130.4	54.13	39.2	138.1	44.58	39.1	114.0
August	55.58	41.0	135.5	55.76	37.2	150.0	51.07	39.5	129.4	53.98	40.8	132.2	52.62	38.0	138.4	45.03	39.1	115.1
September	55.94	41.0	136.6	59.35	39.2	151.5	52.65	40.1	131.3	55.82	41.2	135.5	54.37	38.9	139.6	46.87	40.4	115.8
October	58.53	42.2	139.0	60.71	39.6	153.2	53.63	40.7	131.7	54.89	40.9	134.2	55.19	39.4	140.1	47.37	40.8	116.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Co

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures[2]			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$26.36	39.4	66.0	$26.03	40.7	64.3	$25.73	37.1	69.3	$27.49	39.3	69.9	$19.06	39.0	48.9	$18.29	38.4	47.
1941: January	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	51.
1946: October	49.91	43.8	114.6	56.42	46.1	122.2	45.92	39.1	117.5	46.94	39.4	119.2	39.21	41.9	93.6	37.84	41.5	91.
November	49.31	42.6	114.9	55.70	45.2	123.4	47.13	40.0	117.8	48.15	40.0	120.4	37.74	40.6	93.1	36.37	40.2	90.
December	51.76	44.6	115.2	58.27	46.8	124.9	46.74	39.5	118.4	48.34	40.6	121.1	38.79	41.7	93.1	37.05	41.1	90.
1947: January	48.84	42.4	115.7	57.86	46.2	125.4	47.91	39.9	120.0	48.11	40.0	120.4	39.11	40.6	96.2	37.41	40.0	93.
February	48.37	42.1	115.4	57.34	45.6	125.8	48.92	40.4	121.0	47.60	39.2	121.3	41.18	42.1	97.9	39.89	41.8	95.
March	48.47	41.7	116.7	58.35	45.7	127.8	47.59	39.4	120.9	48.71	40.1	121.3	40.31	41.0	98.3	39.12	40.6	96.
April	47.09	41.0	115.9	58.01	45.6	127.5	47.63	39.2	121.5	48.55	39.7	122.1	41.01	41.4	99.0	39.81	40.9	97.
May	47.52	40.5	118.0	58.50	45.8	127.8	50.87	39.5	128.2	48.52	39.2	124.2	43.06	42.0	102.5	41.95	41.7	100.
June	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7	45.04	42.8	105.3	44.14	42.5	104.
July	44.44	39.0	114.7	58.72	45.3	130.0	47.74	36.7	130.2	48.86	38.4	127.2	43.57	42.2	103.3	42.86	42.1	101.
August	46.40	39.8	117.2	57.20	44.1	129.9	48.78	37.4	130.5	49.34	38.9	126.6	45.32	43.3	104.8	44.50	43.1	103.
September	50.23	42.0	120.2	61.28	46.4	132.1	50.23	37.4	134.3	49.74	38.6	128.7	45.04	42.7	105.4	44.05	42.5	103.
October	52.85	43.8	122.4	61.75	46.7	132.1	51.73	38.2	135.9	52.02	39.7	130.0	44.76	42.4	105.5	43.45	42.0	103.

Year and month	Lumber and timber basic products—Con.			Furniture and finished lumber products									Stone, clay, and glass products		
	Planing and plywood mills			Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$22.17	41.1	54.0	$19.95	38.5	51.8	$20.51	38.9	53.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$23.94	37.6	63.
1941: January	22.51	40.5	55.4	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	25.02	37.4	66.
1946: October	43.49	43.2	100.5	41.73	42.2	99.0	42.42	41.8	101.4	$42.66	42.5	100.3	$38.24	41.6	91.9	44.46	40.6	109.
November	41.86	41.8	100.4	41.62	41.7	99.9	42.41	41.4	102.4	43.14	41.5	103.5	38.90	41.8	93.1	44.91	40.3	111.
December	44.12	43.4	101.4	42.49	42.2	100.7	43.04	41.6	103.4	45.02	43.2	103.7	38.66	42.0	92.1	45.89	41.0	111.
1947: January	44.11	42.5	103.9	42.41	41.8	101.5	43.35	41.5	104.6	45.02	42.7	105.2	37.55	40.4	92.2	45.58	40.5	112.
February	45.13	42.9	104.9	42.80	41.9	102.2	44.20	42.0	104.9	44.79	42.1	106.0	38.49	40.9	94.0	45.49	40.1	113.
March	45.10	42.8	105.4	43.00	41.7	103.1	44.33	41.9	105.9	45.67	42.3	107.7	38.90	40.8	95.3	46.38	40.5	114.
April	45.90	43.3	105.9	42.87	41.5	103.2	43.99	41.4	106.4	45.49	42.1	107.7	39.78	41.4	96.0	46.49	40.5	114.
May	47.65	43.5	109.7	43.45	41.5	104.6	44.21	41.2	107.4	46.88	42.2	110.8	41.66	43.0	96.9	47.24	40.3	117.
June	48.84	44.1	110.7	44.24	41.7	106.1	45.04	41.6	108.5	46.99	42.2	111.1	41.14	41.8	98.4	48.54	40.8	119.
July	46.58	42.6	109.3	43.51	41.1	105.8	44.12	40.9	107.9	44.32	40.2	110.3	41.05	*41.6	97.8	48.00	40.1	119.
August	48.89	44.2	110.7	44.09	41.2	107.0	44.58	41.0	108.9	45.69	40.6	112.2	42.10	42.0	100.1	49.06	40.6	120.
September	49.30	43.9	112.3	45.38	41.5	109.3	46.24	41.4	111.7	47.06	41.6	112.8	42.41	42.2	100.5	49.51	40.6	122.
October	50.12	44.3	113.5	46.55	42.1	110.5	47.76	42.3	113.0	47.04	41.2	113.8	42.19	41.5	101.7	49.99	40.7	122.

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$25.32	35.2	72.1	-------	-------	-------	$26.67	38.2	69.9	$20.55	37.8	54.3	$22.74	37.2	62.5	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	28.02	36.3	77.2	-------	-------	-------	26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	36.9	58.7	22.92	36.4	63.5	-------	-------	-------
1946: October	45.71	39.4	116.1	$40.29	40.9	96.4	46.02	42.4	108.5	42.25	40.9	102.7	41.89	38.4	109.6	$52.04	47.8	108.
November	46.72	39.2	119.4	41.35	41.2	97.7	46.18	42.2	109.5	42.08	40.3	103.5	41.56	37.9	110.0	50.89	46.2	110.
December	47.96	39.9	120.3	42.53	42.0	99.8	46.12	42.4	109.0	42.57	40.7	104.0	42.82	38.6	111.0	51.39	46.8	109.
1947: January	47.78	39.4	121.4	42.36	42.0	99.3	43.79	40.6	107.9	42.22	40.3	104.1	41.97	37.7	112.1	51.49	46.2	111.
February	46.85	38.6	121.6	41.58	41.7	100.0	44.67	41.5	107.7	42.35	40.0	105.6	42.69	37.2	114.9	51.14	45.9	111.
March	48.45	39.6	122.6	40.75	41.1	99.1	45.12	41.6	108.5	42.78	40.1	106.3	44.26	38.3	115.7	51.95	46.3	112.
April	48.88	39.7	123.2	40.69	40.6	100.2	45.82	42.1	108.9	42.58	39.7	106.2	44.42	38.9	115.2	50.45	45.2	111.
May	48.66	39.3	123.9	41.94	40.8	102.8	44.46	39.3	113.2	45.77	40.6	112.3	45.45	38.9	117.1	52.05	45.8	113.
June	50.42	40.0	126.4	42.93	40.8	105.3	51.59	42.7	120.8	45.66	41.0	110.9	45.78	38.7	118.6	52.55	45.3	116.
July	49.34	38.6	128.1	40.87	39.6	103.1	51.72	41.9	123.5	45.25	40.5	111.3	44.86	37.9	119.2	54.91	46.1	119.
August	50.40	39.5	128.0	41.88	40.2	104.2	52.93	42.5	124.4	46.06	40.9	112.1	46.48	38.8	120.1	55.39	45.7	121.
September	51.32	39.6	129.7	42.91	40.1	107.1	52.68	41.8	126.1	46.88	41.0	113.2	46.14	38.5	120.7	54.68	45.0	121.
October	51.17	38.8	132.0	44.61	41.2	108.4	52.32	42.0	124.5	47.40	41.5	113.8	48.18	39.5	122.3	56.70	45.9	123.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasives			Asbestos products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$26.18	36.9	71.4	-------	-------	-------	$24.43	39.0	62.7
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	24.29	34.6	70.8	-------	-------	-------	27.26	41.3	66.0
1946: October	$45.12	46.6	96.6	44.18	42.9	102.6	$45.11	38.1	118.5	49.86	42.0	118.7
November	45.69	46.2	98.8	42.76	41.6	103.4	48.45	39.9	121.4	50.18	41.9	119.8
December	46.06	46.7	98.2	44.26	42.4	104.9	50.38	41.6	121.2	50.79	42.7	118.8
1947: January	43.83	44.7	98.3	43.88	42.1	104.5	52.70	43.2	122.0	51.91	43.2	120.2
February	44.80	45.3	98.1	44.18	41.9	105.6	49.46	40.7	121.6	52.73	43.9	120.1
March	45.70	46.2	98.6	45.30	42.0	107.5	50.63	40.4	125.4	53.03	43.8	121.0
April	46.53	46.6	99.4	45.51	42.1	107.9	49.72	39.7	125.3	52.46	42.8	122.5
May	47.19	46.2	101.7	45.43	42.9	108.5	50.10	39.6	126.4	52.58	42.6	123.5
June	48.45	46.0	104.5	46.07	42.2	108.5	48.66	39.1	124.4	54.21	42.9	126.4
July	47.23	44.9	104.2	45.48	42.1	107.9	50.00	39.3	127.3	54.90	43.3	126.8
August	48.90	45.4	106.9	46.61	41.4	112.6	51.26	39.2	130.6	53.53	42.2	127.7
September	49.23	45.5	108.1	47.58	42.3	112.2	54.57	40.3	135.6	52.30	41.3	126.6
October	52.51	46.9	108.5	48.60	42.5	113.7	53.32	40.4	133.0	52.57	41.3	127.3

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures

Year and month	Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$16.84	36.6	46.0	$14.26	36.7	38.9
1941: January	18.01	36.9	48.8	15.60	37.2	41.9
1946: October	38.09	40.2	94.8	35.57	39.9	89.2
November	38.38	40.2	95.5	36.14	40.3	89.8
December	39.26	40.9	95.9	36.85	40.9	90.0
1947: January	39.29	40.5	97.0	37.06	40.6	91.4
February	40.32	40.4	99.7	37.56	40.5	92.7
March	41.01	40.0	102.4	39.22	40.1	97.9
April	40.12	39.1	102.7	38.53	39.3	98.1
May	39.89	38.9	102.5	37.73	38.8	97.0
June	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	97.0
July	39.48	38.4	102.8	37.21	38.3	97.3
August	39.44	38.2	103.2	37.50	38.4	97.7
September	41.39	39.5	104.8	38.55	39.2	98.5
October	41.94	39.7	105.5	39.22	39.6	99.1

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$18.22	39.0	47.4	$15.78	36.5	42.9	$19.21	36.4	52.8	$18.98	35.6	53.6
1941: January	19.74	39.3	50.3	16.53	35.7	46.1	21.78	37.9	57.6	18.51	33.8	55.0
1946: October	39.00	40.6	96.1	38.67	41.6	93.1	42.40	40.9	103.7	37.65	38.3	98.2
November	38.09	39.7	96.1	38.69	41.1	94.1	41.67	40.1	103.8	38.20	38.4	99.5
December	39.64	41.0	96.7	39.57	41.8	94.4	42.96	41.3	103.9	39.05	38.8	100.6
1947: January	40.48	41.0	98.7	40.21	41.1	97.5	43.10	41.3	104.5	38.35	38.1	100.7
February	40.59	40.5	100.4	41.45	41.6	99.6	47.44	41.0	115.6	38.40	38.1	100.9
March	40.69	40.4	100.8	41.94	41.5	101.2	46.28	40.1	115.5	38.41	37.8	101.6
April	39.68	39.5	101.7	40.89	40.2	101.6	45.26	39.1	115.9	36.35	35.9	101.0
May	38.85	38.5	101.4	41.73	41.0	101.9	45.28	39.2	115.8	36.42	35.9	101.4
June	38.85	38.5	101.0	40.97	40.3	101.7	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.39	35.2	100.5
July	39.68	39.1	101.6	41.17	40.3	102.3	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.37	35.3	103.0
August	38.58	28.2	100.9	41.65	40.0	104.3	42.28	36.6	115.6	38.08	36.8	103.4
September	40.67	39.7	102.4	43.23	40.9	105.7	46.99	40.2	116.9	39.48	37.7	104.9
October	40.49	39.1	103.5	43.57	41.0	106.2	46.70	39.7	117.8	41.00	38.3	106.9

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Knitted cloth			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$18.15	38.4	46.8	$17.14	37.0	46.1
1941: January	19.90	37.9	50.3	17.65	35.8	48.9
1946: October	39.94	41.7	95.7	36.69	39.4	92.2
November	39.99	40.9	96.7	37.14	39.5	93.0
December	39.26	40.2	97.2	36.74	39.2	92.8
1947: January	39.03	40.9	95.4	36.49	38.4	94.4
February	40.89	41.3	98.9	36.68	38.4	94.8
March	41.00	41.6	98.6	36.75	38.5	94.7
April	39.49	39.9	98.9	35.58	37.3	95.2
May	40.06	40.3	98.5	35.51	37.6	93.9
June	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.1
July	40.91	40.8	99.1	34.51	36.8	92.6
August	41.11	40.7	100.1	35.42	37.6	92.6
September	41.71	40.5	101.3	36.21	37.5	95.1
October	42.21	41.1	100.9	38.01	38.8	96.9

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$15.05	36.9	41.0	$20.82	38.6	53.5	$23.25	36.1	64.4	$22.73	32.2	70.7
1941: January	16.06	36.0	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1	25.18	37.3	67.5	27.12	36.2	75.5
1946: October	33.05	38.4	85.5	42.69	42.3	100.8	46.01	41.1	112.2	52.92	40.6	130.2
November	33.31	38.7	85.9	43.54	42.2	103.3	46.83	41.2	113.9	52.83	40.2	130.9
December	34.26	39.3	86.8	45.38	43.6	104.2	47.86	41.8	114.7	53.70	41.3	129.9
1947: January	33.70	38.7	86.9	45.67	43.3	105.5	46.51	40.7	114.5	50.15	39.1	127.7
February	34.22	38.8	88.1	45.75	42.9	106.5	46.51	40.5	114.9	49.60	38.9	127.2
March	34.86	38.7	89.9	46.12	42.6	108.3	47.12	40.8	115.8	49.22	38.0	129.7
April	34.22	38.3	89.1	45.95	41.3	111.4	47.69	40.4	118.1	47.28	36.3	130.0
May	35.18	39.0	90.4	45.62	41.1	110.8	48.30	41.2	117.5	46.81	36.4	128.9
June	34.85	38.8	90.1	46.13	41.6	110.9	49.02	41.3	118.8	48.88	37.5	131.1
July	34.65	38.4	90.2	44.37	40.1	110.4	49.80	40.6	122.8	47.47	36.5	130.2
August	34.60	38.2	90.4	45.31	40.5	111.6	47.43	39.4	120.6	45.67	34.7	131.2
September	36.30	39.5	91.8	47.89	41.9	114.2	52.38	41.0	127.9	47.44	35.9	133.4
October	36.50	39.3	93.0	47.16	41.5	113.6	53.53	41.4	129.5	48.60	37.1	131.7

Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued

Year and month	Jute goods, except felts			Cordage and twine		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1946: October	$39.52	43.7	91.8	$37.63	40.9	92.2
November	39.68	43.8	92.0	37.94	40.3	94.3
December	40.57	44.4	92.9	39.08	41.4	94.4
1947: January	40.09	43.9	92.8	39.14	41.1	95.1
February	41.74	43.4	97.9	39.51	41.0	96.4
March	41.57	43.2	97.9	40.00	40.6	98.4
April	40.98	42.7	97.7	40.23	40.5	99.2
May	42.12	43.4	98.5	39.11	39.2	99.6
June	41.13	43.0	97.4	38.26	37.9	101.2
July	37.92	41.0	94.1	38.71	38.2	101.4
August	36.40	41.0	90.8	39.10	38.6	101.4
September	37.51	41.4	92.3	40.00	38.8	103.0
October	37.27	41.1	92.3	41.70	40.1	104.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$18.17	34.5	52.7	$19.32	33.2	58.1	$13.75	34.6	39.8	$14.18	35.4	40.1	$11.03	35.8	30.9	$19.20	33.9	51.9
1941: January	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	55.3
1946: October	36.68	36.8	99.7	38.89	37.7	102.4	30.39	37.4	80.9	33.32	37.5	88.9	24.00	34.8	69.0	46.25	35.5	128.6
November	36.54	36.6	99.8	41.39	37.8	108.6	32.04	37.6	84.7	34.78	38.6	90.1	26.01	36.6	71.2	43.28	34.9	121.1
December	37.23	37.0	100.6	41.78	38.1	108.9	33.22	38.1	86.8	33.68	36.9	91.3	26.72	36.9	72.4	44.14	35.3	122.3
1947: January	38.22	36.9	103.7	41.70	37.8	109.5	32.17	37.1	86.9	33.37	36.7	90.8	25.43	34.7	73.1	47.30	35.7	126.7
February	38.74	36.9	104.9	41.86	37.8	109.7	32.32	37.2	86.9	33.49	36.6	91.5	25.69	35.8	71.6	48.77	36.2	131.4
March	38.41	36.7	104.5	41.99	37.6	110.6	32.11	37.0	86.9	34.35	36.5	94.0	25.37	34.3	73.3	47.75	36.1	129.3
April	38.44	35.5	99.9	40.45	36.7	109.4	31.62	36.5	86.8	32.18	34.3	93.7	25.09	34.2	72.8	42.32	34.4	120.0
May	38.36	35.8	98.8	41.49	37.2	110.5	32.01	36.9	86.7	32.41	35.1	92.9	25.11	34.5	73.0	41.58	34.6	116.9
June	38.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	118.2
July	36.50	35.8	102.0	40.17	36.5	109.8	31.24	36.3	86.2	33.79	36.0	93.8	*26.56	*36.2	73.5	43.81	34.8	124.1
August	36.57	35.2	103.8	38.66	35.1	109.0	30.74	36.0	85.2	32.17	34.5	93.1	25.54	35.4	72.2	45.49	34.6	128.5
September	37.53	35.9	104.6	41.05	36.5	110.6	32.38	36.9	87.8	33.74	35.5	94.9	25.59	34.6	74.0	45.90	34.9	128.6
October	38.66	36.8	105.1	42.77	37.5	112.0	33.42	37.8	88.5	35.06	36.8	95.6	25.04	33.5	74.5	46.78	35.8	128.5

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Corsets and allied garments[2]			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$17.15	37.5	45.6	$22.19	33.8	63.6												
1941: January	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8												
1946: October	35.02	38.7	90.7	47.73	36.4	127.3	$29.44	36.0	81.9	$29.45	36.5	81.7	$33.06	36.4	90.3	$33.02	39.0	85.2
November	35.29	38.4	91.9	39.98	32.3	119.6	30.89	37.0	83.7	29.52	36.1	82.3	35.91	39.4	90.5	33.29	38.6	86.0
December	35.96	38.6	91.7	42.91	34.5	119.5	31.83	38.2	83.6	28.88	35.0	82.8	35.85	39.5	90.5	34.78	39.7	86.5
1947: January	35.21	37.8	93.0	48.40	36.6	125.6	28.95	35.3	82.1	28.57	34.6	82.5	34.85	38.1	91.0	35.92	39.7	89.1
February	35.38	38.8	91.8	53.73	38.9	131.7	30.60	36.5	84.1	28.51	33.8	84.5	34.91	37.5	92.6	35.13	39.0	88.4
March	35.29	38.7	92.0	51.76	37.5	131.8	31.03	36.5	85.4	28.72	33.8	84.9	34.97	37.2	93.5	34.60	38.2	89.5
April	35.18	38.3	92.7	42.94	33.6	124.1	29.36	34.2	85.7	26.90	31.5	84.8	35.67	37.6	94.4	35.26	38.6	90.8
May	35.33	38.4	92.2	40.44	32.5	121.4	31.24	36.4	85.8	27.55	32.5	84.7	37.36	37.9	98.1	34.06	37.0	90.6
June	35.72	38.0	94.1	43.62	32.5	127.1	29.94	35.2	85.1	26.72	31.4	84.9	37.87	38.1	98.9	34.02	37.1	91.8
July	34.95	37.5	93.5	*48.58	36.2	129.8	31.13	36.3	85.7	29.09	36.1	81.6	36.44	38.4	94.5	35.48	38.3	92.5
August	34.80	36.7	94.2	49.52	36.3	131.4	30.40	35.5	85.7	28.93	36.1	81.1	37.74	38.6	97.7	35.34	37.8	93.6
September	35.87	37.5	95.2	49.74	35.8	134.0	31.85	36.7	86.7	30.71	37.3	83.2	38.33	38.2	99.6	35.86	38.1	94.1
October	37.05	38.8	96.2	53.20	38.2	133.7	32.76	37.4	87.7	31.80	37.7	84.6	38.72	38.3	100.4	36.75	38.9	94.0

Leather and leather products

Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$19.13	36.2	52.8	$24.43	38.7	63.4				$17.83	35.7	50.3						
1941: January	20.66	37.3	55.4	25.27	38.3	66.2				19.58	37.0	53.0						
1946: October	37.07	37.5	98.7	44.78	39.7	112.9	$36.24	38.7	93.6	35.65	36.9	96.0	$33.48	36.9	91.5	$40.85	40.0	102.0
November	37.24	37.1	100.4	45.98	40.2	114.4	35.78	37.4	96.1	35.76	36.3	97.8	32.69	35.7	92.3	40.63	39.7	102.0
December	39.83	39.1	101.8	47.71	41.6	115.0	37.32	38.7	97.0	38.65	38.8	99.5	32.16	35.5	91.0	41.70	40.1	103.4
1947: January	40.18	39.3	102.3	48.49	41.3	117.4	37.84	38.8	98.0	39.05	39.1	99.5	32.10	35.0	92.2	40.36	38.7	104.0
February	40.29	39.5	102.1	49.65	41.6	119.3	37.79	38.8	98.4	38.96	39.2	98.9	31.38	35.1	89.6	41.60	39.9	103.8
March	40.11	39.0	102.8	49.68	41.4	120.4	37.87	38.1	99.9	38.91	38.8	99.9	31.52	35.0	90.0	40.87	39.5	103.6
April	39.44	38.3	102.9	49.14	40.7	120.4	37.07	37.8	99.4	37.96	38.0	99.8	31.17	35.0	89.0	41.22	39.1	105.3
May	39.45	38.1	103.5	49.65	40.7	122.0	37.32	37.7	100.6	37.78	37.8	100.0	31.38	34.6	90.8	40.35	38.5	104.6
June	40.12	38.1	105.3	50.44	40.5	124.1	38.62	38.1	102.5	38.30	37.7	102.0	31.42	35.0	90.7	42.34	39.6	106.6
July	40.30	38.2	105.5	51.11	40.4	126.1	39.06	38.4	103.1	38.49	37.8	101.8	*32.42	*35.6	*91.4	40.62	38.4	105.6
August	40.25	38.1	105.7	51.19	40.0	127.7	39.86	39.1	103.4	38.32	37.7	101.8	32.33	35.7	91.2	42.09	39.4	106.7
September	41.89	39.1	107.2	52.83	41.0	128.6	40.14	39.2	103.2	40.12	38.8	103.5	33.45	36.3	92.7	43.07	39.5	109.5
October	42.18	39.0	108.2	52.46	40.7	129.1	39.19	38.3	103.7	40.41	38.7	104.6	33.97	36.6	93.4	46.15	40.9	111.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Food

Year and month	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter[2]			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$24.43	40.3	60.7	$27.85	40.6	68.6	$22.60	46.7	48.4	-------	-------	-------	$29.24	46.2	62.6	$25.80	42.3	60.5
1941: January	24.69	39.0	63.3	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9	-------	-------	-------	29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60.8
1946: October	43.85	42.4	103.5	43.06	37.5	114.7	41.39	46.5	89.2	$43.41	46.7	92.9	47.54	47.6	96.8	52.45	48.8	107.6
November	44.84	42.9	104.6	51.15	44.9	113.7	40.09	44.7	89.5	43.16	46.3	93.3	46.86	46.0	97.6	51.77	48.2	107.5
December	46.93	44.4	105.8	51.73	46.4	111.9	42.29	46.9	90.7	44.50	46.5	95.7	48.84	46.6	100.4	54.61	50.3	108.7
1947: January	47.31	43.6	108.4	57.20	47.5	120.6	42.24	46.2	91.7	46.32	46.6	99.5	48.79	46.8	100.5	55.18	49.9	110.6
February	46.40	42.7	108.8	52.82	44.3	119.3	42.44	45.8	92.6	46.64	46.2	101.0	48.04	46.2	99.7	53.08	48.9	108.7
March	46.05	42.3	108.8	49.87	41.9	119.1	43.00	45.5	93.5	47.04	46.2	101.9	47.58	45.7	100.8	53.77	49.3	109.3
April	46.20	42.1	109.7	50.22	41.8	120.4	43.47	46.8	93.2	48.16	46.8	103.0	47.32	46.0	100.2	52.44	47.5	110.5
May	47.71	43.0	111.0	53.37	44.0	121.4	43.91	46.3	94.8	49.52	48.3	102.6	47.36	45.8	100.9	51.82	47.8	108.5
June	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	50.57	48.7	103.9	48.81	46.7	102.1	55.55	49.8	111.5
July	48.40	43.2	112.1	56.82	44.7	128.2	44.75	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.7	103.4	57.71	50.5	114.5
August	49.45	43.4	114.0	54.33	43.0	126.7	46.20	47.7	96.4	49.21	47.2	104.2	50.84	46.9	105.2	59.69	50.1	119.3
September	49.13	43.5	113.0	55.31	43.4	127.6	45.65	47.4	96.1	49.66	46.9	105.9	50.12	45.7	105.9	59.91	49.9	120.1
October	49.61	42.8	115.9	54.98	43.2	127.3	44.92	45.6	98.2	49.24	46.5	105.8	49.86	45.5	106.4	59.06	49.1	120.2

Food—Continued

Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking[2]			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery[2]			Beverages, nonalcoholic		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	-------	-------	-------	$25.70	41.7	62.1	$23.91	37.6	63.6	$24.68	42.9	58.5	$18.64	38.1	49.2	$24.21	43.6	55.6
1941: January	-------	-------	-------	26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60.2
1946: October	$48.28	42.0	114.9	45.45	43.6	104.2	37.40	37.4	100.1	40.86	40.5	100.9	35.04	39.5	87.4	39.30	42.4	91.8
November	47.12	40.7	115.7	46.01	44.0	104.5	40.07	40.8	98.2	40.59	40.6	102.1	36.79	39.8	90.5	39.66	42.4	92.8
December	47.81	40.9	117.0	47.55	45.3	105.1	45.62	44.6	102.4	54.35	52.1	104.4	38.19	41.4	90.2	41.37	43.2	94.9
1947: January	48.48	40.5	119.6	46.32	43.9	105.6	38.83	38.8	100.1	44.34	40.5	109.5	37.06	39.8	93.0	41.13	42.7	95.9
February	49.13	41.5	118.4	45.80	43.2	106.0	41.53	39.5	105.2	47.29	40.5	116.9	37.75	39.9	94.9	40.85	42.3	96.5
March	50.03	41.4	120.8	45.17	43.0	105.7	44.40	41.6	106.7	44.79	37.4	119.9	37.87	39.8	95.1	41.25	42.0	97.4
April	48.26	39.6	121.8	45.26	42.5	106.5	47.92	43.7	109.7	44.46	38.6	115.1	37.60	38.9	96.7	42.50	43.1	98.3
May	49.77	40.4	123.2	44.84	42.5	105.6	44.35	41.3	107.5	43.79	38.9	112.5	38.77	39.8	97.6	43.10	43.6	98.5
June	50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.14	45.6	114.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.48	44.2	100.4
July	53.83	43.2	124.6	45.81	42.7	107.4	50.33	45.5	110.5	46.34	39.2	118.4	37.66	37.8	99.8	45.98	45.0	102.0
August	54.32	42.4	128.1	45.52	41.9	109.1	51.89	46.3	112.1	50.88	41.7	122.0	38.39	38.8	99.3	47.89	46.6	103.6
September	51.28	40.5	126.5	46.14	41.9	110.4	50.87	44.0	115.6	51.55	40.8	126.3	41.20	40.4	102.1	47.56	46.2	103.8
October	49.35	39.7	123.9	46.85	41.9	111.5	51.86	45.3	115.0	49.68	44.1	112.7	42.24	41.1	102.9	45.85	44.6	102.6

Food—Continued

Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$35.01	38.3	91.6	$16.77	37.0	46.4	$16.84	35.4	47.6	$20.88	37.2	56.1	$14.59	34.7	41.9	$17.53	34.1	51.4
1941: January	34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2	18.60	34.9	53.7
1946: October	56.57	42.5	133.0	40.82	41.7	98.3	36.47	40.3	90.5	41.08	41.6	98.8	33.48	39.6	84.4	32.66	38.7	84.4
November	56.68	42.5	133.3	35.28	37.3	95.0	36.66	39.7	92.4	41.74	41.1	101.5	33.27	38.6	85.7	33.58	39.2	85.7
December	59.74	43.7	136.7	37.93	38.8	98.2	38.12	40.2	94.7	43.03	40.9	105.3	34.85	39.9	87.1	34.25	39.1	87.7
1947: January	57.23	41.9	136.6	36.55	37.6	97.5	36.74	39.2	93.8	41.36	39.7	104.1	33.80	39.0	86.2	33.16	37.6	88.3
February	56.88	41.3	137.5	36.82	37.0	99.7	35.44	37.8	93.7	40.76	39.1	104.3	31.98	37.2	85.6	32.03	36.0	88.9
March	57.83	41.8	138.1	37.40	37.7	99.5	35.21	37.5	93.9	40.23	38.7	103.9	31.72	36.7	85.9	32.79	36.3	90.3
April	59.30	42.7	138.7	38.50	38.0	101.8	34.84	36.7	94.8	38.78	36.8	105.4	31.69	36.6	86.0	33.86	37.4	90.7
May	61.55	43.8	140.3	39.39	38.3	103.4	34.46	36.3	94.8	38.33	36.1	106.1	32.03	37.4	85.3	29.72	31.6	94.0
June	64.57	44.4	145.1	39.37	37.8	104.5	36.30	38.2	95.0	41.67	39.4	105.7	32.08	37.4	85.4	34.49	36.9	93.7
July	67.52	45.1	149.3	39.96	39.9	100.3	37.74	39.6	95.3	44.67	42.2	106.0	31.25	37.4	84.7	38.21	39.9	95.8
August	68.98	45.3	152.3	45.88	42.6	108.3	37.26	39.2	95.1	43.74	41.2	106.1	32.00	37.3	85.3	37.13	40.1	92.8
September	69.54	45.2	153.9	43.94	42.9	102.9	37.24	39.1	95.3	43.36	40.7	106.6	32.42	37.7	85.7	37.49	40.1	93.6
October	66.10	43.5	151.7	45.03	40.9	110.5	37.91	39.8	95.4	43.92	41.3	106.3	33.21	38.3	86.3	37.81	40.6	93.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes[2]			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Printing, publishing and allied industries: Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$23.72	40.1	59.2	$24.92	40.3	62.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$21.78	40.2	54.7	$32.42	37.4	86.
1941: January	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	22.26	38.8	57.6	33.49	37.8	88.
1946: October	45.61	43.4	105.0	49.05	44.5	110.2	$42.15	42.6	98.1	$38.98	40.8	96.0	42.02	42.5	99.0	54.28	41.0	132.
November	46.08	43.3	106.4	49.37	44.4	111.1	43.98	42.6	103.1	38.78	40.1	97.0	42.74	42.4	100.9	55.11	41.0	134.
December	46.87	43.7	107.1	49.92	44.6	111.9	44.51	43.0	103.5	39.96	40.7	98.3	43.61	43.2	101.2	57.03	41.5	137.
1947: January	47.05	43.2	108.8	50.18	44.2	113.4	44.68	42.8	104.3	40.52	40.2	100.9	43.58	42.3	103.0	56.60	41.0	138.
February	47.42	43.2	109.8	50.98	44.3	114.9	44.43	42.6	105.6	39.93	39.9	100.1	43.58	42.0	103.9	56.74	40.1	141.
March	47.92	43.2	110.9	51.27	44.3	115.7	44.69	42.7	106.4	40.43	40.3	100.6	44.10	42.1	105.5	58.19	40.3	144.
April	48.20	43.0	112.1	52.07	44.4	117.3	44.94	42.8	106.3	39.69	39.5	100.7	43.98	41.5	106.0	58.69	40.1	146.
May	48.79	43.1	113.3	52.84	44.7	118.2	45.25	43.0	106.5	40.42	39.1	103.6	44.30	41.2	107.7	59.55	40.1	148.
June	49.95	42.9	116.5	54.83	44.5	123.1	45.96	43.0	107.8	41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.76	39.9	149.
July	51.06	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	44.72	42.1	107.4	42.30	38.8	109.4	45.44	41.4	109.9	59.37	39.6	149.
August	50.72	42.4	119.6	56.30	44.1	127.6	44.96	41.0	110.7	41.89	38.4	109.3	44.92	40.8	110.4	59.48	39.4	150.
September	51.87	42.9	120.8	57.03	44.5	128.1	47.09	42.2	112.7	42.05	38.2	110.2	46.53	41.6	112.2	61.58	40.2	153.
October	52.09	43.0	121.1	57.19	44.4	128.3	46.81	42.0	112.6	43.67	39.3	111.3	47.37	42.1	112.7	61.67	40.1	153.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued

Year and month	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Chemicals and allied products: Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$37.58	36.1	100.4	$30.30	38.3	80.4	-------	-------	-------	$25.59	39.5	64.9	$28.48	40.5	70.4	$24.16	39.7	59.
1941: January	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0	-------	-------	-------	27.53	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	61.
1946: October	60.28	39.3	151.1	51.50	41.7	123.8	$55.08	43.4	127.0	45.50	41.3	110.2	47.07	41.6	113.4	39.91	40.2	99.
November	61.11	39.3	152.8	52.60	41.9	125.9	55.76	42.9	129.9	45.88	41.3	111.2	48.16	41.8	115.4	41.06	40.2	101.
December	62.95	39.3	156.9	54.98	42.7	129.5	57.55	44.1	130.6	47.14	41.6	113.3	49.17	42.2	116.6	42.01	40.6	103.
1947: January	62.08	38.9	157.5	54.19	42.0	129.7	57.54	43.5	132.3	47.39	41.5	114.3	49.69	42.1	118.1	41.86	40.4	103.
February	63.00	38.6	160.7	54.07	40.8	133.6	56.55	42.6	132.6	48.17	41.4	116.5	50.34	42.3	119.2	43.15	41.1	105.
March	64.25	38.8	162.6	55.67	41.1	136.4	58.47	41.8	139.8	48.60	41.3	117.7	51.63	42.5	121.6	42.86	41.1	104.
April	65.29	38.9	165.1	56.13	40.7	138.6	58.80	41.8	140.8	48.93	41.0	119.2	51.81	42.5	122.2	42.80	40.6	105.
May	67.10	38.9	169.9	56.41	40.6	139.7	57.73	41.2	140.3	49.80	41.1	121.0	52.36	42.5	123.6	43.19	40.3	107.
June	67.16	38.4	171.9	56.81	40.6	140.6	58.31	41.3	141.1	50.59	41.2	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	109.
July	66.53	38.2	171.3	56.77	40.5	140.8	57.55	40.5	142.1	51.00	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	111.
August	67.74	38.5	173.6	55.95	40.0	140.6	57.56	40.1	143.6	51.27	40.9	125.2	53.76	42.1	127.9	45.68	39.9	114.
September	69.59	38.9	175.6	58.32	40.8	143.6	60.20	41.8	144.0	51.81	41.0	126.3	53.55	41.8	128.4	46.43	39.5	117.
October	69.32	38.7	176.5	58.63	40.7	145.1	60.62	42.0	143.4	51.77	41.3	125.4	53.93	41.9	129.0	47.90	40.4	118.

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small-arms			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average	$28.11	39.8	70.7	$24.52	37.9	64.6	$31.30	40.0	78.4	$29.99	38.8	77.3	$22.68	39.0	61.2	$13.70	44.3	30.
1941: January	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	33.
1946: October	47.85	41.0	116.6	42.98	39.2	109.7	52.87	41.4	127.8	50.26	40.7	123.4	45.80	40.4	113.3	33.47	51.9	64.
November	48.08	40.8	117.9	43.31	39.1	110.7	52.96	41.1	128.8	49.53	39.8	124.3	46.98	40.9	114.8	35.14	52.6	66.
December	52.93	43.3	122.2	43.76	39.2	111.7	54.15	41.2	131.6	51.68	40.7	127.0	47.38	41.2	115.0	36.49	53.6	68.
1947: January	53.08	42.8	124.1	44.14	39.5	111.7	54.77	41.3	132.7	53.08	41.0	129.5	48.14	41.5	116.1	35.91	52.2	68.
February	53.46	43.1	124.0	47.31	39.3	120.5	55.10	41.0	134.2	50.07	39.4	126.9	48.55	41.4	117.2	35.77	51.7	69.
March	54.12	42.5	127.2	47.92	39.2	122.1	55.33	40.9	135.1	50.60	39.0	129.9	48.27	41.6	116.1	35.69	50.3	70.
April	54.78	42.8	128.1	48.59	39.4	123.3	55.45	40.8	135.9	49.57	37.4	132.5	48.24	41.4	116.4	33.88	48.0	70.
May	55.19	42.2	130.9	48.37	39.5	122.4	56.35	41.0	137.5	53.31	40.2	132.6	49.12	41.2	119.2	35.29	49.2	71.
June	57.98	43.3	133.8	48.63	39.6	122.9	56.80	40.9	139.0	54.77	40.4	135.7	49.62	41.8	118.6	35.83	48.6	73.
July	56.30	42.0	134.0	48.69	39.6	123.0	57.73	41.1	140.4	56.47	41.2	137.1	50.42	41.6	121.3	35.29	48.3	73.
August	59.04	43.0	137.4	49.04	40.0	122.6	57.44	40.7	141.0	57.08	41.9	136.1	44.96	41.0	109.8	35.76	48.9	73.
September	62.05	44.0	141.0	49.74	39.6	125.7	57.98	40.5	143.2	57.39	41.6	138.1	52.69	42.1	125.0	36.30	51.0	71.
October	61.58	43.5	141.4	48.93	39.1	125.1	57.82	40.6	143.2	56.65	40.5	140.0	53.13	42.9	123.9	38.74	53.8	71.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal									Rubber products		
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$14.71	35.8	41.2	$32.62	36.5	89.4	$34.97	36.1	97.4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$27.84	36.9	75.4
1941: January	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	30.38	39.0	77.9
1946: October	33.87	41.0	82.7	54.38	40.4	134.7	57.32	40.2	142.8	$46.34	39.2	117.7	$49.46	44.2	112.0	51.74	39.4	131.3
November	32.97	40.1	82.1	54.50	40.3	135.1	57.11	40.0	142.9	46.64	39.5	117.7	51.10	44.4	115.0	52.93	40.0	132.3
December	34.64	42.1	82.4	54.55	40.0	136.2	57.80	40.4	143.4	43.56	36.7	119.1	50.92	44.1	115.6	54.63	41.1	133.1
1947: January	33.44	41.3	81.0	55.24	40.2	137.2	57.74	39.9	144.7	48.11	39.5	121.2	51.99	44.6	116.7	54.03	40.6	133.0
February	33.44	41.4	80.8	55.39	40.1	138.2	57.75	39.8	145.1	48.88	39.6	123.1	52.59	44.0	119.6	54.06	40.6	133.1
March	34.42	42.3	81.4	56.53	40.2	140.8	59.15	39.8	148.8	48.95	39.6	123.1	53.14	44.6	119.3	52.97	39.8	133.0
April	35.30	42.3	83.5	57.41	40.5	141.8	60.24	40.1	150.1	49.19	39.9	123.2	54.21	44.7	121.1	55.23	39.5	139.7
May	36.76	42.9	85.7	57.92	40.0	144.8	60.01	39.5	152.0	51.93	39.7	130.7	55.40	45.1	122.9	55.30	39.0	141.6
June	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	52.87	39.8	132.8	54.87	43.9	125.1	55.49	39.1	141.9
July	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	50.45	37.8	133.5	56.09	44.5	126.0	55.74	38.6	144.5
August	37.17	40.9	90.8	60.62	40.6	149.4	63.12	40.3	156.7	53.59	39.8	134.6	57.17	44.6	128.2	55.92	38.7	144.5
September	38.85	41.8	93.0	61.97	40.9	151.4	64.75	40.7	159.1	54.25	39.8	136.3	57.56	44.7	128.7	57.76	39.9	144.7
October	36.85	40.5	90.9	61.14	40.5	150.9	63.82	39.9	158.9	54.76	40.7	134.6	58.88	45.2	130.2	57.55	40.1	143.6

Year and month	Rubber products—Continued									Miscellaneous industries								
	Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$33.36	35.0	95.7	$22.80	37.5	60.7	$23.34	38.9	60.5	$24.48	39.2	62.4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
1941: January	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	$35.33	45.7	77.3	-------	-------	-------
1946: October	57.38	38.2	149.2	38.93	37.3	104.3	47.00	41.6	113.0	45.04	41.4	108.8	51.23	40.6	125.2	$48.31	42.0	115.1
November	58.87	39.0	150.3	43.80	40.4	108.3	46.74	41.4	113.0	45.08	41.1	109.8	51.01	40.1	125.8	50.95	42.8	119.5
December	60.46	39.8	151.3	45.93	42.0	109.3	48.68	42.6	114.3	45.85	41.6	110.3	52.20	40.7	126.9	47.65	40.5	118.0
1947: January	59.78	39.5	151.1	46.06	41.9	109.9	48.12	42.0	114.6	45.98	41.1	112.0	52.00	40.1	127.3	53.37	42.5	125.9
February	59.90	39.3	151.7	45.83	42.0	109.2	48.27	42.1	114.7	46.06	41.0	112.3	51.50	39.7	127.9	53.20	42.3	126.2
March	58.05	38.2	151.2	44.91	41.2	109.0	48.23	41.8	115.4	46.71	41.0	113.9	51.95	39.8	128.6	51.42	41.0	125.7
April	61.64	38.2	160.8	47.03	40.8	115.2	48.53	41.0	118.4	46.35	40.6	114.2	52.10	39.5	130.1	51.53	41.4	125.1
May	61.12	37.6	162.2	48.27	40.7	118.5	48.81	40.6	120.1	46.50	40.3	115.3	51.81	38.9	131.3	52.92	41.4	128.5
June	61.35	37.7	161.5	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	47.00	40.3	116.7	54.15	39.5	135.1	52.71	41.3	127.7
July	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.06	40.5	118.7	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.37	39.4	117.8	53.55	40.1	135.0	51.57	40.8	126.9
August	62.15	37.8	164.0	47.23	39.9	118.3	49.17	39.7	123.7	46.32	39.3	117.7	54.27	39.9	135.3	50.88	40.7	125.9
September	64.75	38.9	166.1	49.92	41.8	119.4	50.40	40.9	123.4	47.91	40.2	119.1	55.00	39.8	136.1	54.84	42.1	131.2
October	63.78	38.7	164.4	51.28	42.4	121.1	51.03	41.4	123.2	48.76	40.6	120.1	55.67	39.9	137.5	53.52	41.1	131.5

NONMANUFACTURING

Year and month	Mining																	
	Coal						Metal											
	Anthracite			Bituminous coal			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$25.67	27.7	92.3	$23.88	27.1	88.6	$28.93	40.9	70.8	$26.36	35.7	73.8	$28.08	41.9	67.9	$26.39	38.7	68.3
1941: January	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	29.26	39.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	74.9
1946: October	61.82	39.2	159.3	62.49	42.9	146.0	49.63	41.0	121.0	48.06	40.3	119.3	51.66	42.3	122.0	49.23	40.2	122.4
November	56.57	35.7	158.2	61.54	41.7	147.7	48.59	39.9	121.9	46.36	38.4	120.7	50.71	41.7	121.7	48.63	39.5	123.2
December	65.82	40.9	161.5	69.56	45.7	149.1	52.04	42.2	123.2	47.89	39.7	120.7	55.46	45.1	122.9	53.69	42.3	126.8
1947: January	62.40	39.1	159.4	69.54	46.7	149.1	50.65	41.2	122.9	46.18	39.1	118.1	54.38	44.0	123.7	52.43	40.9	128.3
February	57.42	35.1	163.7	65.30	43.6	149.1	52.01	42.0	123.8	48.71	40.5	120.3	54.94	44.3	124.1	53.19	41.4	128.6
March	64.84	39.8	163.2	64.90	43.7	148.4	51.63	41.6	124.1	48.54	40.2	120.8	54.58	44.1	123.6	52.62	40.6	129.5
April	49.89	32.3	154.5	54.14	36.4	148.3	51.68	41.8	123.7	48.00	39.9	120.2	54.53	44.1	123.7	53.91	41.8	129.0
May	59.15	37.2	159.3	65.51	44.3	147.0	53.96	42.2	127.8	52.62	40.9	128.6	56.47	44.5	126.8	54.22	41.8	129.6
June	62.39	39.2	159.6	67.09	43.7	148.9	56.37	42.6	132.3	55.68	40.9	136.2	59.09	45.3	130.5	55.45	42.3	131.2
July	58.10	37.0	157.5	54.87	31.8	174.0	54.04	41.2	131.1	52.86	39.2	134.8	57.79	44.7	129.4	52.81	40.5	130.4
August	68.51	38.5	178.0	70.23	39.1	178.7	56.09	41.4	135.4	54.09	40.0	135.2	60.01	43.8	136.9	54.75	39.8	137.6
September	67.37	38.2	176.5	71.19	39.1	181.9	57.01	41.6	137.0	54.12	39.6	136.8	61.57	44.2	139.3	56.67	41.0	138.3
October	71.40	40.0	178.4	71.87	40.0	179.7	57.45	42.3	135.8	55.11	40.7	135.5	60.78	44.8	135.7	57.85	41.5	139.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries [1]—Con

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities											
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum production			Telephone [3]			Telegraph [4]			Electric light and power			Street railways and busses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$21.61	39.2	55.0	$34.09	38.3	87.3	$31.94	39.1	82.2				$34.38	39.6	86.9	$33.13	45.9	71.4
1941: January	22.06	38.2	57.6	33.99	37.7	88.5	32.52	39.7	82.4				35.49	39.4	90.3	33.63	45.3	73.1
1946: October	48.28	46.1	104.7	53.72	41.2	130.8	44.30	39.1	113.7	$47.37	44.4	106.7	53.18	41.9	128.4	55.62	47.7	113.6
November	47.40	45.4	104.5	54.25	40.4	133.4	44.40	39.3	113.1	46.25	43.5	106.3	53.61	41.6	130.2	54.64	47.3	112.5
December	48.07	45.8	105.2	53.15	39.5	134.6	42.98	38.0	113.2	45.94	43.2	106.2	54.58	41.4	133.7	55.26	47.9	114.2
1947: January	45.55	43.1	105.8	56.02	41.3	135.5	43.37	38.4	113.2	46.83	43.8	106.9	54.11	41.9	131.3	55.98	47.7	116.9
February	45.34	42.8	106.2	55.86	40.3	139.0	43.31	38.0	114.1	51.23	44.0	116.4	55.37	41.6	135.2	56.70	48.0	117.4
March	46.41	43.5	106.9	56.25	39.6	142.1	42.51	37.9	112.4	50.91	43.7	116.4	54.43	41.0	134.1	56.82	47.8	118.4
April	48.67	44.5	108.0	58.74	40.8	144.4	32.26	26.9	117.4	59.27	47.3	125.2	55.90	42.2	134.3	56.94	47.8	119.0
May	49.86	45.6	109.2	58.71	40.5	144.8	38.13	31.5	118.9	57.17	46.0	124.2	55.90	41.6	135.8	56.99	47.6	119.8
June	50.92	45.6	112.1	61.46	41.9	147.5	45.58	37.5	121.8	55.36	44.8	123.6	57.84	42.2	138.8	57.71	47.4	121.3
July	51.26	45.2	112.9	60.01	40.6	148.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	137.4	57.65	46.3	123.1
August	52.99	46.1	114.6	59.54	40.1	148.6	46.92	38.7	121.5	55.01	44.8	122.8	57.97	42.4	137.8	58.00	46.6	124.1
September	53.45	46.1	115.6	61.37	40.3	151.0	48.02	39.1	123.0	54.95	44.5	123.4	58.29	42.0	139.0	58.57	46.1	126.5
October	54.44	46.4	116.9	60.51	40.0	149.4	48.77	38.3	124.1	54.92	44.8	122.7	58.44	42.1	139.2	58.69	45.7	126.5

Year and month	Trade																	
	Wholesale			Retail														
				Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings		
			Cents			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$29.85	41.7	71.5	$21.17	43.0	53.6	$23.37	43.9	52.5	$17.80	38.8	45.4	$21.23	38.8	54.3	$28.62	44.5	66.0
1941: January	30.59	40.6	75.6	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.89	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	66.6
1946: October	49.44	41.9	117.2	33.19	40.1	90.7	40.16	41.0	94.3	27.65	35.7	75.7	34.98	36.5	96.0	45.84	43.3	107.4
November	49.80	41.6	118.6	33.04	39.7	91.7	40.42	40.3	97.2	27.63	35.5	76.0	34.74	36.4	96.2	47.26	43.6	110.1
December	51.20	42.3	120.2	34.06	40.3	91.9	41.19	40.8	98.1	29.33	36.4	76.5	35.52	36.9	96.8	49.39	43.8	115.2
1947: January	50.05	41.5	119.7	35.02	39.9	95.3	41.50	40.1	101.2	29.75	35.9	81.1	35.89	36.9	95.7	45.86	42.2	112.5
February	50.87	40.8	123.0	35.27	40.1	95.7	42.04	40.4	101.9	29.98	36.1	80.9	35.85	37.3	95.6	45.85	41.9	111.6
March	50.80	40.8	123.1	35.31	40.0	96.0	41.67	40.1	102.2	29.91	36.0	80.9	35.99	36.8	97.5	46.96	42.1	115.2
April	51.13	41.2	122.9	35.93	40.0	97.4	42.39	40.0	102.9	30.60	36.1	82.3	37.07	36.8	99.9	47.82	42.4	117.6
May	51.57	41.2	124.1	36.50	40.0	98.5	43.29	40.0	104.9	31.24	36.0	84.2	36.98	36.9	99.7	49.01	42.5	119.6
June	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.57	41.0	105.7	32.41	37.2	84.8	37.86	37.2	100.9	50.20	43.2	120.2
July	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.3	45.07	41.6	106.2	32.59	37.2	85.5	37.82	37.3	99.8	49.51	43.0	119.9
August	52.05	41.1	125.8	38.14	41.0	100.3	45.37	42.1	104.3	32.50	37.2	85.9	36.74	37.1	99.4	49.41	42.6	119.4
September	52.86	41.2	126.9	37.54	40.2	100.9	44.04	40.7	105.1	31.73	36.3	85.4	37.09	37.0	100.9	50.23	42.6	121.5
October	52.76	41.0	128.3	37.46	40.0	101.5	44.08	40.2	105.8	31.59	36.1	86.0	36.98	36.8	101.6	51.43	42.4	124.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries[1]—Con.

NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance[2]		Service								
	Retail—Continued						Security brokerage	Insurance	Hotels[3] (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dyeing		
	Automotive			Lumber and building materials													
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			*Cents*					*Cents*			*Cents*			*Cents*
1939: Average	$27.07	47.6	57.1	$26.22	42.7	61.9	$36.63	$36.32	$15.25	46.6	32.4	$17.69	42.7	41.7	$19.96	41.8	49.0
1941: January	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	48.8
1946: October	48.82	46.1	107.9	43.70	43.1	103.3	62.24	51.20	27.27	43.8	62.6	30.52	43.0	70.8	35.81	42.2	85.4
November	48.74	46.1	108.7	43.32	42.3	104.0	62.00	51.24	28.15	43.8	64.2	31.05	42.6	72.9	35.32	41.9	85.4
December	50.61	47.2	109.3	44.78	43.5	103.7	63.78	52.25	28.40	43.7	65.1	32.13	43.5	73.9	36.50	42.8	86.7
1947: January	49.01	45.7	109.2	44.30	43.0	104.3	62.56	52.46	28.62	43.8	64.8	32.46	43.3	74.5	36.29	42.3	87.4
February	49.69	45.7	109.8	45.31	43.0	106.1	63.87	53.04	28.91	44.3	65.4	31.78	42.5	74.8	34.93	41.1	86.1
March	49.58	45.4	110.8	45.74	43.3	106.8	62.91	52.18	29.09	44.7	64.2	32.18	42.4	75.9	36.41	42.0	87.6
April	50.45	45.5	112.5	45.70	42.8	107.8	61.36	52.65	29.41	44.9	64.2	32.37	42.8	75.7	36.77	41.9	88.8
May	50.54	45.6	112.4	46.32	42.9	109.0	61.06	52.35	29.23	45.0	64.3	32.45	42.7	75.6	37.70	42.6	89.4
June	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	63.72	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	89.8
July	50.59	45.4	114.6	46.46	42.5	110.5	62.11	52.60	29.36	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.34	42.1	89.9
August	51.50	45.5	115.2	48.49	43.0	112.2	58.42	52.55	29.50	44.0	66.0	32.79	42.2	77.1	35.86	40.8	89.2
September	51.55	45.3	115.9	48.64	42.3	113.5	59.32	51.47	29.86	44.1	67.2	33.44	42.4	78.6	37.67	41.9	91.1
October	52.37	45.8	118.1	48.70	42.9	113.6	61.38	51.45	30.43	43.9	68.3	33.20	42.3	78.7	37.70	41.5	91.9

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of October 1947. The figures shown below relate to firms reporting man-hour data in all cases except security brokerage and insurance; weekly earnings are based on a slightly larger sample.

Manufacturing: 32,100 establishments; 7,300,000 production workers.
Mining: 2,500 establishments; 361,000 production workers.
Public utilities: 7,000 establishments; 795,000 employees.
Wholesale trade: 9,400 establishments; 260,000 employees.
Retail trade: 28,300 establishments; 742,000 employees.
Finance: 4,000 establishments; 176,000 employees.
Hotels (year-round): 900 establishments; 91,000 employees.
Power laundries and cleaning and dyeing: 1,300 establishments; 61,000 production workers.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all employees except high-paid executives and officials. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

[2] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $53.33, 43.2 hours, and 121.2 cents.

Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $49.69 and 116.9 cents.

Washing machines, wringers and driers, domestic.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $49.81 and 119.4 cents.

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.—February 1947; comparable January data are $51.05.

Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

Aluminum manufactures.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are $48.34.

Underwear and neckwear, men's.—August 1947; comparable July data are $32.42, 35.1 hours, and 92.3 cents.

Corsets and allied garments.—February 1947; comparable January data are $34.41 and 91.5 cents.

Textile bags.—June 1947; comparable May data are $33.53.

Butter.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 47.5 hours and 88.8 cents.

Baking.—May 1947; comparable April data are $43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

Confectionery.—January 1947; comparable December 1946 data are 91.8 cents.

Envelopes.—February 1947; comparable January data are $44.12.

[3] Data for April and May reflect work stoppages.

[4] Data relate to all land line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[5] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[6] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

* Revised.

TABLE C–2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime,[1] of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Based on distribution of total man-hours worked among major industry groups								
	As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941	
		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100
	Cents	*Cents*		*Cents*	*Cents*		*Cents*	*Cents*	
1941: January	66.4	66.4	100.0	72.2	72.2	100.0	60.1	60.1	100.0
1942: January	76.2	75.1	113.1	83.5	82.6	114.4	67.0	66.8	111.1
October	83.9	80.7	121.5	91.9	88.8	123.0	72.3	71.8	119.5
1943: January	85.9	81.9	123.3	94.1	90.5	125.3	73.3	72.6	120.8
October	91.6	86.3	130.0	99.7	95.0	131.6	78.1	76.8	127.8
1944: January	93.1	87.7	132.1	101.3	96.5	133.7	79.3	78.0	129.8
October	95.6	90.8	136.7	103.8	99.1	137.3	82.9	81.7	135.9
1945: January	97.0	92.0	138.6	105.3	100.5	139.2	84.0	82.7	137.6
October	94.5	94.2	141.9	102.1	101.4	140.4	87.0	86.3	143.6
1946: October	109.3	109.5	164.9	116.3	116.9	161.9	102.1	101.4	168.7
November	110.3	110.5	166.4	117.5	118.1	163.6	103.0	102.2	170.0
December	110.7	110.6	166.6	117.6	117.8	163.2	103.6	102.7	170.9
1947: January	112.2	112.0	168.7	118.6	118.8	164.5	105.5	104.6	174.0
February	113.3	113.1	170.3	119.2	119.4	165.4	107.0	106.2	176.7
March	114.2	113.9	171.5	119.6	119.8	165.9	108.4	107.6	179.0
April	115.1	114.6	172.6	120.5	120.6	167.0	109.0	108.0	179.7
May	117.0	116.7	175.8	123.8	124.3	172.2	109.6	108.5	180.5
June	118.7	118.4	178.3	126.1	126.5	175.2	110.5	109.4	182.0
July	119.5	119.4	179.8	127.0	127.5	176.6	111.6	110.5	183.9
August	120.2	120.3	181.2	127.5	128.4	177.8	112.6	111.5	185.5
September	120.9	121.2	182.5	128.9	129.5	179.4	112.7	112.0	186.4
October	121.6	121.7	183.3	129.2	129.8	179.8	113.6	112.8	187.7

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November, therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

TABLE C–3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm[1]

Year and month	All types, private construction projects			Building construction													
				Total building			General contractors			Special building trades								
										All trades [2]			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [3]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [3]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [3]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [3]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [3]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [3]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	$31.70	33.1	$0.958	[5]$30.56	[5] 33.3	[5]$0.918	$33.11	32.7	$1.012	$32.87	34.6	$0.949	$33.05	32.5	$1.016
1941: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	32.18	32.6	.986	[5]30.10	[5] 32.7	[5].946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	1.062
1946: October	$58.93	39.2	$1.505	59.20	38.8	1.526	56.39	38.5	1.463	62.39	39.1	1.596	63.89	40.1	1.593	62.16	38.4	1.620
November	57.38	37.6	1.527	57.65	37.2	1.549	54.68	36.8	1.485	61.11	37.7	1.622	62.62	38.6	1.620	57.39	35.2	1.629
December	59.92	38.8	1.545	60.32	38.4	1.569	56.73	38.0	1.495	64.53	40.0	1.655	67.44	40.8	1.655	61.05	36.9	1.653
1947: January	59.38	37.9	1.568	59.97	37.6	1.594	56.49	37.2	1.518	64.00	38.1	1.680	67.16	39.9	1.681	58.83	35.9	1.637
February	58.67	37.4	1.569	58.92	36.9	1.598	54.91	36.2	1.516	63.65	37.6	1.691	66.65	39.3	1.694	58.75	36.3	1.619
March	60.63	38.3	1.585	61.23	38.0	1.610	58.02	37.9	1.531	64.92	38.2	1.699	66.89	39.2	1.705	60.10	37.1	1.619
April	60.11	37.4	1.607	60.53	37.1	1.634	56.32	36.2	1.554	65.43	38.0	1.723	67.37	38.7	1.739	60.87	36.6	1.662
May	61.93	38.1	1.627	62.38	37.7	1.656	58.21	36.9	1.578	67.08	38.5	1.741	68.24	38.7	1.761	63.71	37.2	1.711
June	62.22	38.2	1.630	62.68	37.7	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.586	67.63	38.7	1.747	67.71	38.9	1.740	63.52	37.4	1.697
July	63.00	38.4	1.643	63.30	37.9	1.669	59.63	37.6	1.586	67.82	38.4	1.768	68.66	38.7	1.775	63.59	36.9	1.724
August	66.13	39.8	1.662	66.97	39.7	1.689	65.47	40.7	1.607	68.88	38.5	1.791	69.56	38.9	1.790	66.32	37.4	1.774
September	64.98	38.4	1.694	65.22	38.0	1.718	60.90	37.2	1.636	70.64	38.9	1.817	71.37	39.2	1.823	66.22	37.4	1.770
October	65.84	38.5	1.712	66.14	38.0	1.738	61.94	37.4	1.658	71.23	38.9	1.832	72.21	39.2	1.842	67.27	37.6	1.791

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm [1]—Continued

Year and month	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special building trades—Continued																	
	Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1940: Average	$41.18	34.5	$1.196	$29.47	29.8	$0.988	$36.60	28.5	$1.286	$31.23	33.0	$0.947	$28.07	31.8	$0.883	$26.53	30.9	$0.859
1941: January	43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.820
1946: October	70.59	40.8	1.732	58.70	38.0	1.544	66.43	38.5	1.727	59.95	39.1	1.531	54.33	37.5	1.448	51.85	37.9	1.369
November	69.63	39.8	1.750	57.56	37.4	1.541	63.13	35.3	1.788	57.64	38.3	1.504	50.95	36.1	1.413	52.10	36.4	1.431
December	74.76	41.4	1.808	58.36	37.5	1.556	71.04	38.7	1.837	57.85	38.2	1.513	52.84	36.4	1.450	54.94	37.9	1.450
1947: January	73.85	40.2	1.838	56.49	34.9	1.618	69.81	37.9	1.842	58.20	37.7	1.544	51.49	34.9	1.477	53.98	36.3	1.487
February	74.95	40.8	1.836	52.41	32.4	1.619	66.84	36.3	1.840	57.69	37.8	1.528	50.59	34.1	1.483	55.00	37.2	1.477
March	75.75	40.5	1.872	57.37	35.1	1.637	69.15	37.9	1.822	62.98	39.6	1.591	53.67	35.8	1.497	58.36	37.7	1.550
April	76.31	40.5	1.885	57.36	34.6	1.656	72.40	38.2	1.894	61.01	37.9	1.611	54.02	36.0	1.499	56.07	36.5	1.537
May	76.33	40.4	1.890	62.01	37.2	1.668	74.95	38.9	1.926	62.67	38.9	1.612	57.43	37.2	1.542	59.70	38.5	1.552
June	77.48	40.6	1.909	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	61.40	38.6	1.589	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	1.594
July	76.98	39.6	1.943	63.25	37.3	1.694	73.14	37.5	1.950	60.15	38.1	1.579	59.35	37.2	1.594	60.33	37.8	1.596
August	77.05	39.2	1.963	65.12	38.3	1.699	75.54	38.0	1.988	68.17	39.7	1.716	60.06	37.3	1.610	63.12	39.1	1.616
September	79.90	40.2	1.987	66.10	38.1	1.736	76.05	38.1	1.995	65.75	39.0	1.684	63.36	37.9	1.670	64.27	39.8	1.613
October	81.27	40.6	2.000	67.06	37.7	1.778	75.93	37.5	2.027	66.55	38.9	1.710	62.48	38.4	1.626	63.51	38.8	1.638

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction											
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other		
	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings [2]	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1941: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1946: October	$57.59	41.0	$1.403	$54.41	40.9	$1.330	$59.56	41.0	$1.453	$55.02	41.3	$1.331
November	56.13	39.2	1.433	53.24	39.0	1.366	57.41	39.0	1.470	54.96	39.8	1.381
December	58.02	40.5	1.434	55.19	39.9	1.383	59.11	40.3	1.466	57.44	41.4	1.387
1947: January	56.67	39.0	1.451	52.23	37.3	1.401	57.94	39.1	1.482	56.61	40.5	1.398
February	57.49	39.9	1.441	53.83	39.1	1.378	59.15	40.2	1.472	55.44	39.7	1.395
March	57.82	39.3	1.473	53.72	38.0	1.412	58.98	39.2	1.504	57.83	40.5	1.429
April	58.30	38.9	1.499	52.82	37.4	1.411	60.48	39.2	1.542	57.13	39.4	1.451
May	60.01	39.8	1.508	54.26	38.7	1.404	62.50	40.1	1.559	58.60	40.2	1.459
June	60.17	40.1	1.501	56.92	40.4	1.408	61.36	39.7	1.544	60.02	40.8	1.473
July	61.72	40.2	1.536	58.19	40.6	1.434	64.01	40.0	1.599	58.49	40.2	1.454
August	62.63	40.3	1.554	57.66	40.2	1.436	65.43	40.3	1.623	58.92	40.4	1.457
September	63.90	40.2	1.588	59.96	40.1	1.496	66.80	40.1	1.665	58.13	40.8	1.426
October	64.45	40.4	1.596	60.33	40.5	1.489	67.04	40.0	1.678	59.92	41.6	1.442

[1] Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

[2] Includes types not shown separately.

[3] Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

[4] Not available prior to February 1946.

[5] Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index[1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

(1935–39=100)

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	[2]	[2]	59.1	
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	[2]	[2]	60.8	
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	[2]	[2]	121.2	
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	[2]	[2]	169.7	
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	[2]	[2]	111.7	
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	[2]	[2]	85.4	
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	[3]	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	
October 15	148.6	180.0	168.1	[3]	114.4	91.6	136.6	168.5	
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	[3]	114.8	91.8	137.2	171.0	
December 15	153.3	185.9	176.5	[3]	115.5	92.0	138.3	177.1	
1947: January 15	153.3	183.8	179.0	108.8	117.3	91.9	142.1	179.1	
February 15	153.2	182.3	181.5	108.9	117.5	92.2	142.3	180.8	
March 15	156.3	189.5	184.3	109.0	117.6	92.2	142.5	182.3	
April 15	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	92.5	143.8	182.5	
May 15	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	92.4	142.4	181.9	
June 15	157.1	190.5	185.7	109.2	117.7	91.7	143.0	182.6	
July 15	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	
August 15	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	92.0	154.8	184.2	
September 15	163.8	203.5	187.6	113.6	124.6	92.1	156.3	187.5	
October 15	163.8	201.6	189.0	114.9	125.2	92.2	157.4	187.8	

[1] The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934–36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934–36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	May 15, 1947	Apr. 15, 1947	Mar. 15, 1947	Feb. 15, 1947	Jan. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1946	Nov. 15, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	163.8	163.8	160.3	158.4	157.1	156.0	156.2	156.3	153.2	153.3	153.3	152.2	148.6	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga	(2)	(2)	162.2	(2)	159.1	(2)	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	155.8	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	160.5	159.4	159.7	159.6	155.9	156.2	155.7	154.9	150.9	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala	169.7	169.1	166.6	164.1	162.1	160.7	161.7	162.0	158.1	158.7	158.5	157.9	150.4	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass	157.5	158.6	154.5	151.9	150.3	148.6	149.4	150.3	147.4	148.7	148.2	146.1	144.6	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y	162.6	(2)	(2)	159.1	157.7	156.2	155.3	155.3	152.4	152.7	151.7	149.6	146.5	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill	167.3	168.3	162.7	160.1	158.3	156.8	155.7	156.2	152.8	153.0	153.0	152.5	149.5	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	167.1	166.3	162.2	160.4	158.5	156.8	157.2	157.0	153.2	152.6	152.7	152.9	146.5	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	(2)	163.0	(2)	160.3	159.0	159.2	159.2	155.9	156.1	156.2	154.0	149.5	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo	160.4	(2)	(2)	155.7	155.9	155.8	155.8	154.8	152.2	151.4	152.5	151.9	143.7	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich	166.7	164.2	162.8	160.2	158.7	156.8	156.7	156.5	153.1	153.0	153.1	152.0	148.8	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex	163.4	162.1	159.7	158.4	157.6	157.6	158.6	157.1	154.1	153.9	152.3	150.0	144.2	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind	167.8	(2)	(2)	159.5	158.0	(2)	(2)	157.5	(2)	(2)	154.2	(2)	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla	(2)	168.5	(2)	(2)	163.5	(2)	(2)	163.4	(2)	(2)	158.8	(2)	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo	157.9	(2)	(2)	150.5	149.5	150.5	151.0	150.8	148.7	147.7	147.0	146.8	142.1	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif	161.3	161.6	157.8	157.2	156.3	157.6	157.4	156.9	155.9	155.3	154.5	154.5	148.5	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H	166.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	160.4	(2)	(2)	158.1	(2)	(2)	156.5	(2)	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	158.8	(2)	(2)	156.3	(2)	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis	(2)	(2)	159.0	(2)	156.6	(2)	(2)	154.5	(2)	(2)	150.6	(2)	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn	(2)	162.1	(2)	(2)	152.9	151.5	151.4	151.6	149.0	148.3	149.7	148.8	145.9	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala	(2)	164.3	(2)	(2)	159.3	(2)	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	153.6	(2)	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La	(2)	(2)	168.5	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	162.9	(2)	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y	161.7	161.9	158.6	157.5	156.9	155.6	156.8	157.4	154.2	154.6	155.2	154.3	152.8	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va	(2)	(2)	163.6	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	160.9	(2)	(2)	157.6	(2)	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa	162.2	163.2	159.5	158.3	157.1	155.1	154.9	156.1	151.6	152.3	152.5	150.5	147.8	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	167.8	168.2	164.9	162.6	161.1	159.6	159.0	159.2	156.5	156.0	155.4	153.8	149.4	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine	(2)	159.2	(2)	(2)	153.3	(2)	(2)	152.5	(2)	(2)	149.2	(2)	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg	166.5	(2)	(2)	162.1	161.5	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	157.8	(2)	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va	161.7	(2)	(2)	153.8	152.6	(2)	(2)	152.9	(2)	(2)	149.3	(2)	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo	(2)	165.4	(2)	(2)	155.6	154.6	155.1	155.8	151.8	151.1	151.2	150.6	146.6	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	159.3	160.5	161.3	160.3	158.4	159.3	160.4	159.1	153.3	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga	171.5	(2)	(2)	165.9	165.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	162.5	162.3	162.2	161.8	155.2	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	159.9	(2)	(2)	157.3	(2)	(2)	154.0	(2)	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	158.3	158.5	159.1	158.2	155.4	155.7	157.2	155.3	151.9	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C	(2)	(2)	159.1	(2)	156.0	154.6	154.8	154.7	151.5	152.1	152.0	150.3	147.6	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and by Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and ice						House furnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice					
	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947
Average	201.6	203.5	189.0	187.6	114.9	113.6	125.2	124.6	92.2	92.1	157.4	156.3	187.8	187.5	141.8	140.8
Atlanta, Ga	211.1	209.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	136.8	136.8	78.2	78.2	190.7	190.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md	211.5	212.8	(1)	187.0	(2)	111.5	133.4	132.3	115.5	115.5	147.8	146.8	(1)	193.8	(1)	141.2
Birmingham, Ala	210.7	210.9	190.7	188.0	(2)	(2)	129.8	128.8	79.6	79.6	167.3	165.6	177.2	176.7	139.9	139.1
Boston, Mass	191.8	195.3	180.7	180.4	(2)	110.3	134.3	133.6	107.4	106.6	148.8	148.1	175.7	177.2	136.8	136.2
Buffalo, N. Y	193.3	196.5	193.2	(1)	117.2	(2)	126.4	125.4	96.0	96.0	153.4	151.5	197.4	(1)	146.6	(1)
Chicago, Ill	207.1	211.0	189.4	189.2	(2)	127.6	119.2	118.7	83.5	83.5	156.4	155.2	178.5	178.1	141.1	139.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	206.9	206.7	190.8	190.0	(2)	109.2	128.3	126.0	90.8	90.8	164.1	159.5	183.6	181.6	143.9	142.3
Cleveland, Ohio	208.7	211.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	131.7	131.7	104.9	104.9	157.3	157.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo	197.2	199.0	185.9	(1)	117.7	(2)	105.5	106.2	68.5	68.5	147.8	149.2	206.8	(2)	139.0	(1)
Detroit, Mich	199.0	197.4	189.6	186.8	121.3	(2)	135.2	134.1	83.8	84.1	174.2	172.1	200.6	199.6	155.0	153.7
Houston, Tex	208.7	206.4	197.0	196.5	(2)	(2)	94.3	94.4	81.9	81.9	128.0	128.0	186.9	186.7	142.5	140.9
Indianapolis, Ind	204.5	203.0	180.9	(1)	125.4	(2)	136.5	135.7	86.6	86.6	165.8	164.6	178.6	(1)	148.7	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	214.7	209.1	(1)	180.3	(2)	116.5	133.9	133.9	94.1	94.1	168.4	168.4	(1)	172.5	(1)	152.5
Kansas City, Mo	193.5	193.5	181.2	(1)	119.2	(2)	117.1	117.2	66.7	66.9	163.1	163.1	175.3	(1)	140.4	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	201.9	204.2	184.2	182.9	(2)	(2)	94.5	94.5	89.3	89.3	119.3	119.3	180.8	179.6	141.7	140.7
Manchester, N. H	198.0	201.3	184.0	(1)	109.6	(2)	139.5	137.5	94.6	94.6	161.9	158.9	193.0	(1)	138.4	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	223.6	220.5	(1)	204.6	(2)	(2)	123.1	122.8	77.0	77.0	148.6	148.1	(1)	168.7	(1)	133.5
Milwaukee, Wis	197.6	200.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	131.8	131.7	98.3	98.3	154.8	154.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	194.6	197.2	(1)	194.7	(2)	119.6	124.8	124.1	78.4	78.4	155.1	153.9	(1)	186.9	(1)	141.8
Mobile, Ala	209.3	206.8	(1)	183.2	(2)	119.7	123.0	123.0	84.2	84.3	153.4	153.4	(1)	170.7	(1)	133.9
New Orleans, La	219.5	216.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	109.3	109.3	75.1	75.1	145.7	145.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y	200.6	203.0	189.4	188.9	105.6	(2)	124.7	124.4	95.7	95.6	169.2	168.7	179.1	176.4	141.9	140.9
Norfolk, Va	214.3	210.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.5	130.1	93.7	93.7	162.9	158.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	196.2	199.8	184.8	183.4	(2)	(2)	129.8	129.1	97.8	97.8	154.3	153.2	186.4	186.3	139.5	139.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	206.1	209.8	217.1	216.1	114.6	(2)	127.6	127.6	103.3	103.3	169.4	169.4	191.6	189.5	138.2	137.0
Portland, Maine	190.9	193.6	(1)	183.3	(2)	108.0	133.5	133.2	96.9	96.7	151.5	151.1	(1)	183.1	(1)	142.7
Portland, Oreg	208.7	209.9	184.9	(1)	120.8	(2)	121.7	121.6	91.5	91.3	158.9	158.8	178.0	(1)	142.9	(1)
Richmond, Va	205.1	203.8	186.7	(1)	111.4	(2)	126.4	126.2	95.6	95.6	145.2	144.8	193.4	(1)	133.4	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	209.4	215.9	(1)	183.2	(2)	113.1	127.1	124.5	94.1	94.1	156.3	151.5	(1)	164.7	(1)	134.7
San Francisco, Calif	208.8	210.4	(1)	178.8	(2)	110.4	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	118.2	118.2	(1)	157.1	(1)	150.3
Savannah, Ga	219.2	220.3	183.7	(1)	116.6	(2)	133.5	133.3	91.2	91.2	158.3	158.0	192.4	(1)	143.6	(1)
Scranton, Pa	199.1	206.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.5	134.1	91.8	91.8	160.6	159.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash	205.4	206.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	118.6	117.7	88.1	88.1	144.0	142.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C	200.9	202.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	126.4	125.6	94.4	94.4	147.8	146.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats, poultry, and fish						Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb	Chickens	Fish			Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1948: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
December	185.9	141.7	197.8	190.5	187.6	193.3	198.8	189.4	267.6	200.9	201.1	185.0	180.6	172.6	268.0	176.2	207.3	175.3
1947: January	183.8	143.4	199.0	192.1	190.9	190.8	205.3	185.8	271.3	190.1	181.7	187.9	184.1	173.6	269.2	178.3	201.9	176.2
February	182.3	144.1	196.7	191.7	190.0	191.6	204.3	176.5	258.7	183.2	169.9	191.7	189.3	172.6	269.9	182.8	201.3	178.1
March	189.5	148.1	207.6	204.1	195.1	217.2	209.7	178.3	266.0	187.5	174.7	199.6	199.4	172.9	271.3	186.9	219.1	178.6
April	188.0	153.4	202.6	198.7	194.6	203.5	206.5	177.1	261.0	178.9	176.3	200.4	200.7	172.6	269.7	189.5	227.8	179.3
May	187.6	154.2	203.9	200.6	197.1	204.2	209.6	179.6	255.1	171.5	178.9	207.0	209.5	172.3	268.1	188.9	200.5	179.3
June	190.5	154.6	216.9	216.1	216.4	213.6	226.7	182.3	254.7	171.5	183.0	205.0	208.0	169.7	262.6	181.3	188.3	179.7
July	193.1	155.0	220.2	219.7	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	179.7
August	196.5	155.7	228.4	229.8	230.5	229.3	232.1	180.5	262.4	183.8	212.3	199.8	202.1	165.7	263.4	181.7	178.5	179.8
September	203.5	157.8	240.6	241.9	239.7	245.9	244.0	191.4	275.7	195.2	235.9	198.2	202.4	157.3	261.2	187.0	176.6	181.1
October	201.6	160.3	235.5	234.9	233.6	240.9	226.2	189.5	286.5	190.1	232.7	196.6	201.1	155.2	255.6	190.8	190.0	181.8
November	202.7	167.9	227.0	223.6	226.3	219.7	227.1	184.6	302.4	198.4	224.7	199.6	205.0	156.5	251.7	194.7	196.4	183.2

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first four days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1943 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 799, "Retail Prices of Food—1942 and 1943," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 15. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.


RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD TO CITY WORKERS
AVERAGE FOR LARGE CITIES
1935-39=100
INDEX
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
1913
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
1945
1948
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

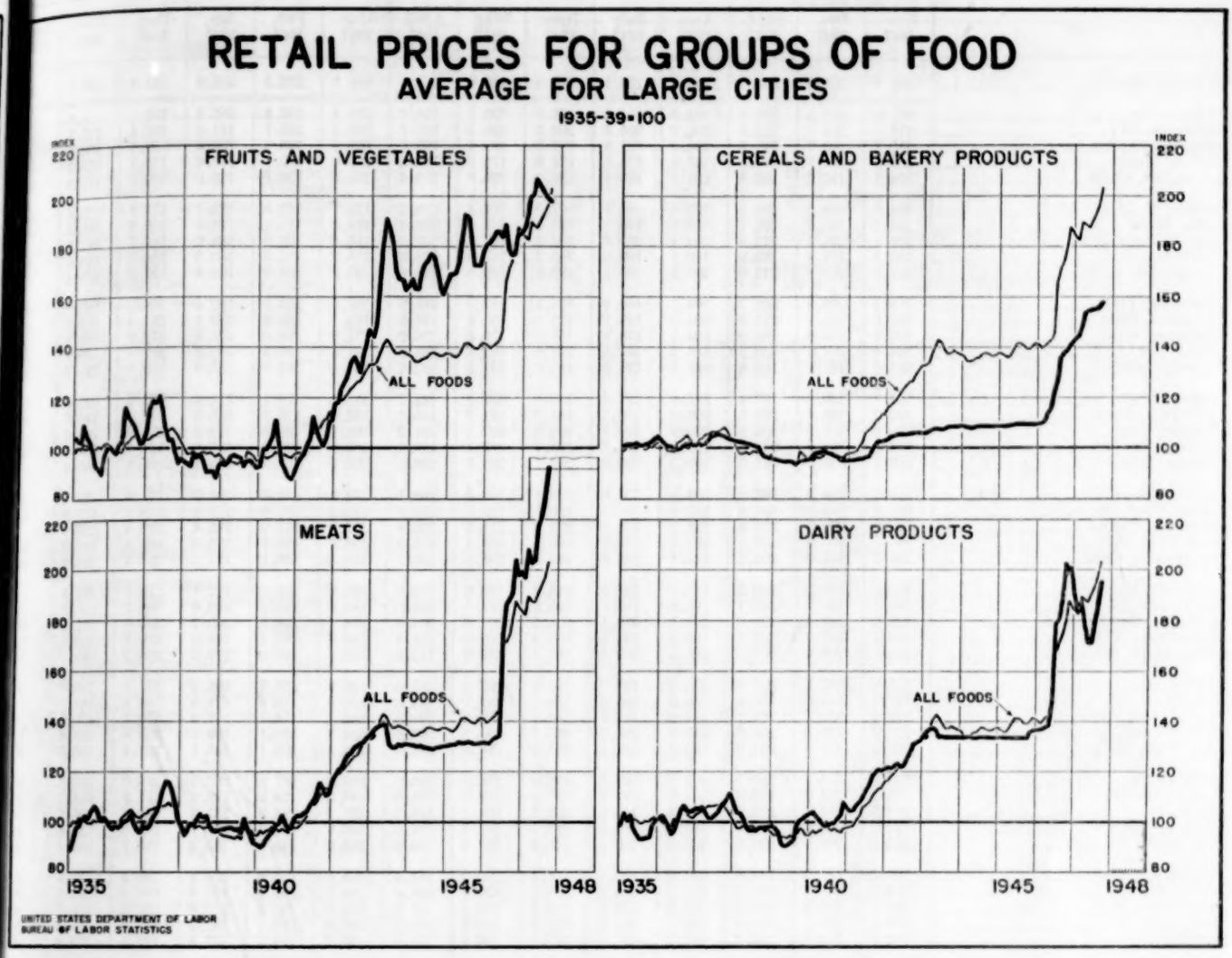
RETAIL PRICES FOR GROUPS OF FOOD
AVERAGE FOR LARGE CITIES
1935-39=100
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
CEREALS AND BAKERY PRODUCTS
MEATS
DAIRY PRODUCTS
ALL FOODS
INDEX
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
1935
1940
1945
1948
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	Aug. 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	Mar. 1947	Feb. 1947	Jan. 1947	Dec. 1946	Nov. 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	202.7	201.6	203.5	196.5	193.1	190.5	187.6	188.0	189.5	182.3	183.8	185.9	187.7	
Atlanta, Ga	206.9	211.1	209.4	198.9	194.5	193.0	190.3	194.6	199.6	187.5	187.5	188.7	192.0	
Baltimore, Md	211.8	211.5	212.8	206.9	204.6	202.2	198.5	197.7	199.3	189.7	191.4	192.3	195.1	
Birmingham, Ala	212.7	210.7	210.9	204.8	201.8	197.3	195.8	198.8	202.9	193.5	196.0	198.4	203.5	
Boston, Mass	192.4	191.8	195.3	187.9	183.5	179.6	175.6	176.3	180.0	172.7	177.6	178.1	177.8	
Bridgeport, Conn	196.5	195.6	196.8	191.3	187.7	186.9	180.8	180.4	184.6	178.5	180.0	180.7	179.5	
Buffalo, N. Y	194.8	193.3	196.5	192.4	188.7	187.0	182.5	179.2	179.7	173.3	175.9	175.8	175.4	
Butte, Mont	194.2	195.0	195.7	193.8	188.9	185.9	184.7	183.4	184.5	175.1	174.9	180.2	180.8	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	209.1	208.7	212.0	204.4	203.7	203.2	197.3	197.3	195.6	190.0	188.6	192.7	192.1	
Charleston, S. C	198.9	201.4	198.0	189.8	190.6	188.3	187.0	188.0	189.2	181.5	180.5	184.2	188.2	
Chicago, Ill	207.8	207.1	211.0	203.1	198.4	193.9	190.6	188.6	190.8	183.2	184.5	187.0	189.4	
Cincinnati, Ohio	204.2	206.9	206.7	198.3	194.3	191.1	187.9	188.9	191.3	182.8	182.4	184.0	187.0	
Cleveland, Ohio	206.1	208.7	211.0	204.3	199.7	198.3	194.3	195.0	195.1	186.9	189.1	191.4	193.1	
Columbus, Ohio	190.1	192.0	190.0	184.9	179.3	178.4	176.6	176.2	177.0	170.0	171.6	174.0	179.4	
Dallas, Tex	204.4	201.6	200.3	195.5	192.8	191.4	192.5	193.8	191.4	186.5	186.3	187.1	188.7	
Denver, Colo	201.0	197.2	199.0	195.8	191.6	191.9	191.9	192.4	191.4	185.7	185.0	190.6	192.7	
Detroit, Mich	196.7	199.0	197.4	195.5	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.7	183.0	175.1	176.5	179.2	181.6	
Fall River, Mass	195.0	195.6	195.8	190.0	188.7	186.3	181.7	183.1	186.8	178.2	180.9	177.2	182.6	
Houston, Tex	210.2	208.7	206.4	200.8	198.7	196.2	197.1	199.2	196.3	190.6	192.5	189.9	190.0	
Indianapolis, Ind	204.3	204.5	203.0	195.5	191.7	188.7	185.1	187.9	187.8	179.9	180.0	184.3	187.3	
Jackson, Miss. [1]	213.1	212.6	212.0	209.5	205.6	202.7	201.7	206.0	203.3	199.0	199.1	200.8	203.4	
Jacksonville, Fla	211.0	214.7	209.1	205.0	201.8	199.1	196.0	199.7	198.8	189.3	190.3	194.8	199.1	
Kansas City, Mo	194.2	193.5	193.5	183.5	181.3	180.0	180.7	182.7	182.3	176.6	175.4	175.4	178.0	
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	235.6	236.9	235.9	225.9	225.8	223.0	216.8	223.4	225.2	213.9	216.4	220.4	226.5	
Little Rock, Ark	200.4	200.4	201.3	195.1	193.6	189.8	188.1	193.0	190.8	182.9	182.4	184.8	186.3	
Los Angeles, Calif	206.7	201.9	204.2	195.4	193.8	193.8	196.7	195.7	195.5	194.1	194.3	195.1	198.1	
Louisville, Ky	195.8	196.2	198.2	189.7	185.4	183.4	180.0	183.6	183.9	176.6	177.7	178.6	184.9	
Manchester, N. H	199.0	198.0	201.3	196.8	192.6	190.3	185.1	184.0	186.8	177.5	183.6	186.7	185.6	
Memphis, Tenn	226.2	223.6	220.5	213.5	210.1	205.1	201.6	204.6	205.1	198.6	200.2	206.0	207.3	
Milwaukee, Wis	200.7	197.6	200.1	196.8	193.4	190.8	186.6	185.4	186.9	180.1	178.0	179.7	184.1	
Minneapolis, Minn	193.7	194.6	197.2	187.4	182.5	182.6	179.0	179.6	181.3	174.6	174.0	180.2	181.7	
Mobile, Ala	206.8	209.3	206.8	200.8	198.6	196.9	197.0	201.6	199.6	188.7	189.2	191.0	193.8	
Newark, N. J	197.4	194.6	196.8	190.0	186.3	184.1	181.1	183.3	185.3	176.5	178.5	180.4	181.7	
New Haven, Conn	193.4	193.8	196.1	191.2	187.8	186.4	180.5	178.5	181.4	174.1	177.3	179.1	179.0	
New Orleans, La	220.2	219.5	216.8	211.0	207.2	203.7	201.1	204.0	204.3	199.1	199.7	202.4	207.4	
New York, N. Y	203.9	200.6	203.0	194.3	191.7	187.9	184.8	187.3	189.5	182.1	183.5	186.1	188.6	
Norfolk, Va	210.6	214.3	210.7	203.2	199.5	198.0	198.8	200.5	199.8	191.6	191.3	195.0	197.0	
Omaha, Nebr	198.1	195.6	197.9	191.1	187.2	187.4	183.8	183.2	183.2	178.3	178.2	182.9	184.1	
Peoria, Ill	220.3	212.3	212.9	211.4	205.5	201.7	195.1	198.3	197.2	183.9	187.1	186.2	190.3	
Philadelphia, Pa	197.5	196.2	199.8	191.7	188.9	187.1	183.4	181.9	185.8	177.2	179.7	181.8	181.6	
Pittsburgh, Pa	205.2	206.1	209.8	202.0	199.9	196.9	192.4	189.9	192.0	185.6	185.2	187.7	188.5	
Portland, Maine	190.7	190.9	193.6	191.0	188.4	185.3	180.2	181.4	184.8	174.3	179.8	180.5	178.9	
Portland, Oreg	214.2	208.7	209.9	205.0	202.7	199.7	200.8	201.4	198.1	191.2	192.8	196.0	194.8	
Providence, R. I	206.1	206.5	208.2	200.6	199.3	194.2	186.1	185.5	189.8	180.5	183.8	184.0	186.7	
Richmond, Va	201.0	205.1	203.8	194.3	188.4	185.8	186.3	188.3	188.8	182.1	181.5	186.5	188.2	
Rochester, N. Y	194.9	192.3	195.5	192.2	187.4	185.2	180.5	178.4	180.3	174.3	177.4	176.8	176.9	
St. Louis, Mo	209.9	209.4	215.9	205.0	200.9	196.8	193.4	195.2	198.9	188.4	187.4	189.3	191.8	
St. Paul, Minn	191.2	191.0	192.1	183.4	179.3	178.5	176.8	176.6	179.1	172.3	173.1	177.7	180.1	
Salt Lake City, Utah	202.6	199.4	200.7	197.6	192.2	192.6	189.3	189.2	186.8	184.1	183.9	190.6	191.9	
San Francisco, Calif	214.4	208.8	210.4	200.4	200.4	196.9	199.9	201.7	199.5	195.4	200.6	204.6	205.2	
Savannah, Ga	217.5	219.2	220.3	215.1	207.4	209.4	208.2	208.9	213.1	203.1	203.8	205.8	209.4	
Scranton, Pa	202.8	199.1	206.6	199.5	196.1	194.9	189.2	188.0	188.9	182.6	180.9	185.2	185.6	
Seattle, Wash	207.6	205.4	206.0	200.3	197.1	193.3	193.9	196.4	194.3	187.4	189.6	195.9	194.6	
Springfield, Ill	213.2	213.6	217.1	211.0	205.9	203.5	200.2	201.7	202.3	194.5	193.4	191.6	194.9	
Washington, D. C	202.0	200.9	202.9	197.1	190.2	190.9	187.8	189.4	190.3	181.3	183.7	186.1	186.8	
Wichita, Kans. [1]	215.1	213.8	213.8	201.8	199.8	197.3	195.3	198.7	196.6	190.1	193.3	195.5	198.5	
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	207.1	208.4	205.8	199.0	195.0	194.4	191.8	197.2	199.2	189.6	192.6	195.3	200.0	

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods [1]

Commodity	Average price November 1947	Average price October 1947	Indexes 1935–39=100											
			November 1947	October 1947	September 1947	August 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	March 1947	February 1947	January 1947	November 1946	August 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*	*Cents*													
Flour, wheat ..... 5 pounds	52.9	50.1	204.8	194.0	189.2	187.0	187.4	189.9	191.5	187.5	171.9	164.2	161.4	157.4	82.1
Corn flakes ..... 11 ounces	15.5	14.9	164.3	157.9	151.7	144.9	140.7	135.3	132.7	129.6	129.4	128.2	127.4	124.9	92.7
Corn meal ..... pound	11.2	10.9	217.5	211.9	204.5	192.4	182.1	178.1	176.6	177.5	175.4	176.3	178.1	175.3	90.7
Rice [7] ..... do	20.8	20.3	116.8	114.0	111.5	106.8	100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Rolled oats [3] ..... 20 ounces	16.6	15.8	151.1	143.4	135.6	130.9	128.3	127.7	126.1	124.5	122.1	122.0	122.1	121.6	(4)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white ..... pound	13.4	12.7	157.5	149.3	147.9	146.8	146.7	146.5	146.1	146.4	141.7	137.0	136.3	135.5	93.2
Vanilla cookies ..... do	41.3	40.7	178.7	176.2	176.3	174.9	174.9	173.3	172.2	172.4	169.0	167.1	168.1	161.3	(5)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak ..... do	79.2	82.4	234.2	243.8	256.4	247.6	236.7	230.9	205.2	202.3	201.7	194.6	195.4	194.2	102.7
Rib roast ..... do	66.2	68.2	229.9	237.0	241.7	231.8	220.4	216.0	197.6	195.7	196.5	192.5	194.4	194.2	97.4
Chuck roast ..... do	56.9	58.4	253.5	260.1	258.9	248.5	233.3	225.7	204.4	203.1	206.7	201.0	207.7	209.8	97.1
Hamburger [3] ..... do	46.5	47.7	150.3	154.4	155.8	151.3	145.3	142.0	130.7	129.8	130.5	130.0	133.2	139.5	(5)
Veal:															
Cutlets ..... do	84.5	86.8	211.8	217.7	222.6	212.0	210.2	211.4	197.0	194.0	195.4	188.7	182.5	176.5	101.1
Pork:															
Chops ..... do	70.7	82.0	214.7	248.8	257.9	239.2	226.4	225.3	214.2	202.0	219.0	191.7	182.1	201.8	90.8
Bacon, sliced ..... do	86.7	87.8	227.6	230.4	224.7	208.4	195.5	189.9	181.2	189.9	202.1	180.8	187.7	199.6	80.9
Ham, whole ..... do	64.1	71.8	218.2	244.2	256.7	245.3	231.2	227.7	217.5	224.9	241.2	210.1	215.1	229.0	92.7
Salt pork ..... do	52.5	50.9	265.6	243.7	227.7	194.9	188.3	189.5	192.3	211.7	211.5	185.4	202.8	252.5	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg ..... do	65.4	65.2	230.7	229.8	247.9	235.8	232.3	233.0	215.0	212.9	217.8	213.7	216.3	218.9	95.7
Poultry: Roasting chickens ..... do	55.7	57.2	184.6	189.5	191.4	180.5	181.9	182.3	179.6	177.1	178.3	176.5	185.8	188.9	94.6
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ..... do	(3)	(3)	262.3	248.8	242.7	231.8	231.5	225.1	227.4	237.6	248.2	242.1	262.6	264.7	98.8
Salmon, pink ..... 16-ounce can	50.7	48.0	386.7	365.6	342.2	323.1	317.5	313.8	308.4	301.1	289.2	279.5	267.9	237.6	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter ..... pound	88.2	81.0	242.2	222.4	251.7	222.1	210.6	194.3	190.8	202.2	227.7	209.3	218.4	243.4	84.0
Cheese ..... do	60.1	58.8	230.9	226.2	221.0	215.6	215.6	211.4	213.9	234.7	233.7	234.9	242.9	266.3	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered) ..... quart	20.8	20.4	171.0	167.5	163.0	158.8	155.9	151.8	152.9	156.6	158.4	159.5	165.5	164.6	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery) ..... do	19.8	19.4	175.2	171.8	167.2	162.4	159.5	155.1	156.4	160.1	161.6	163.9	170.3	169.8	96.3
Milk, evaporated ..... 14½-ounce can	13.0	12.6	182.3	177.2	175.3	175.2	175.1	176.6	179.8	186.0	193.5	193.9	195.1	193.6	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh ..... dozen	77.9	80.6	224.7	232.7	235.9	212.3	203.0	183.0	178.9	176.3	174.7	169.9	181.7	201.6	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples ..... pound	11.2	11.3	214.3	216.1	219.7	209.8	259.6	295.9	286.0	277.1	258.0	246.5	239.5	228.9	81.6
Bananas ..... do	15.5	15.4	256.9	254.6	252.3	245.9	247.1	250.0	251.2	248.2	246.4	244.8	243.1	226.7	97.3
Oranges, size 200 ..... dozen	41.8	48.7	147.9	172.2	174.1	181.0	151.1	150.8	153.5	155.6	152.9	133.6	133.2	172.5	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green ..... pound	25.8	23.5	237.1	215.4	157.4	122.2	138.3	164.3	192.7	262.5	327.2	233.1	172.1	209.1	61.7
Cabbage ..... do	7.3	6.3	192.9	165.3	170.0	234.8	168.9	204.5	241.7	167.7	172.4	172.8	164.8	133.4	103.2
Carrots ..... bunch	14.0	13.0	261.3	241.8	205.7	179.4	180.2	170.1	171.5	156.8	171.0	167.9	196.6	176.0	84.9
Lettuce ..... head	14.1	12.5	170.8	151.6	189.1	172.4	146.3	139.6	181.7	141.0	154.3	187.8	165.8	160.4	97.6
Onions ..... pound	9.5	8.0	229.3	194.5	188.9	190.2	184.7	180.1	180.3	158.0	124.8	121.7	119.4	110.0	86.8
Potatoes ..... 15 pounds	75.8	72.4	211.1	201.7	202.7	214.8	252.2	244.5	219.5	207.4	189.2	178.3	177.8	169.8	91.9
Spinach ..... pound	11.1	12.4	154.1	172.2	195.5	174.4	165.7	151.2	154.7	174.2	206.8	189.8	193.9	146.4	118.4
Sweet potatoes ..... do	9.0	9.0	173.3	174.2	195.8	234.9	226.7	223.8	200.0	198.8	200.1	203.2	202.7	183.5	115.7
Canned fruits:															
Peaches ..... No. 2½ can	31.3	31.3	162.1	162.4	163.8	168.1	168.6	168.1	166.7	167.9	167.7	167.4	167.6	165.2	92.3
Pineapple ..... do	34.4	33.7	158.2	154.6	152.8	151.7	152.0	150.7	152.5	152.1	150.9	150.4	150.8	145.6	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ..... No. 2 can	18.9	18.6	152.5	149.8	146.9	147.1	146.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	145.5	145.4	145.0	139.0	88.6
Peas ..... do	15.4	15.4	117.9	118.0	116.9	118.3	118.7	120.0	123.2	123.8	122.6	121.3	120.9	119.0	89.8
Tomatoes ..... do	16.7	16.5	185.4	183.9	191.8	213.2	220.6	224.7	230.4	230.9	232.8	233.6	236.3	222.0	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes ..... pound	22.3	23.3	219.0	228.7	236.8	245.3	246.4	245.5	254.7	257.9	259.3	257.4	253.8	234.3	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans ..... do	21.8	21.5	297.5	292.3	294.2	286.6	285.4	284.2	284.2	283.2	285.3	284.5	288.2	273.7	83.0
Beverages: Coffee ..... do	48.8	47.9	194.3	190.5	186.6	181.3	180.5	181.1	189.1	189.7	187.0	182.7	177.9	166.8	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard ..... do	34.1	32.2	228.6	215.9	181.3	166.8	170.3	180.8	191.8	258.4	257.7	215.7	216.6	350.3	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [6] ..... do	41.0	39.7	197.7	191.5	190.9	203.6	212.5	219.2	236.6	247.6	222.0	214.2	213.9	216.8	93.9
Salad dressing ..... pint	36.4	36.3	150.2	149.7	150.3	151.8	154.2	158.6	173.2	173.6	166.2	162.2	163.1	158.3	(5)
Oleomargarine ..... pound	39.1	38.1	214.4	208.9	198.0	219.1	219.9	221.5	227.3	251.2	241.5	230.8	232.8	233.7	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar ..... do	9.9	9.8	184.1	182.7	182.0	180.7	180.6	181.0	180.6	180.6	179.9	179.2	176.9	169.8	95.6

[1] Beginning in August, pricing was discontinued for macaroni, whole wheat bread, rye bread, soda crackers, beef liver, sliced ham, lamb rib chops, canned grapefruit juice, canned green beans, tea, standard shortening in cartons, peanut butter, and corn sirup. Their importance in the family budget has been allocated to related foods.

[2] February 1943=100.

[3] Average price not computed.

[4] Index not computed.

[5] Not priced in earlier period.

[6] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

[7] July 1947=100.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices[1] by Group of Commodities for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [2]	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products [2]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Manufactured products [2]	All commodities except farm products [2]	All commodities except farm products and foods [2]
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	
December	140.9	168.1	160.1	176.7	134.7	96.1	134.7	157.8	125.7	120.2	108.9	153.2	136.2	135.7	134.8	
1947: January	141.5	165.0	156.2	175.1	136.6	97.7	138.0	169.7	128.1	123.3	110.3	152.1	138.8	136.7	136.1	
February	144.5	170.4	162.0	173.8	138.0	97.9	137.9	174.8	129.3	124.6	110.9	154.9	142.1	139.7	138.6	
March	149.5	182.6	167.6	174.6	139.6	100.7	139.9	177.5	132.2	125.8	115.3	163.2	145.9	143.3	142.1	
April	147.7	177.0	162.4	166.4	139.2	103.4	140.3	178.8	133.2	127.8	115.7	160.1	144.5	141.9	141.0	
May	147.1	175.7	159.8	170.8	138.9	103.3	141.4	177.0	127.1	128.8	116.1	158.6	144.9	141.7	140.6	
June	147.6	177.9	161.8	173.2	138.9	103.9	142.6	174.4	120.2	129.2	112.7	160.2	145.9	141.7	140.7	
July	150.6	181.4	167.1	178.4	139.5	108.9	143.8	175.7	118.8	129.8	113.0	165.3	147.0	144.0	143.6	
August	153.6	181.7	172.3	182.1	140.8	112.5	148.9	179.7	117.5	129.7	112.7	167.0	149.5	147.6	147.2	
September	157.4	186.4	179.3	184.8	142.0	114.1	150.7	183.3	122.3	130.6	115.9	170.8	152.0	151.6	150.8	
October	158.5	189.7	177.8	191.7	143.0	115.9	151.1	185.8	128.6	132.3	117.1	175.1	154.1	151.1	151.5	
November	159.5	187.9	178.0	302.4	144.7	118.1	151.5	187.5	135.8	132.9	118.8	175.5	156.4	152.1	153.1	

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, table D–7]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semimanufactured products	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1947																
Oct. 4	157.1	187.5	178.3	186.7	141.0	115.3	150.7	182.3	123.9	131.9	115.9	172.9	151.3	151.4	150.4	
Oct. 11	158.0	190.1	180.0	189.2	141.2	115.4	150.7	183.3	125.1	132.7	116.1	175.0	152.1	151.7	151.1	
Oct. 18	157.9	190.9	178.5	190.4	141.2	115.7	151.1	184.0	124.7	132.7	116.5	176.0	152.4	151.1	150.8	
Oct. 25	158.0	190.7	176.2	191.3	142.1	117.4	151.3	184.4	126.9	132.9	117.1	177.0	154.1	150.6	150.9	
Nov. 1	157.4	187.7	173.8	195.9	142.7	118.3	151.3	185.2	127.8	133.4	117.2	175.9	154.6	150.0	150.8	
Nov. 8	157.9	186.1	176.3	198.7	142.9	118.4	151.3	185.2	129.1	133.4	117.9	175.2	155.2	151.0	151.6	
Nov. 15	158.5	186.9	178.0	199.6	142.9	118.7	151.3	185.3	131.3	133.5	118.1	175.8	155.4	151.7	152.3	
Nov. 22	159.2	188.6	178.8	200.4	144.0	118.7	151.3	186.1	136.5	134.7	118.1	176.7	156.1	152.2	152.7	
Nov. 29	159.8	190.3	178.3	203.3	144.7	119.1	151.3	187 2	138.0	134.8	118.7	177.9	157.1	152.5	153.1	
Dec. 6	161.0	193.6	179.6	204.0	145.3	119.4	151.3	187.6	138.4	134.8	120.1	180.0	157.3	153.3	153.7	
Dec. 13	161.4	196.2	179.0	204.9	146.3	120.2	151.5	188.4	135.1	135.2	119.8	180.9	157.0	153.7	153.7	
Dec. 20	162.5	196.9	178.2	204.4	146.9	126.2	151.6	189.1	132.9	135.3	120.5	183.4	156.9	154.4	154.9	
Dec. 27	163.0	197.6	177.8	203.4	146.9	127.7	152.0	189.1	133.0	135.3	121.5	183.4	157.4	155.0	155.4	

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1947											1946		1939
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Aug.
All commodities[2]	159.5	158.5	157.4	153.6	150.6	147.6	147.1	147.7	149.5	144.5	141.5	140.9	139.7	75.0
Farm products	187.9	189.7	186.4	181.7	181.4	177.9	175.7	177.0	182.6	170.4	165.0	168.1	169.8	61.0
Grains	245.5	241.4	230.3	208.8	202.3	206.0	202.4	199.8	203.3	171.1	162.6	163.0	165.4	51.5
Livestock and poultry	211.0	224.5	224.8	215.9	209.9	200.9	198.7	199.2	216.0	201.5	189.6	194.7	197.4	66.0
Other farm products	157.2	153.7	150.3	152.6	157.5	155.3	153.5	156.4	155.8	150.5	149.7	152.5	153.3	60.1
Foods	178.0	177.8	179.3	172.3	167.1	161.8	159.8	162.4	167.6	162.0	156.2	160.1	165.4	67.2
Dairy products	175.9	167.3	170.6	164.3	152.8	140.9	138.8	148.8	157.6	161.8	164.6	180.0	182.9	67.9
Cereal products	172.5	167.6	158.7	153.3	154.7	149.2	151.7	154.1	150.4	141.3	139.9	139.5	136.1	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	135.5	130.8	130.1	133.0	139.7	145.2	144.3	142.2	141.5	134.2	131.6	134.5	139.5	58.5
Meats	217.6	230.0	244.8	234.6	217.9	208.6	203.0	196.7	207.3	199.5	183.4	188.2	202.8	73.7
Other foods	159.4	157.2	150.7	140.7	141.7	139.7	138.4	147.6	152.8	146.0	141.1	139.0	141.4	60.3
Hides and leather products	202.4	191.7	184.8	182.1	178.4	173.2	170.8	166.4	174.6	173.8	175.1	176.7	172.5	92.7
Shoes	187.0	178.0	175.2	174.9	173.2	172.6	172.2	172.1	171.5	171.5	170.6	169.9	162.9	100.8
Hides and skins	263.4	243.7	221.1	215.6	203.5	187.1	177.7	178.1	192.2	191.4	198.5	216.5	221.0	77.2
Leather	216.0	204.3	197.4	190.7	187.4	178.9	176.3	158.0	183.7	181.1	181.6	185.0	178.1	84.0
Other leather products	141.3	139.6	139.5	139.1	138.8	138.3	138.3	137.7	137.7	137.1	140.3	123.6	123.5	97.1
Textile products	144.7	143.0	142.0	140.8	139.5	138.9	138.9	139.2	139.6	138.0	136.6	134.7	131.6	67.8
Clothing	135.6	134.7	134.4	134.3	134.3	133.9	133.9	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.4	129.8	127.9	81.5
Cotton goods	209.1	204.6	202.3	199.2	195.9	193.8	193.0	194.7	196.6	193.7	184.6	181.6	174.7	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	101.4	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.0	99.3	96.9	89.3	61.5
Rayon	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	33.8	33.8	32.0	28.5
Silk	73.3	71.2	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.4	67.9	69.4	73.2	80.2	101.2	103.2	115.0	44.3
Woolen and worsted goods	134.9	134.2	133.8	133.3	130.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	127.5	121.9	120.8	119.0	117.7	75.5
Other textile products	174.8	176.3	175.1	171.8	171.2	173.8	176.1	175.8	175.1	170.1	169.9	168.1	161.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	118.1	115.9	114.1	112.5	108.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	100.7	97.9	97.7	96.1	94.5	72.6
Anthracite	123.3	122.8	122.5	121.7	114.2	112.7	112.2	113.9	114.9	114.8	114.7	113.7	113.5	72.1
Bituminous coal	173.3	172.2	170.1	169.8	163.0	145.6	145.1	145.0	143.6	143.3	142.6	138.9	137.4	96.0
Coke	182.2	182.0	181.9	170.2	160.7	157.3	155.7	155.4	155.2	155.1	152.5	147.5	147.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	65.2	64.5	65.0	64.4	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.7	64.9	65.8	65.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	86.8	87.0	86.0	85.5	85.8	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.3	80.8	83.1	84.4	86.7
Petroleum and products	99.9	96.5	93.7	92.2	89.8	87.5	86.8	86.3	81.7	76.6	76.5	75.8	73.4	51.7
Metals and metal products[2]	151.5	151.1	150.7	148.9	143.8	142.6	141.4	140.3	139.9	137.9	138.0	134.7	130.2	93.2
Agricultural implements	125.3	120.7	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.8	116.6	116.8	117.6	117.5	117.1	112.5	93.5
Farm machinery	126.7	121.8	120.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.2	118.0	118.2	119.0	119.0	118.6	113.8	94.7
Iron and steel	140.9	140.8	140.4	139.4	133.3	131.4	128.6	127.6	126.9	125.0	123.9	117.4	114.0	95.1
Motor vehicles[2]	160.3	159.9	159.4	156.3	150.3	149.4	149.3	148.8	149.2	149.3	151.3	151.0	148.2	92.5
Nonferrous metals	142.2	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.9	141.0	139.0	131.3	130.5	129.3	118.4	74.6
Plumbing and heating	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	107.2	79.3
Building materials	187.5	185.8	183.3	179.7	175.7	174.4	177.0	178.8	177.5	174.8	169.7	157.8	145.5	89.6
Brick and tile	147.3	145.6	145.4	144.3	143.3	134.7	134.5	134.5	132.4	132.3	132.2	130.0	129.1	90.5
Cement	120.6	120.1	119.0	116.9	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.0	112.3	109.9	108.3	106.9	107.0	91.3
Lumber	295.6	290.0	285.7	276.7	269.0	266.1	269.4	273.5	269.3	263.6	249.9	227.2	192.1	90.1
Paint and paint materials	161.8	161.4	157.9	154.9	156.1	159.6	169.2	175.5	176.1	173.9	171.2	155.4	151.3	82.1
Plumbing and heating	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	117.0	114.9	107.2	79.3
Structural steel	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	130.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.1	120.1	107.3
Other building materials	152.6	152.5	150.6	150.1	146.1	145.1	144.8	143.7	143.5	141.5	139.0	131.8	125.3	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	135.8	128.6	122.3	117.5	118.8	120.2	127.1	133.2	132.2	129.3	128.1	125.7	118.9	74.2
Chemicals	124.3	122.1	118.2	117.5	119.9	118.7	118.7	119.5	114.5	113.8	112.7	111.8	106.9	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	151.1	137.5	136.6	136.6	137.4	156.1	173.6	181.0	182.7	182.5	181.7	181.2	152.8	77.1
Fertilizer materials	112.0	111.3	109.8	105.5	103.5	101.8	102.5	101.2	101.8	99.2	99.9	95.1	96.3	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	100.8	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.3	95.5	93.6	91.1	73.1
Oils and fats	226.7	193.4	163.3	133.3	134.8	139.2	179.9	220.1	231.5	214.3	210.6	203.0	191.0	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	132.9	132.3	130.6	129.7	129.8	129.2	128.8	127.8	125.8	124.6	123.3	120.2	118.2	85.6
Furnishings	140.0	139.3	138.5	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.9	135.2	131.4	129.6	128.4	126.3	124.4	90.0
Furniture	125.5	124.9	122.4	120.9	121.1	120.9	120.3	120.0	120.0	119.5	118.2	113.9	111.8	81.1
Miscellaneous	118.8	117.1	115.9	112.7	113.0	112.7	116.1	115.7	115.3	110.9	110.3	108.9	106.5	73.3
Automobile tires and tubes	61.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	62.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.6	67.3	67.3	59.5
Cattle feed	282.7	280.5	287.2	261.3	269.4	253.3	237.4	208.9	238.4	178.6	181.7	193.8	210.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	160.7	159.8	159.5	157.6	157.2	154.2	154.3	152.5	145.1	143.4	141.9	136.4	127.7	80.0
Rubber, crude	49.3	43.0	36.4	33.7	34.6	37.1	45.6	52.0	52.9	52.9	51.2	46.2	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	128.4	126.6	124.6	121.3	121.2	121.7	122.1	123.3	122.2	118.8	118.1	117.0	113.3	81.3

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7.
[2] See footnote 2, table D–7.
[3] Not available.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting from Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862	----------	1,130,000	----------	16,900,000	0.2
1945	4,750	----------	3,470,000	----------	38,000,000	.6
1946	4,985	----------	4,600,000	----------	116,000,000	1.4
1946: November	344	677	435,000	707,000	4,980,000	.7
December	168	402	76,400	500,000	3,130,000	.4
1947: January [2]	320	480	105,000	165,000	1,375,000	.2
February [2]	290	475	75,000	150,000	1,240,000	.2
March [2]	330	525	100,000	165,000	1,100,000	.2
April [2]	460	625	600,000	650,000	7,750,000	1.1
May [2]	425	650	200,000	625,000	5,700,000	.8
June [2]	350	600	475,000	625,000	3,750,000	.5
July [2]	300	500	500,000	650,000	4,200,000	.6
August [2]	325	500	120,000	250,000	2,500,000	.3
September [2]	200	400	75,000	165,000	2,000,000	.4
October [2]	175	350	60,000	145,000	1,850,000	.3
November [2]	150	275	45,000	100,000	700,000	.1

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "man-days idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary estimates. Figures for early months of 1947 revised but not final.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Estimated Construction Expenditures, by Type of Construction [1]

Type of construction	Estimated expenditures (in millions)														
	1947												1946	1947 [2]	1939
	Dec. [2]	Nov. [3]	Oct. [3]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Total	Total
Total construction	$1,400	$1,489	$1,546	$1,484	$1,442	$1,349	$1,246	$1,117	$1,028	$954	$913	$966	$1,054	$14,934	$6,836
New construction [4]	1,215	1,286	1,334	1,279	1,242	1,161	1,070	955	876	826	795	839	905	12,878	6,092
Private construction	969	1,001	990	962	937	876	811	722	662	648	634	666	711	9,878	3,619
Residential building (nonfarm)	560	565	530	490	461	429	387	342	306	285	284	300	320	4,939	2,116
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	287	290	283	275	266	259	254	245	240	247	260	275	296	3,181	785
Industrial	134	135	137	138	139	139	140	141	142	146	152	159	166	1,702	254
Commercial	93	96	89	83	75	73	70	61	55	57	62	69	80	883	287
All other	60	59	57	54	52	47	44	43	43	44	46	47	50	596	294
Farm construction	15	25	50	65	75	60	50	40	30	20	10	10	10	450	226
Public utilities	107	121	127	132	135	128	120	95	86	96	80	81	85	1,308	494
Public construction	246	285	344	317	305	285	259	233	214	178	161	173	194	3,000	2,443
Residential building	5	7	10	8	9	9	6	9	16	24	33	39	51	175	65
Nonresidential building (except military and naval facilities)	50	50	54	49	45	44	42	41	41	36	32	33	23	517	803
Industrial facilities [6]	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	5	5	25	25
All other	50	50	53	48	44	42	40	38	37	33	29	28	18	492	812
Military and naval facilities	16	18	23	21	22	19	15	15	15	12	12	12	16	200	125
Highways	100	130	164	147	139	128	117	95	75	48	34	37	57	1,214	833
Other public	75	80	93	92	90	85	79	73	67	58	50	52	47	894	585
Federal [7]	33	37	45	44	43	40	36	30	25	22	20	21	23	396	330
State and local [8]	42	43	48	48	47	45	43	43	42	36	30	31	24	498	253
Minor building repairs	185	203	212	205	200	188	176	162	152	128	118	127	149	2,056	774
Residential (nonfarm) [9]	65	70	72	70	69	65	60	54	47	36	33	32	35	673	290
Nonresidential (nonfarm) [9]	60	68	70	70	68	65	62	58	55	52	50	55	60	733	180
Farm construction [10]	60	65	70	65	63	58	54	50	50	40	35	40	54	650	304

[1] Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from data on value of construction reported in the tables on urban building and Federal construction.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Joint estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. New construction includes expenditures for major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

[6] Excludes expenditures to construct facilities used in atomic energy projects.

[7] Mainly river, harbor, flood control, reclamation, and power projects.

[8] Includes water supply, sewage disposal, and miscellaneous public service enterprises.

[9] Covers privately financed structural repairs of the type for which building permits are generally required.

[10] Covers maintenance and repairs.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed Construction, by Type of Project[1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									
	All types of projects	Airports[2]	Buildings[3]		Conservation and development		Electrification[4]	Highways, streets, and roads	Water and sewage	All other types[5]
			Residential	Nonresidential	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control				
1936	$1,533,439	(6)	[7] $63,465	$497,929	$73,797	$115,913	$14,878	$511,685	$154,807	$100,965
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	231,071	438,151	115,612	109,811	29,775	355,701	118,131	183,599
1942	7,775,497	579,176	549,472	5,580,917	150,708	67,087	32,538	347,988	152,343	315,268
1946	1,450,252	14,859	435,453	114,203	169,253	131,152	4,556	535,784	13,231	31,761
1946: November	45,833	2,012	204	8,702	5,263	635	233	28,593	0	101
December	54,100	122	294	7,898	572	1,908	3,290	39,966	0	50
1947: January	86,642	2,159	388	35,903	2,447	19,231	475	25,561	20	458
February	58,508	237	2,595	10,442	5,188	4,220	589	34,529	172	536
March	92,913	340	5,197	8,942	13,803	21,082	414	42,388	46	701
April	122,646	387	7,035	16,512	7,892	16,912	312	72,218	753	625
May	120,696	1,348	5,968	14,486	4,443	27,148	182	64,242	2,217	662
June	176,092	5,466	21,248	35,919	11,779	38,923	892	57,177	2,698	1,990
July	70,396	1,224	409	5,938	1,763	2,025	283	57,845	40	869
August	119,793	1,324	4,347	28,443	16,186	3,226	309	65,742	24	192
September	88,142	163	409	4,572	1,699	20,497	52	59,827	831	92
October[8]	104,254	1,899	569	4,463	3,921	15,900	1,638	73,724	140	2,000
November[9]	82,524	189	710	13,376	609	17,540	681	49,222	15	182

[1] Covers projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Excludes off-continent construction beginning with January 1943. Projects classified as secret by the military are excluded.
[2] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.
[3] Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.
[4] Excludes loans granted by the Rural Electrification Administration.
[5] Covers forestry, railroad construction, and other types of heavy engineering projects, not elsewhere classified.
[6] Included in "All other types."
[7] Includes nonresidential construction at the site of three Resettlement Administration projects for which a break-down of residential and nonresidential costs is not available.
[8] Revised.
[9] Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Permit Valuation[1] of Urban Building Construction Scheduled To Be Started, by Class of Construction and by Source of Funds[2] (Federal and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)											
	All building construction			New residential building[3]				New nonresidential building			Additions, alterations, and repairs		
	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal		Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal
					Private	Public							
1942	$2,707,573	$1,066,958	$1,640,615	$918,413			$315,804	$1,510,688	$222,998	$1,287,690	$278,472	$241,351	$37,121
1946	4,728,081	4,290,600	437,481	2,501,160	$2,147,254	$54,788	299,118	1,457,142	1,415,071	42,071	769,779	728,275	41,504
1946: October	337,351	324,509	12,842	193,991	184,198	8,441	1,352	85,259	83,986	1,273	58,101	56,325	1,776
November	272,745	263,253	9,492	149,863	149,581	0	282	81,507	73,091	8,416	41,375	40,581	794
December	229,809	221,059	8,750	109,101	109,101	0	0	78,514	70,792	7,722	42,194	41,166	1,028
1947: January	265,583	249,886	15,697	132,444	125,180	7,264	0	83,506	76,522	6,984	49,633	48,184	1,449
February	277,060	269,286	7,774	139,793	139,793	0	0	86,376	79,562	6,814	50,891	49,931	960
March	382,344	372,565	9,779	207,967	206,381	1,586	0	109,887	102,830	7,057	64,490	63,354	1,136
April	440,289	429,276	11,013	241,815	239,866	0	1,949	123,558	115,920	7,638	74,916	73,490	1,426
May	427,406	418,614	8,792	227,947	227,947	0	0	126,734	120,201	6,533	72,725	70,466	2,259
June	486,854	460,321	26,533	261,072	254,555	3,857	2,660	140,168	129,585	10,583	85,614	76,181	9,433
July	535,647	529,577	6,070	272,997	272,669	0	328	168,799	166,618	2,181	93,851	90,290	3,561
August	566,058	537,554	28,504	301,603	299,875	1,728	0	180,121	155,059	25,062	84,334	82,620	1,714
September	559,118	553,344	5,774	309,120	307,173	1,947	0	160,199	157,294	2,905	89,799	88,877	922
October[4]	603,255	596,548	6,707	347,569	344,079	3,490	0	167,750	165,856	1,894	87,936	86,613	1,323
First 10 months of 1946[5]	4,225,527	3,806,288	419,239	2,242,196	1,888,572	54,788	298,836	1,297,121	1,271,188	25,933	686,210	646,528	39,682
First 10 months of 1947[4]	4,543,615	4,416,972	126,643	2,442,327	2,417,518	19,872	4,937	1,347,098	1,269,447	77,651	754,190	730,007	24,183

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the United States; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.
[3] Includes valuation of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings in addition to housekeeping units shown in table F-4.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Revised.

TABLE F–4: Number and Valuation[1] of New Family Dwelling Units Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,[2] by Type of Structure and by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Period	Number of new family-dwelling units						Valuation (in thousands)					
	All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed				All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed			
			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]
1942	280,838	95,946	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	$895,503	$296,933	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283
1946	528,755	98,737	430,018	358,126	24,271	47,621	2,445,773	331,887	2,113,886	1,830,395	102,754	180,737
1946: October	37,401	1,334	36,067	29,576	1,899	4,592	193,385	9,792	183,593	156,482	8,290	18,821
November	28,661	122	28,539	23,747	1,594	3,198	149,579	282	149,297	126,948	7,397	14,952
December	21,369	0	21,369	17,469	977	2,923	108,284	0	108,284	92,385	4,447	11,452
1947: January	25,383	1,084	24,299	20,537	1,496	2,266	131,771	7,264	124,507	108,433	6,342	9,732
February	27,074	0	27,074	22,156	1,615	3,303	138,443	0	138,443	118,613	6,375	13,455
March	37,649	491	37,158	30,615	2,448	4,095	206,511	1,586	204,925	176,084	10,763	18,078
April	42,862	328	42,534	35,214	3,142	4,178	240,390	1,949	238,441	202,847	13,478	22,116
May	41,138	0	41,138	33,670	3,085	4,383	224,951	0	224,951	189,254	14,068	21,629
June	46,999	1,005	45,994	34,627	3,478	7,889	259,360	6,517	252,833	198,400	13,984	40,449
July	47,153	36	47,117	36,943	3,053	7,121	271,188	315	270,873	221,040	14,269	35,564
August	51,304	192	51,112	39,226	3,519	8,367	298,637	1,728	296,909	238,135	16,416	42,358
September [5]	52,179	275	51,904	40,865	2,988	8,051	305,041	1,947	303,094	251,224	14,750	37,120
October [6]	56,279	460	55,819	42,716	3,536	9,567	344,118	3,490	340,628	275,643	18,032	46,953
First 10 months of 1946 [5]	478,725	98,615	380,110	316,910	21,700	41,500	2,187,910	331,605	1,856,305	1,611,062	90,910	154,333
First 10 months of 1947 [6]	428,020	3,871	424,149	336,569	28,360	59,220	2,420,400	24,796	2,395,604	1,979,673	128,477	287,454

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates of dwelling units to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] See table F–3, footnote 2.
[3] Includes units in 1- and 2-family structures with stores.
[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.
[5] Revised.
[6] Preliminary.

TABLE F–5: Permit Valuation[1] of New Nonresidential Building Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas,[2] by General Type of Building and by Source of Funds (Total and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)													
	New nonresidential building		Industrial building [3]		Commercial building [4]		Community building [5]		Government building [6]		Public works and utility building [7]		All other building [8]	
	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (including Federal)	Non-Federal
1946	$1,457,142	$1,415,071	$396,923	$395,250	$669,498	$669,498	$190,098	$167,327	$12,042	$3,624	$101,241	$92,032	$87,340	$87,340
1946: October	85,259	83,986	21,123	21,123	35,264	35,264	14,049	12,793	170	153	6,422	6,422	8,231	8,231
November	81,507	73,091	20,944	20,944	23,267	23,267	16,168	7,752	321	321	14,585	14,585	6,222	6,222
December	78,514	70,792	22,665	22,665	24,328	24,328	15,644	12,336	157	157	11,382	6,968	4,338	4,338
1947: January	83,506	76,522	22,889	22,889	31,439	31,439	16,323	9,339	257	257	7,719	7,719	4,879	4,879
February	86,376	79,562	20,080	20,080	30,785	30,785	17,727	11,033	659	539	10,136	10,136	6,989	6,989
March	109,887	102,830	26,813	26,813	38,780	38,780	26,310	19,322	388	319	10,665	10,665	6,931	6,931
April	123,558	115,920	22,907	22,907	45,458	45,458	24,461	21,598	7,399	2,624	13,883	13,883	9,450	9,450
May	126,734	120,201	25,366	25,366	47,863	47,863	28,155	24,015	3,246	853	12,157	12,157	9,947	9,947
June	140,168	129,585	28,119	28,119	54,882	54,882	32,233	28,000	7,545	1,195	8,295	8,295	9,094	9,094
July	168,799	166,618	25,763	25,763	72,685	72,685	37,483	36,637	2,770	1,435	18,228	18,228	11,870	11,870
August	180,121	155,059	40,407	40,407	69,108	69,108	48,422	25,679	3,399	1,080	7,452	7,452	11,333	11,333
September	160,199	157,294	26,829	26,829	82,029	82,029	23,100	22,205	3,637	1,627	12,889	12,889	11,715	11,715
October [9]	167,750	165,856	25,186	25,186	78,420	78,420	36,951	36,014	1,767	810	12,127	12,127	13,299	13,299
First 10 months of 1946	1,297,121	1,271,188	353,314	351,641	621,903	621,903	158,286	147,239	11,564	3,146	75,274	70,479	76,780	76,780
First 10 months of 1947 [9]	1,347,098	1,269,447	264,359	264,359	551,449	551,449	291,165	233,842	31,067	10,739	113,551	113,551	95,507	95,507

[1] Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.
[2] See table F–3, footnote 2.
[3] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.
[4] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, public garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.
[5] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.
[6] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, city halls, fire and police stations, army barracks, and naval stations, etc.
[7] Includes railroad, bus, and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.
[8] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.
[9] Preliminary.

TABLE F–6: Estimated Number of New Dwelling Units Started and Completed in Nonfarm Areas [1]

Period	Number of new family-dwelling units started					Number of new family-dwelling units completed				
	Total	Permanent [2]			Temporary [3]	Total	Permanent [2]			Temporary [4]
		Total	Private	Public			Total	Private	Public	
946: Total	776,200	670,500	662,500	8,000	105,700	[5] 476,400	437,800	437,800	(6)	[5] 38,600
January	42,500	37,500	36,900	600	5,100	----------	15,900	15,900	0	----------
February	49,300	42,400	42,400	0	6,900	----------	17,300	17,300	0	----------
March	70,400	62,000	62,000	0	8,400	----------	18,700	18,700	0	----------
April	79,900	67,000	67,000	0	12,900	----------	21,000	21,000	0	----------
May	83,400	67,100	67,100	0	16,300	----------	25,100	25,100	0	----------
June	79,800	64,100	62,800	1,300	15,700	----------	30,600	30,600	0	----------
July	78,500	62,600	61,300	1,300	15,900	----------	36,700	36,700	0	----------
August	81,300	65,400	61,900	3,500	15,900	----------	43,400	43,400	0	----------
September	65,800	57,600	57,600	0	8,200	----------	49,700	49,700	0	----------
October	58,200	57,800	56,500	1,300	400	----------	55,500	55,500	0	----------
November	47,800	47,700	47,700	0	100	----------	61,200	61,200	0	----------
December	39,300	39,300	39,300	0	(6)	----------	62,700	62,700	(6)	----------
947: January	40,100	40,100	39,000	1,100	0	78,600	62,600	62,600	0	16,000
February	44,100	44,100	44,100	0	0	75,800	60,300	60,300	(6)	15,500
March	59,100	58,400	58,400	0	700	72,700	57,700	57,700	0	15,000
April	69,500	68,700	68,700	0	800	65,900	59,500	59,400	100	6,400
May	72,700	72,500	72,500	0	200	62,500	59,900	59,900	0	2,600
June	79,400	77,200	77,000	200	2,200	66,800	63,000	62,800	200	3,800
July	80,100	80,100	80,000	0	(6)	68,500	65,700	65,400	300	2,800
August	86,200	85,700	85,500	200	500	71,900	70,400	70,300	100	1,500
September	92,000	92,000	91,700	300	(6)	78,100	77,200	77,000	200	900
October	93,800	93,800	93,300	500	(6)	82,700	82,700	82,700	0	0
November [7]	82,000	82,000	81,400	600	0	86,100	86,100	86,100	0	0

[1] Estimates of equivalent living accommodations provided by the conversion of family units, dormitories, and trailers previously shown in this table have been discontinued because of the paucity of data.

[2] Covers both conventional and prefabricated units.

[3] Starts data for 1946 cover only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites. Starts data for 1947 cover new temporary housing projects whether financed by Federal or by State and local funds.

[4] Covers only those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program which were provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites.

[5] Monthly data not available.

[6] Less than 50 units.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F–7: Estimated Number and Average Construction Cost of Privately Financed Family-Dwelling Units Started in 30 Leading Industrial Areas[1]

Industrial area [2]	Number of dwelling units started												
	1947									1946			
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.
Atlanta	690	800	885	630	595	485	415	345	365	435	460	590	635
Boston	875	795	1,070	765	875	585	830	530	245	325	450	495	355
Buffalo	595	980	530	700	425	345	240	205	155	170	170	280	200
Chicago	2,625	2,460	2,345	2,010	1,705	1,340	1,190	700	720	1,105	1,485	1,410	1,225
Cleveland	800	825	810	720	615	495	610	400	300	410	515	770	735
Columbus	365	265	265	340	250	250	275	185	180	140	205	370	225
Dallas	1,040	905	780	780	750	840	540	505	335	245	425	425	675
Denver	495	415	500	280	310	355	270	270	275	380	330	565	525
Detroit	2,805	2,730	2,180	1,845	1,530	1,615	1,505	810	615	780	1,195	1,195	1,355
Fort Worth	745	445	365	465	475	455	400	455	210	180	250	330	340
Hartford	235	300	400	260	270	260	160	65	65	110	110	95	120
Indianapolis	505	485	440	405	300	260	230	130	160	150	1,165	270	260
Knoxville	285	225	205	240	200	165	125	95	95	120	155	315	210
Los Angeles	5,005	6,135	4,845	4,500	4,645	5,095	5,040	5,675	3,855	4,630	4,095	3,995	4,980
Memphis	475	660	475	460	330	510	380	415	225	220	420	355	270
Milwaukee	500	495	475	545	515	385	120	105	195	220	360	425	305
Minneapolis-St. Paul	695	755	710	725	585	420	195	210	210	410	495	580	585
New York-Newark-Jersey City [4]	4,355	3,595	2,100	3,035	2,455	1,900	2,495	1,810	1,080	2,030	3,270	3,640	4,305
Philadelphia-Camden	1,750	1,315	1,570	1,515	1,480	895	805	375	350	385	855	775	730
Pittsburgh	1,100	1,235	1,040	1,200	775	850	455	185	280	370	380	390	720
Sacramento	290	395	300	285	265	330	315	325	350	175	280	265	365
San Francisco	1,835	1,570	1,575	1,240	1,265	1,665	1,790	1,505	1,570	945	1,365	985	1,610
Seattle-Tacoma [5]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	670	410	375	430	360	700	850
Springfield-Holyoke	225	170	205	200	185	135	65	40	30	85	85	70	100
St. Louis	860	775	780	665	690	670	495	405	310	325	330	490	660
Syracuse	200	165	310	145	140	125	50	10	5	15	110	95	125
Toledo	185	140	105	130	105	95	105	60	40	45	65	110	135
Washington, D. C	1,670	1,700	2,420	2,220	1,590	1,295	1,230	986	719	705	870	1,230	800
Worcester	370	275	225	195	225	210	120	30	15	55	90	95	155
Youngstown [5]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	60	70	55	100	65	170
	Average construction cost per dwelling unit started [3]												
Atlanta	$6,200	$7,500	$6,400	$6,300	$5,900	$5,600	$5,400	$5,900	$5,500	$5,700	$5,000	$5,100	$5,100
Boston	(6)	7,900	8,000	8,100	7,100	7,200	6,800	6,000	7,700	7,400	7,300	6,700	8,500
Buffalo	7,400	7,700	7,200	7,000	7,700	8,600	8,000	7,900	6,900	6,900	6,800	7,300	7,200
Chicago	(6)	8,500	8,500	8,800	8,800	8,400	8,700	8,700	8,300	7,700	7,800	8,700	8,100
Cleveland	9,200	9,200	9,500	9,500	9,600	9,300	9,200	8,800	8,800	9,100	9,100	8,400	8,400
Columbus	8,500	8,600	8,200	7,500	7,700	8,000	7,900	8,600	7,700	7,900	7,700	7,300	7,000
Dallas	6,700	6,200	6,100	5,900	5,800	5,600	5,700	5,600	5,900	6,400	6,500	6,100	6,000
Denver	7,300	6,800	6,100	5,800	4,900	5,700	5,700	5,600	5,400	5,700	5,800	5,700	5,700
Detroit	8,000	8,100	8,300	8,200	8,000	8,600	8,500	9,400	9,800	7,300	7,700	8,400	7,600
Fort Worth	6,000	5,500	4,600	4,600	4,800	4,800	4,500	4,300	4,000	5,900	4,200	3,200	3,000
Hartford	8,000	8,100	8,200	7,600	7,600	7,500	7,600	8,100	9,000	8,400	7,400	7,200	7,400
Indianapolis	5,200	5,100	5,900	6,200	6,000	6,200	5,600	6,700	5,900	5,300	5,400	4,900	5,300
Knoxville	5,400	4,200	4,900	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,300	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,300	4,700	4,400
Los Angeles	7,300	7,200	6,800	6,900	6,600	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,600
Memphis	4,900	4,100	4,600	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,900	4,200	4,500	4,900	4,500	4,400
Milwaukee	9,100	8,700	8,600	8,000	7,500	7,700	8,600	7,800	7,300	8,100	7,100	7,800	7,500
Minneapolis-St. Paul	(6)	8,100	7,600	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,200	7,600	9,000	7,900	8,000	7,600	7,200
New York-Newark-Jersey City [4]	9,000	8,500	8,600	7,600	7,900	9,100	7,400	7,400	7,000	8,100	7,400	7,600	7,700
Philadelphia-Camden	6,800	6,600	6,900	7,000	7,000	6,900	6,700	6,700	7,100	7,300	6,700	6,700	6,800
Pittsburgh	7,900	7,500	7,500	7,600	7,300	6,500	7,300	7,100	7,300	7,400	7,600	7,100	6,300
Sacramento	4,900	5,100	4,300	4,900	5,700	5,400	3,900	4,000	4,800	4,400	4,700	4,700	5,100
San Francisco	7,900	7,500	7,500	7,600	7,600	7,500	8,100	8,000	7,900	7,700	7,600	7,400	6,600
Seattle-Tacoma [5]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	6,100	6,600	5,200	6,300	6,900	5,400	5,800
Springfield-Holyoke	(6)	7,000	6,400	6,400	6,600	7,000	6,700	6,900	6,600	7,100	6,400	6,300	6,500
St. Louis	6,100	6,100	6,600	6,700	6,900	6,800	6,900	6,600	6,600	6,800	8,900	6,700	5,400
Syracuse	8,900	9,100	7,700	7,500	7,900	7,900	8,300	7,900	9,700	9,200	9,000	6,900	5,900
Toledo	10,000	7,400	8,200	8,200	6,600	8,100	7,900	8,200	7,300	8,000	7,100	6,700	6,900
Washington, D. C	9,100	9,000	8,200	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,300	8,100	7,600	7,500	7,700	6,600	6,600
Worcester	(6)	5,600	6,000	5,800	5,500	5,800	6,600	5,700	7,900	5,800	6,400	7,200	6,000
Youngstown [5]	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	7,900	8,200	7,300	6,900	6,000	8,800	6,900

[1] Covers all privately financed new family dwelling units. Excludes trailers, dormitories, barracks, converted units, and all federally financed residential building.

[2] Industrial areas cover entire counties or groups of counties surrounding the central area or cities.

[3] Based on contractors' estimates. Represents the cost of labor and materials, and all subcontracted work. Excludes land and development costs.

[4] Includes permanent units financed by the New York City Housing Authority.

[5] Area no longer being surveyed.

[6] Data not available.

Source: These data were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with its housing statistics program. Data on private residential building started are based on reports from building-permit issuing offices and from building contractors and others in nonpermit issuing as well as in permit issuing places in the areas shown. Building permit data are corrected for lapsed permits and lag between issuance of permits and the start of construction, by follow-up of construction jobs for which permits have been issued.

BLE F-8: Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New[1] Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Year and month	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost[2] (in thousands)		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
[3]	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
[4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
[5]	715,200	439,582	275,618	619,460	369,465	249,995	95,740	70,117	25,623	2,852,778	2,530,765	$322,013
[6]	169,400	114,875	54,525	138,779	93,173	45,606	30,621	21,702	8,919	560,715	483,231	77,484
	776,200	493,963	282,237	662,526	395,642	266,884	113,674	98,321	15,353	4,103,251	3,713,776	389,475
8: October	58,200	34,638	23,562	56,492	33,304	23,188	1,708	1,334	374	327,920	317,304	10,616
November	47,800	28,733	19,067	47,678	28,611	19,067	122	122	0	276,179	275,897	282
December	39,300	23,662	15,638	39,268	23,662	15,606	32	0	32	231,943	231,870	73
7: January	40,100	24,611	15,489	38,998	23,527	15,471	1,102	1,084	18	235,105	227,682	7,423
February	44,100	25,774	18,326	44,100	25,774	18,326	0	0	0	244,755	244,755	0
March	59,100	33,674	25,426	58,397	33,183	25,214	703	491	212	329,710	326,456	3,254
April	69,500	38,858	30,642	68,704	38,530	30,174	796	328	468	393,234	388,155	5,079
May	72,700	39,376	33,324	72,544	39,376	33,168	156	0	156	418,008	416,875	1,133
June	79,400	43,005	36,395	76,988	42,000	34,988	2,412	1,005	1,407	487,205	469,700	17,505
July	80,100	43,962	36,138	80,064	43,926	36,138	36	36	0	488,925	488,610	315
August	86,200	47,092	39,108	85,541	46,900	38,641	659	192	467	527,519	521,550	5,969
September	92,000	49,313	42,687	91,706	49,038	42,668	294	275	19	561,535	559,370	2,165
October	93,800	51,970	41,830	93,327	51,510	41,817	473	460	13	616,126	612,578	3,548

Covers both permanent and temporary new family dwelling units. cludes those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing gram provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-ction at new sites.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuations, adjusted for derstatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individua projects.

[3] Housing peak year.
[4] Depression, low year.
[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.
[6] Last full year under wartime control.

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